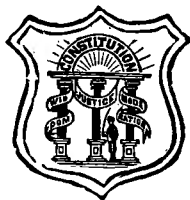




JOURNAL
OF
THE SENATE
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA
AT THE
REGULAR SESSION
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At Atlanta, Wednesday, October 25, 1899



ATLANTA, GEORGIA
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JOURNAL.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
Wednesday, October 25, 1899, 10 o'clock A. M.

The Senate met in accordance with law, and was called to order by the President, Hon. W. A. Dodson.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, the Rev. J. M. G. Watkins.

On the call of the roll, the following Senators being present, answered to their names:

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Rawlings,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Redding,
Clifton,	King,	Steed,
Daniel,	Lang,	Sutton,
Davis,	Little,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	Mann,	Thompson,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Fouche,	Moye,	Webb,
Greene,	McGehee,	Wight,
Gross,	McLester,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Passmore,	Wood,
Hodge,	Perkins,	Mr. President.

Those absent were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Odom,	West.
Hand,	Underwood,	

A quorum was present and the Senate proceeded to business.

Mr. Dickinson offered the following resolutions which were read and agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Senate inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has reconvened and is now ready for business.

Also, a resolution appointing a committee of three from the Senate and five from the House to notify the Governor that the General Assembly has reconvened and is ready to receive any message he may desire to send.

The committee on the part of the Senate are Messrs. Dickerson, Steed and Heard.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Underwood, West, Brannen, Hand and Odom.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform this branch of the General Assembly that the House has reconvened, according to law, and is now ready to proceed with the regular business of the session.

Mr. Wingfield, chairman of special committee to investigate the Geological Department, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

At the last session of the General Assembly, the following joint resolution was passed by the Senate and concurred in by the House, to wit:

“Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Georgia, That a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House be appointed to investigate the Geological Department and report their findings as soon as possible after the adjournment of the General Assembly to the Governor of Georgia, with power to summon witnesses, and to compel the production of all necessary books, papers or documents.”

Your special committee appointed under this resolution on behalf of the Senate, submit the following report:

On January, 1899, the full committee met at the Capitol in Atlanta and continued their sessions from day to day and from week to week until their labors were finished. The investigations of this committee were most thorough and painstaking; and every witness who could throw any possible light upon the operations of this Department, the competency, skill and energy of the present State Geologist, and of the importance of this Department to the State as one of its established institutions, were called and examined and their testimony recorded. In like manner every possible book, paper, record, file or document, throwing any light on any of these subjects was carefully examined, and the result of all of this examination was summed up and embodied in our report to his Excellency, the Governor, which we filed with him together with all of the evidence on which it was based on _____, 1899. We attach as a part of this report, a copy of our findings submitted to his Excellency the Governor, leaving out the written evidence, as this is too voluminous to be embodied in or attached to this report, and as the same is now on file in the executive office, easily accessible if needed.

An itemized statement of the expenses of this committee, together with the time we were engaged, has been examined

and approved by the full committee and is attached to the report of the special committee of the House in their report to that body.

Having discharged all the duties required of us under said resolution, your special committee asks to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. WINGFIELD, Chairman,
M. T. PERKINS,

Committee on part of Senate.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The joint legislative committee to investigate the geological department has reported to Governor Candler. After quoting the conference committee report as to a geological appropriation, and the joint resolution for the investigation, the committee says:

The undersigned committee on the part of the House and Senate have made a careful and full investigation under the resolution and beg hereby to report to your Excellency as provided.

It was hoped that our work would be facilitated by the fact that at the last session a joint committee had undertaken a part of the same work, giving such time to it as could be spared from other public duties; but its records, owing to the necessarily limited time at the disposal of that committee, were so meager and incomplete as to be of no practical assistance to us.

The investigation has been conducted with a view to finding out:

1. Does Georgia need a Geological Department?
2. Is the department properly conducted by the present State Geologist?

THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

In arriving at conclusions on these points, it was necessary to inspect the offices and records of the State Geologist and his assistants, as well as the collection of specimens of Georgia's mineral and other resources known as the State Museum, and to receive a mass of testimony, and the conclusions reached were based upon the inspections made and the testimony received. We have pleasure in saying that the offices and records of the State Geologist and his assistants are in excellent shape, and it is highly gratifying to us to find in the State Museum a collection of minerals, ores, metals, building stones, woods, etc., whose development should and no doubt will in time make Georgia one of the wealthiest States in the Union. This collection has been exhibited at expositions in Atlanta, Nashville and Omaha, where it attracted much favorable attention, and that part of it devoted to marbles and granites is acknowledged to be the finest State collection of the kind ever exhibited in this country.

For years there has been a doubt in the minds of many men as to whether or not the geological department for this State should be continued, and since the establishment of that bureau there has not been a legislature that did not contain quite a considerable number of members who were in favor of its abolishment. This was natural, as the department is something apart from the usual and indispensable machinery of government, and as the money appropriated to it was in the nature of an experimental investment, and the results very frequently were indirect. If

such an expenditure of public money is profitable to the taxpayers of the State, the fact is best established by a careful scrutiny of the property returned for taxation as the direct and indirect work of the bureau in discovering hidden resources, establishing new industries and inducing investments from foreign capital, thus increasing the tax returns and correspondingly lowering the rate.

These considerations constitute a reason for official investigation into the bureau, for if the results obtained by the department are not commensurate with the cost, the taxpayers, whatever their pecuniary circumstances, should not be required to pay the unnecessary tax; if, on the other hand, the investment is a fruitful one, and saves in taxes more than it costs, the representatives of the people would increase the tax burden by abolishing the department.

We take occasion to say here that throughout we have endeavored to pursue the investigation in such manner as would leave no doubt as to whether or not the investment was a profitable one, and as would obviate the expense of future investigations under that head.

THE DEMAND FOR THE DEPARTMENT.

In considering whether or not Georgia needed a geological department, sustained by the State, we have taken the view that the existence of such a need depended upon the character and extent of her mineral and other resources, developed and undeveloped, that came under such a department. It is useless to say, as was said before the department was established, and has been said since, that the interests to be developed are private interests, and therefore the expense should be borne by individual owners; for while that objection to a geological bureau would be a controlling one if Georgia had a monopoly in these things, it loses much of its force when one discovers that there are

like resources in other States, that other States sustain geological bureaus to advertise them, and that if Georgia has the resources and does not adopt similar methods, she will be neglected by investors in such property, and her sources of that character will likely be undeveloped. It should also be borne in mind (and this idea permeates the testimony given before the committee by experts, buyers, sellers, business men interested in the State's mineral development and others) that given a State with such resources, official information is absolutely necessary to attract the serious attention of investors. Investors can travel much faster toward a deal if backed by the reports of an official department, having under examination that class of investments. The official reports are supposed to speak the truth, and therefore they carry great weight. Unofficial reports, while frequently they may be correct, are regarded with suspicion, and receive scarcely any attention from investors. Another consideration is that the objection referred to, if carried into effect, would work a hardship upon the public generally; for while the owners of the property described derive the greatest benefit from its advertisement and development through a State bureau, the benefit is also general, since the property so advertised and developed not only brings capital from other States and increases the value of property, thus increasing the tax returns and lowering the tax rate, but its development gives employment to labor, puts more money in circulation at home, and cheapens prices to our own people of the products.

THE TESTIMONY DELIVERED.

The testimony before the committee under this head was conclusive. There are in Georgia, according to experts, between 40 and 50 minerals, ores, metals, stones, etc., of economic value, some in small quantities so far as is known,

and probably not justifying development, but many of them inviting investment and promising surprisingly good returns. The list is as follows:

Ores, Metals, etc., of Economic Value—Gold, silver (in minute quantities in galena); copper (principally in the form of chalcopyrite, an iron copper sulphide); iron (as magnetite, hematite, limonite and siderite, the last rare); manganese (in the form of oxides); aluminum (as bauxite); lead (as galena, pyromorphite, etc., the second rare).

Miscellaneous Minerals and Stones—Asbestos, talc, ochre, monazite, chromite (not yet found in large quantities), beryl, garnet, corundum, buhrstone, chert, rutile, marl, phosphate, rock crystal, amethyst, moonstone, barite (commercial name, barytes), graphite, zircon, parite (sulphuric acid ore), kaolin and other clays (usually mixtures). molybdenite, dolomite (magnesia limestone), calcite (crystallized and marble), limestone, fire opal, diamond, muscovite (mica), millerite (nickel sulphide, rare), slate, granite, gneiss, serpentine, caen stone (?), amphibolite, diorite, diabase, coal, tripoli, red sandstone.

WHAT WITNESSES TESTIFIED TO.

After this enumeration it scarcely seems necessary to quote opinions of witnesses as to the mineral wealth of Georgia, and the need of a geological bureau, but these opinions, if not yet necessary, are interesting. It was stated before the committee that Georgia led all the other states in ochre, was second as to manganese, and high in marble, iron and gold. The bulletin of the State Geological department on marbles shows that in 1893 the production of marble in Georgia was greater than that in any other state except Vermont, the output being valued at \$261,666.

One witness has testified that his firm alone ships annually 20,000 cars of granite.

BUILDINGS OF GEORGIA MARBLE.

In the last six or seven years the following large structures have been built of Georgia marble: St. Luke's hospital, New York, in which \$240,000 worth of the stone was used; the Corcoran Art gallery in Washington; the State Mutual Life Association building in Worcester, Mass., a \$1,000,000 structure; the Century building (an office building) in St. Louis, costing several hundred thousand dollars; a part of the Congressional Library of the United States, in which 252 car-loads of Georgia marble was used; and at present the State capitols of Rhode Island and Minnesota are being built of Georgia marble.

In Bartow county, Georgia, the annual output of iron ore, ochre and manganese is \$140,000 to \$150,000. A witness has testified that the iron ores of Georgia were alone of enough importance to justify retaining the department; another that Georgia offered a class of gold mining not found in any other state; another that as a mineral region Georgia was entitled to more attention than the rest of the Piedmont region together; another that Georgia was more susceptible to mineral development than any other state, except, perhaps, North Carolina; another that the mineral resources of the state would justify an annual appropriation of \$20,000; another that the possibilities of the state in mineral development were almost unlimited; and so on.

INVALUABLE TO THE STATE.

One witness stated tersely, referring to Georgia's resources in this line, that a state that could take a supposed valueless property and make it valuable would become rich. The testimony, as it relates to the need of the department, abounds in expressions such as, "It could not be spared;" "It is of the utmost importance;" "It is one of the most valuable institutions sustained by the State," and "It would be the greatest misfortune to lose it."

SHOULD NOT ABOLISH.

It is worthy of remark that while some of the witnesses criticized the conduct of the department, the great preponderance of testimony was against its abolishment; and it must be borne in mind that the committee invited and gave ample opportunity for testimony adverse to the retention of the department.

The committee made inquiry as to whether or not the State could safely abolish the State bureau, and depend upon the federal government for surveys in Georgia. The federal government has done some work in Georgia in the last few years, but the testimony indicated that it was uncertain whether or not it would be continued, as such work was done by political influence, and that already obtained in this state was through a Georgian who was at that time secretary of the interior. It was testified that the work of the State and that of the federal government was not independent, but cooperative, and that with even the federal government doing work in Georgia, a state bureau for giving information in detail would be necessary.

VALUABLE TO THE STATE.

The committee, after inspection of the State Museum and careful consideration of testimony, are of the opinion that a geological department, if properly conducted, is of incalculable value to Georgia, and we beg so to report to your Excellency, recommending at the same time that the department for Georgia be continued, and that the conditional legislative appropriation for its maintenance be made available, provided the undue delay in getting out the bulletins, which delay was brought to our attention by witnesses, be first corrected by the Governor of the State, who is hereby requested to satisfy himself that there will be no future delay before he authorizes its use.

It is proper to say that from the testimony, in the opinion of the committee, it would seem unjust to charge this delay solely either to the state geologist or the state printers, and that to an extent both are responsible for it, and while it is a matter that justifies the very general and adverse public criticism which it has received and in which we join, and calls for correction, yet, in view of the divided responsibility for it, we do not think it such misconduct, if not repeated, as would authorize the discharge of the present state geologist.

We are of the opinion from the testimony, both written and oral, that the State Geologist, Professor W. S. Yeates, is competent as a mineralogist and geologist to discharge the duties of his office, and furthermore that he has shown efficiency in the work of collecting a State Museum, and in that embraced in the bulletins issued.

SHOULD STAY IN HIS OFFICE.

We recommend that in view of the fact that there are many visitors to the office of the geologist, some of whom are prospective investors in Georgia property, the geologist, when not in the field, be in his office more during office hours than he has been in the past, and that whenever it is necessary for him to have seclusion for official work, he particularly designate one of the assistant geologists, if such assistant is not in the field, to receive visitors in his stead during such time.

We append to this report to your Excellency the testimony heard before the committee.

Respectfully submitted,
S. T. WINGFIELD, Chairman,
M. T. PERKINS,

Committee on the part of the Senate.

R. E. A. HAMBY, Chairman,
G. W. M. TATUM,
GEO. W. ADAMS,

Committee on the part of the House.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Special Committee appointed to revise the Tax Laws of this State, through its Senate Chairman, Senator Wight, begs leave to submit the following report:

To the General Assembly of Georgia:

Upon November , 1898, the following joint resolution, introduced in the House by Mr. Ellis of Bibb, was adopted:

Whereas, After years of experience it is apparent that the practical operation of the present system of tax returns and assessment in Georgia is inefficient and does not meet the purpose of the framers of our Constitution to equalize the burdens of taxation upon all classes of persons and property; and

Whereas, Our present system as a whole is inadequate to meet the purposes for which it was intended, and is not in keeping with the wisdom, experience, business judgment and progressive methods which have marked the course of a large majority of other States in these matters, and as a consequence millions of dollars in taxable values are not now being returned for taxation, and much of the property now on the digest is returned at an unfair valuation; and

Whereas, In recognition of this condition of this branch of our State's affairs there are more than a dozen measures now pending to correct evils apparent in the present system; and

Whereas, In every question involving a proposed change in the tax laws of the State there are considerations of vital

import to every citizen of the State and to the commercial and business prosperity of our people, as well as questions of constitutional and statutory law and public policy, rendering it of the utmost importance that none of these questions be hastily considered or ill-advisedly decided; and

Whereas, It is manifestly impossible that the General Assembly will, at its present session, already nearly half gone, be able to enter into a proper consideration of the manifold questions involved in the inauguration of a new system and a revision, simplification and codification of the laws concerning taxation, and an analysis of the administrative machinery thereof, all of which is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary; be it, therefore,

Resolved, by the House and Senate concurring:—

First. That the Governor be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed, as soon as practicable after the passage of this resolution, to appoint five members from the House and three from the Senate, who, together with the Governor, the Attorney-General and Comptroller-General, each of whom shall be ex officio member of said board, shall constitute a State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Second. It shall be the duty of such board:—

(a) To carefully inquire into the evils and inequalities of our present tax system, with particular reference to property which is now escaping taxation, or is being returned at an inadequate valuation, and to make the burdens of taxation bear equally upon the taxed.

(b) To make a careful study of the tax systems in operation in other States, with a view of correcting the evils of our present system, and particularly of reaching tangible and intangible personal property not now being taxed.

(c) To report fully to this General Assembly on the first day of its next session the result of its investigation and its findings in such a manner as will, in so far as is possible, place before the members thereof the considerations upon which such findings are based.

(d) To prepare and present to the General Assembly, at the same time its report is made, and as a part thereof, a bill incorporating such changes in the tax laws of Georgia as will, in the opinion of said board, most effectually correct the evils and inequalities of the present system.

(e) To inquire into and report upon the practicability and wisdom of a constitutional limitation of the rate of taxation, as well as the propriety of incorporating in our tax system a reasonable tax on incomes and direct or collateral inheritances, or both.

Resolved, Third, That said board shall meet at such time as may be determined upon by the members thereof and as may be necessary to the proper discharge of the duties herein imposed; provided, that the meetings of such board shall in no case continue longer than thirty days.

Under this resolution your committee was duly appointed, and pursuant to the duties thereby devolved upon it, upon January 23, 1899, met at the capitol and organized by the election of Senator Wight, Senate Chairman, and Mr. Ellis of Bibb, House Chairman, and Mr. B. M. Blackburn, Secretary.

It was evident to a majority of your committee upon its convention, that the successful and proper conduct of the business before it required its sitting to be held in exec

cutive session. The presence of parties interested in the proposed legislation, the press reports of every tentative action or discussion throughout the consideration of this vast and difficult field of legislation, in which revision of work already done was a daily occurrence, together with the instruction of the General Assembly to report to that body on the first day of this session, made no course but this advisable, and surely none other proper.

Under resolution, prompt and proper steps were at once taken to furnish through the Secretary to each member of the committee copies of the different tax laws of the several States of the Union, so far as the same were obtainable. Your committee then adjourned to meet upon June 26, 1899, upon which date it met and held continuous session until July 29; then adjourning by resolution until August 21, it remained at work from that date until 26, 1899. Its sittings were by the engagements of its several members then suspended until October 4, 1899, since which time, either as a whole or by sub-committees, it has devoted its time to discharge of the duties imposed by your resolution. Your resolution limited its session to thirty days. A conscientious consideration of the matters therein committed to its arbitrament, involving not only the whole science of taxation, but its allied problems which have vexed political economists since the birth of human government, required that this arbitrary limitation should not curtail its careful work, regardless of what personal sacrifices its members may have been called upon to contribute to that end. An early discovery of this fact determined your committee to yield to the work in hand every available day that could be spared from the private vocations of its several members. Having before it the wise deliberations of the Tax Commission of Wisconsin, a body required to consider the question of taxation for a period of five years; the work of the

Commissioners of Iowa and California, the admirable laws of Virginia, Tennessee, Illinois and Kentucky, together with that of legislative bodies of many other States, and all of the measures at present pending before this body, embodying at once the wisdom of years past and the progress of the present age, your committee submits its final work, keen to the probabilities that it may be open to objections, yet conscious of the other and greater fact that it comprises as a whole the best features of the tax codes of this day and country, and represents the honest fruit of this humble body's individual study and collective labor.

To the various State House Officers, and especially to the able Attorney and Comptroller-Generals, and to the faithful and industrious Secretary of this committee, we desire to acknowledge our deep obligations.

Not that legislation can create wealth, nor that a revision of tax laws may wring more revenue into the coffers of the State, but to the end, as expressed in the resolution to which we owe our existence, that the burdens of taxation may bear equally upon the taxed, we lay before you this report and measure. We believe that its adoption means that out of inequality shall spring equality, and out of injustice shall come forth justice. It can, at least, be said that if it is the work of erring mortals, it is sponsored by many earnest patriot hopes.

Your committee therefore begs leave to report as follows: Your committee has concluded at the outset that the system of taxation which makes every tax-payer his own tax-assessor, is radically erroneous. The experience of government testifies to the fact that avarice is too often the master of human frailty for the State to practically leave to the tax-payer the question as to how much he shall take from his own pocket to contribute to the support of the body politic. Such a system, and the system under which this

State now operates, exacts from the unscrupulous and the honest disproportionate toll, and lays upon the owner of visible property an unjust share of the burdens of taxation. The history of our present system shows that as if by common consent, civic morals so far relax at times that even in the midst of industrial improvement and increasing values, depleted returns and sequestered properties actually embarrass the necessary and economical administration of the government. We have therefore decided to recommend a great change in the present law, the creation of a system of taxation by assessment. We propose to put the tax machinery of this State under the general control of a State Board of Tax Commissioners, whose members by the terms of their offices and the manner of their selection will be as far as possible removed from political influences. We also propose the creation of local boards in each county, to be filled in a manner which, in our opinion, will bring to the discharge of the duties the ablest and fairest men.

The bill which we have framed is based upon this proposition of assessment. It is radical, but in our judgment it is vital. We have given this State board great power with which to provide means to reach each hidden property. In no other way can that property which cannot escape hope to find relief.

In the accompanying bill we make some changes in the present law as to the method of taxation, and many changes intended to reach property hitherto untaxed.

We have provided for a land map of each county, and a payment of taxes by lots and subdivisions upon a land book. The making of these maps will not only supply an imperative need in those counties now without them, but the payment of taxes by the proposed land book will rescue the titles to land all over this State from the confusion and dan-

ger into which our present inadequate statutes are continually drawing them. This provision will benefit every owner of land who pays his taxes, and renders that class of property more valuable as collateral and desirable as an investment, as well as protect its enjoyment in the hands of the owners. We propose to tax the tangible property of every corporation exactly as the tangible property of every individual is taxed. The plan of taxing a corporation upon the market value of its shares of stock worked a manifest injustice, as it permitted the corporation to pay taxes upon its net worth, while the individual paid upon their gross or entire worth. The corporation had its debts deducted, in other words, and paid on the balance, while the individual paid on all his property, no matter how much he owed.

This provision, however, cannot be applied to chartered banks. The terms of the Federal Act, providing how national banks may be taxed, limits taxation to the shares of stock and real estate; and any law which would impose a different method upon State banks would be a most unwise discrimination.

In the bill reported, we have declared all franchises granted by this State, or used or enjoyed in this State, to be personal property, and taxable as such, for State purposes; and have defined the value of such franchises to be the difference between the value of the tangible property of a corporation and its entire property. We believe that this enactment will compel a vast amount of values hitherto entirely untaxed by law to bear their part of the burden of government.

We provide for the assessment of railroad, telegraph, telephone, express, Pullman and refrigerator car companies, and all those corporations now making returns to the Comptroller-General, by the State Board of Tax-Assessors, whose assessment shall be final.

We have considered the question referred to us of the taxation of direct and collateral inheritances. We have concluded to propose a tax upon such collateral inheritances as descend by devise or will differently from the rule of inheritances provided by law. We do not believe that in the hour when a man's family most needs the fruit of his economy and industry, it should be diminished by an additional tribute to the State, unless it be that inheritance which is unexpectedly bestowed upon collateral or other terms not in the line of inheritance under the wisdom of the law.

In the justice of things, unexpected gratuities, but not the accumulation of the ancestor hoarded to save the legal heir from want, should yield its portion to the tax-gatherer.

The committee endeavored assiduously to frame some provisions that would in its opinion be adequate to reach notes, accounts and money, which class of property is so prone to evade taxation. A majority of this committee is of the opinion that to require of the tax-payer to return for assessment an itemized list, showing amounts and names of the debtors of all notes and accounts owned by him, would be so inquisitorial in its forced disclosure of private affairs as to be odious to all, and would render the work of assessment in many counties an impracticable and almost endless task. Therefore, the committee has deemed it best to seek to correct the defects of the law in this regard by investing the State Board of Tax Assessors with plenary powers to frame such regulations as will insure a discovery of all such property to the county boards; and by authorizing such county boards, in the event the return of the tax-payer, in which he swears he has itemized his notes and accounts and taken the aggregates therefrom, in their opinion does not set forth such property truly, to arbitrarily assess such an amount against him as under their informa-

tion is proper, the tax-payer having the opportunity to relieve himself of any threatened over-assessment by the exhibition of a detailed, full and itemized list.

Among the other matters by your resolution laid before us for our study has been the advisability of an income tax. The wisdom, expediency and constitutionality of such a method of raising revenue has been investigated and considered by your committee with all of the care and deliberation possible in the limited time at its disposal. The adoption of such a measure involves such an innovation upon the present scheme of taxation that its conclusions have been arrived at, not without much difficulty and debate. In view of the many questions which environ the proposal of such a measure, your committee by a majority vote has determined to recommend the passage of an Act providing for a tax upon incomes by separate and independent bill from the general act herewith proposed. A majority of your committee believes such a system to afford the most equitable of all methods for the raising of revenue, distributing the burdens of government in that proportion which makes the impost bear equally upon all, and ultimately reducing the tax rate, thereby alleviating the toll now most largely borne by certain classes of tangible property. Of its constitutionality as a law of this State, a State sovereign, in so far as the raising of its revenues for its own domestic purposes is concerned, however that sovereignty may have been threatened in other directions by the encroachments of federal power, a majority of your committee has no doubt.

Your committee further recommends the adoption of a constitutional amendment limiting the rate of taxation to a maximum rate of five mills. The purposes for which taxes may be imposed for State uses are enumerated in the constitution; but no restraint upon the legislative power

exists as to the amount of taxes which may be levied for such purposes. The presence of this unlimited power furnishes a continual temptation to extravagance in appropriation. No tax-payer may with any certainty anticipate what future tribute to the government his property may be called upon to render, and the permanency of values, together with the security desirable to all investors, must lack assurance, so long as the tax rate is the creation of the shifting and unfettered tempers of successive legislatures.

Your committee further recommends the continuance in force by proper terms embraced therein of the next general license tax act, passed by this Assembly, fixing business taxes, as the law of this State upon such subject, until the same be modified or repealed by a special act introduced for that purpose. It has been the legislative practice to frame an entirely new act, fixing these taxes for every two years; a practice involving a great and unnecessary consumption of the limited time of our sessions. Not only is much time wasted in the consideration and discussion of these different license taxes, only to permit them to remain unchanged, but the knowledge that the life of this general license tax act expires with the year for which its operation is framed, and that each license tax will be fixed *de novo*, as a matter of law, unsettles business, and is to a large degree unfair to citizens engaged in these various lines of industry.

ED. L. WIGHT, Chairman,
W. A. DODSON, President,
R. T. FOUCHE,
S. T. BLALOCK,

Senate Committee.

ROLAND ELLIS, Chairman,
JNO. D. LITTLE, Speaker, *ex officio*,
T. W. HARDWICK,
R. W. FREEMAN,
M. L. JOHNSON,
A. O. BLALOCK,

House Committee.

The undersigned members of the Tax Committee, while we approve the bill presented by the majority of the committee in most of its features, differ with them in that the bill proposes to tax for State purposes only, the intangible property of railroad, telegraph, sleeping-car, express, telephone and other corporations mentioned therein. The standard of value adopted in the bill is the true and full cash value of all property of every kind, both tangible and intangible, what it would sell for when sold as such property is usually sold. When this value is found and determined by the Board of Assessors, we can see no reason why, in the case of the corporation referred to, the intangible values so found should be exempt from a just and fair proportion of the burdens of county and municipal taxation; and we insist that the same should be taxed as the property of individuals is taxed.

R. W. FREEMAN,
M. L. JOHNSON,
R. T. FOUCHE,
A. O. BLALOCK.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in the following joint resolution of the Senate, to wit:

A resolution to notify the Governor that the General Assembly has reconvened and is ready to receive any communications he may make, and the Speaker has appointed on the part of the House, Messrs. Ousley, Price, Walker of Crawford, Smith of Hall, and Beauchamp.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Warren, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a communication in writing.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta, Ga., October 25, 1899.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The year that is now approaching its close has been to the people of Georgia more than ordinarily eventful. To our farmers, who constitute a large majority of our population and upon whom the burdens of government fall most heavily, that prosperity which has blessed other branches of business in our own and other States has not returned. While in most sections of the State Providence has blessed the people with the early and the late rains, and crops have been fairly good, in some of the counties, especially in Middle Georgia, drought has prevailed to such an extent as to greatly damage the cotton crop and almost entirely destroy the crop of corn, while the price of our great staple continues so low that even where the yield is good, there is no profit in its production. Hence while those engaged in its cultivation have worked hard and in many cases lived hard, they have saved nothing and are as poor to-day as they were in 1893 when the disastrous panic paralyzed every industry and prostrated every business enterprise throughout the country. The recent rise in price puts no surplus money in the pocket of the average farmer. It only makes up to him his loss on account of a short crop

and saves him from ruin. Two-thirds of a crop at seven and a half cents means no more to him than a full crop at five cents. Whether the continued low price of our chief staple has been due, as many contend, to overproduction, or to the closing of the mints of the world against one of the money metals which has been recognized from the earliest period of recorded history on terms of equality with the other, the experience of the last seven years has demonstrated the difficulty with which we compete in the production of cotton with the newer States of the Southwest. It is, however, a healthy sign that our farmers and planters, realizing this, are diversifying their crops more and more every year, and are growing every year more and more independent, and have to rely less and less upon borrowed money with which to make their crops. If this course continues to be pursued for a few years, as I have no doubt it will be, and if our farmers can be even partially relieved of the burthen of taxation which has oppressed them during the long period of business depression and shrinking values, they will soon be out of debt, and become what they ought to be, their own masters paying tribute to nobody.

While the agriculture of the State has not been profitable, it is gratifying to know that our manufactures are both prosperous and profitable. Seeing this, our people who have surplus money are investing it in the erection and equipment of factories, most of which are for the manufacture of cotton goods. These factories that are springing up all over the State, even in some of the small towns, are owned and operated by our own people and give em-

ployment to our home labor. No longer do we go North for capital to inaugurate these enterprises nor for labor to operate them.

SMALLPOX.

Early last winter this loathsome disease made its appearance in many of the counties of the State, and while it has been stamped out in some of them in which its spread was at one time alarming, it has appeared and still exists in quite a number of others in almost every part of the State. It has existed in an unusually mild form, and because of its mildness it has been the more difficult to control. It has prevailed mainly among the colored population, who, owing to their careless habits and roving disposition and their inclination to conceal the existence of the disease when it appears, have made it extremely difficult to treat and especially to arrest the spread of the contagion. To aid local authorities in their efforts to successfully treat and prevent its spread, there being no State Board of Health in Georgia, I, early in the year, secured from the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States for a few weeks, the services of Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, an expert in the treatment of smallpox, and by his skill and energy he was of great service to county and city authorities upon whom, under our law, the duty of handling epidemic diseases of this sort devolves. I have in every instance, when called on to do so, supplied the county authorities at the expense of the State with vaccine matter to meet the first outbreak of the disease, after which they have been required to supply themselves at the expense of

the county. In this course I have followed the construction placed upon the law by the Attorney-General.

The extraordinary expense thus incurred, for which no specific appropriation had been made, has amounted to about \$500.00, which I have paid out of the contingent fund, which is burdened with every charge against the State for which no specific appropriation has been made.

CRIME AND MOB VIOLENCE.

Crime has prevailed to an alarming extent in some portions of the State and destroyed the peace and quietude of many communities. Lawless negroes have assaulted white women and infuriated mobs have inflicted summary, and in one case barbarous punishment upon the offenders, sometimes even taking them out of the hands of the officers of the law to do it. In consequence of the frequency of these assaults we have been made to tremble for the safety of our wives and daughters, especially in the rural districts, and law-abiding negroes in the communities in which lynchings have occurred have lived in a state of constant apprehension and alarm. Robberies and burglaries and arson and even murders have been of frequent occurrence, and emboldened by the impunity of those who have taken the law into their own hands in the punishment of ravishers, the mob has sat in judgment on the perpetrators of other crimes and forestalled the officers of the law in inflicting punishment. As usual, too, when the mob usurps the prerogatives of the courts of law, I regret to have to say the innocent have sometimes, I fear, been made to suffer with

the guilty. The unusual amount of crime committed by negroes, and in consequence thereof the unprecedented amount of mob violence, is mainly due to the intermeddling of irresponsible fanatics and fools who do not know anything of the situation at the South, nor of the real relations of the people of the two races. These miserable intermeddlers, hating the Southern white man more than they do the crimes of the most abandoned of the Southern negroes, have, through their newspapers and by means of incendiary and inflammatory letters, many of which have been sent to negroes in Georgia, ignoring or justifying the crimes which have provoked the mob, advised and urged the negroes to retaliation. Full of malice and hatred, they forget the cordial relations which always prevailed between the whites and blacks at the South before they began to sow the seeds of discord. They forget that their mean and despicable intermeddling only aggravates a situation they profess to deplore, and that the only solution of what they call the "race problem" is to be found, not by the people in New or Old England, who know nothing about the South and its problems, but by the honest, order-loving and law-abiding elements of the two races between which there was no friction until they brought it about by their unholy interference.

It is a hopeful sign, however, that notwithstanding the diabolical advice of these fanatics to precipitate race conflicts, the better and more intelligent negroes throughout the State realize that the relations of the races must be regulated by the Southern white man and the Southern negro, and not by the over-zealous and unwise South-haters

and bigots of other sections. A few months ago, just after the perpetration by a negro of one of the most diabolical crimes in the annals of crime, and the infliction by the mob upon its perpetrator of the most barbarous punishment ever inflicted upon a criminal in Georgia, an effort was made, through the press and in personal interviews with leading negroes of intelligence, to impress them with the fact that the good of both races demanded that there should be no race prejudices, no color line in matters of law and order and morality, but that all good men of both races should align themselves together against the vicious and criminal, and that they should be as diligent in discouraging the crimes that provoke lynching and in aiding in bringing criminal negroes to justice, as they are in denouncing the mob that punishes the crime. I am glad to be able to say that the advice has been largely followed, and that many of the best negroes in the State have arrayed themselves on the side of law and order, and have been instrumental in bringing to trial in the tribunals provided by law, many members of their own race who have offended against the law. A notable instance is to be found in the recent riot or insurrection in McIntosh county, the most formidable in the history of the State, in which an infuriated mob of hundreds of negroes defied the civil officers and insulted the majesty of the law, and forced me with the utmost reluctance to send a large body of armed soldiers into the county, at heavy expense, to protect life and property. When a reign of terror prevailed, and after one deputy sheriff had been killed and another wounded by negroes, ten leading colored men of the county sought an interview

with the gallant officer in command of the troops I had sent into the county, assured him of their sympathy and undivided support in his effort to protect life and property and restore the supremacy of the law. As further assurance they issued and had printed a circular addressed to their race in which they took bold ground in favor of the supremacy of the law, and were largely instrumental in restoring order and in inducing members of their own race implicated in the riots to surrender themselves into the hands of the officers of the law. These are healthy signs and go to show that if there is any solution of the race problem it must and can be found by the intelligent Southern white man and the intelligent Southern negro, and not by non-resident agitators who are in truth the enemies of both races.

To prevent mob violence and bring offenders to trial before the lawfully constituted tribunals, I have brought to bear all of the powers of the Executive Department. In my efforts to re-enthroned the law and restore the supremacy of the civil tribunals I have been ably and faithfully seconded by the prosecuting officers and judges throughout the State, and in a number of cases men threatened by the mob have been rescued by the military and brought to trial in the tribunals established by law. Some of these men have been found guilty and punished according to law, but others have, after fair trials, been found not guilty of the crimes charged and released, thus demonstrating the danger of lynch law and the fairness and impartiality of our courts and juries.

While I have felt it my duty to call into requisition portions of the military of the State to aid the civil authorities in protecting life and property, and in enforcing the law more frequently than has been necessary in the past, I have resorted to this extreme measure only when circumstances imperatively demanded it, and I have often refused when called upon by sheriffs and other officers for military aid, to comply with their urgent requests, because the sheriffs are the conservators of the peace in their respective counties, clothed with ample power by the law to summon every able-bodied man in their counties to aid them in preserving the peace and upholding the law. It is gratifying to be able to say the sheriffs in most of the counties in which disturbances have occurred have performed their duties faithfully, but there are a few exceptions to this rule, and a few instances in which these officers have made no sufficient effort to do their duty through the posse provided by law, and there is one instance in which the military when they reached the scene of disturbance found the jail with the prisoners in it, in the actual possession of the negro mob, the sheriff having surrendered it to them.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The reports of the heads of the several departments of the State government herewith submitted are so full, so clear and so complete, that it is unnecessary for me to do more than to call attention to them.

Those of the Comptroller-General, the Treasurer, the State School Commissioner and the Commissioner of Agri-

culture are all thoroughly exhaustive and bear evidence of the painstaking care of these excellent officers as well in their preparation as in the administration of their offices.

The reports of all the other officers of the executive department, while not so voluminous, are equally interesting and will amply repay careful perusal.

That of the Commissioner of Pensions is, while brief, of special interest as well to the taxpayers as to the pensioners. It is the most complete report of this department ever published, giving a correct and clear insight into the operations of this important and rapidly growing branch of the executive office. The amount of the public money disbursed through it has increased from year to year until from \$185,000 in 1890 it has grown to \$678,000 in 1899. The number of pensioners has grown in seven years from 7,290 in 1893 to 11,125 in 1899. There is on the roll one pensioner to every 165 inhabitants of the entire State. In Fulton county there is one pensioner to every 137 inhabitants, in Bibb one to every 199, in Banks one to every 54, in Cobb one to every 97, in Gwinnett one to every 93, in Walton one to every 83, in Forsyth one to every 95, in Chatham one to every 836, in Effingham one to every 700, in Richmond one to every 239. Banks has the largest pension roll of any county in the State, according to population, and McIntosh the smallest. If divided equally between all of the taxpayers in the State, each would pay \$1.78 annually for pensions. The six counties receiving the largest amounts in pensions are Fulton, Carroll, Cobb, Gwinnett, Bibb, and Walton; the six receiving the smallest, Camden, Charlton, McIntosh, Effingham and Echols.

The number of widows on the roll is growing gradually smaller year by year, but the number of invalids (soldiers wounded in battle) is slightly on the increase, while that of the indigent increases annually at the rate of 25 per cent. If this rate of increase continues for the next five years, as is entirely probable, more than a half million dollars per annum will be required to pay this class of pensioners alone. This is a burthen, however, which the State can not and the people do not desire to evade. The gallant men of '61 to '65, who by reason of poverty and decrepitude are unable to support themselves, are entitled to the State's bounty and will continue to receive it.

The Prison Commission being required by law to report, not to the Governor, but directly to the Legislature, I have not seen a copy of their annual report. It will doubtless be laid on your desks at an early date, and should receive your careful consideration, because it will be the first annual report published since the inauguration of the new prison system. That it is an improvement on any former system I have no doubt, but it may be that its actual workings have developed defects in the law, which will call for amendment—indeed it would be remarkable if this were not the case, for it rarely ever occurs that a new law is a perfect law. Almost all laws have to be perfected by amendment.

Of one provision of this law, however, I am prepared to speak, that one which makes the prison commission a Board of Pardons. It has fully met the expectations of the friends of the measure, and it has afforded great relief to the executive office. Without advisory power lodged some-

where, it would be no longer possible for the Governor, with our large number of convicts and the constantly increasing number of applications for executive clemency, to give that careful and prompt consideration to them that justice to the applicants and the importance of the subject demands; but after the Board of Pardons has gone carefully over a case and made a brief of what is in it, and sent it with their recommendation to the Governor, his labor is greatly lightened and he can quickly reach a conclusion and take such action as the facts warrant.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The report of the Railroad Commission is of special interest. Georgia was a pioneer in enacting a Railroad Commission law, and her law is one of the best in the Union, and has served as a model to other states which have created Railroad Commissions. Its powers are broad enough to protect the people against extortion and unjust discrimination and yet sufficiently restricted to prevent injustice to the railroads in the State. The relations between the Commission and the railroads are amicable and harmonious, the roads conforming cheerfully to the rules prescribed by the Commission and the Commission showing proper regard to the rights and interests of those who have invested their money in the roads.

The Commission have in their report recommended some amendments to the law to which I desire to call your special attention. Their suggestions seem to me to be wise and timely.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

All the institutions fostered by the State are in good condition. The University of Georgia, at Athens, is more prosperous than at any other time in the hundred years of its existence.

The North Georgia College, at Dahlonega, is prosperous and is doing a work unsurpassed perhaps in importance and value, by any other institution of learning in the South.

The School of Technology enjoys a high degree of prosperity and fills a want for thorough technical education long felt in our State

The Georgia Normal and Industrial College for Girls, in Milledgeville, continues to prosper and do good, while the Normal School at Athens is doing a work invaluable to the teachers of the State.

The School for the Blind and that for the Deaf and Dumb are pursuing the even tenor of their ways, and without ostentation or undue pretensions are providing well for the unfortunate classes of our people for whose benefit they were intended, and both are well attended.

The State's greatest charity, the Sanitarium at Milledgeville, while it costs the taxpayers more than a quarter of a million of dollars a year, is an honor to the commonwealth and a monument to the philanthropy of your predecessors who founded it. Hitherto the representatives of the people have been liberal in providing for its wants, and the State and the unfortunates for whose benefit it was founded have always been, and still are fortunate in having in charge of it men of superior ability and peculiar fitness. While

those now in immediate charge of the institution have been faithful to their trust, and have, I think, merited the hearty endorsement given them by your special committee whose report lies on your desks, the present board of trustees are entitled to much credit for the reforms they have inaugurated in the fiscal management of the institution, and I heartily commend these reforms to the careful consideration of those who are to succeed them in office.

While the interest of the taxpayers of the State demands the most rigid economy in the administration of the finances of all of these institutions, and the closest scrutiny by the General Assembly into their management, we should not in providing for their support pursue any niggardly policy which would cripple them or impair their usefulness and efficiency.

FINANCES AND TAXATION.

The report of the State Treasurer shows the total receipts at the Treasury from all sources for the year ending September 30th, to have been \$3,671,932.00 and the total disbursements \$3,353,160.00 The receipts include \$100,000 borrowed in New York to enable the Treasurer to pay teachers for work done during the first half of the year, and to meet the State's other liabilities maturing on the first of July. This loan has been paid since the close of the report year, the 30th September, and hence, while it appears in the item of receipts it does not appear in the item of disbursements, having been borrowed before the end of the report year and paid back after that date.

All appropriations have been made to meet the demands upon them except those for free schools, pensions, printing and the contingent fund. The latter would have been ample but for the extraordinary demand upon it to aid local authorities in preventing the spread of smallpox and the unusual necessity for the employment of troops in several counties to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the law, all the expense of which had to be paid out of this fund.

Owing to heavy drafts upon the printing fund to reprint volumes of the Reports of the Supreme Court which had gone out of print, this fund has been exhausted. But for this extraordinary demand, which required \$3,500.00 of the last appropriation of \$13,500.00, the appropriation would have been ample.

Up to and including the year 1895, whenever these reprints were necessary, the General Assembly made a special appropriation to cover the cost, but no provision having been made at your last session for payment for this work, and the law requiring that they be reprinted being imperative, there was no alternative but to pay for it out of the printing fund, an expedient which seemed to be warranted by section 161 of the Code, notwithstanding it has been the custom to make special appropriations for this purpose. In this connection I desire to call the attention of the General Assembly to a matter that seems to me to be a fit subject for legislation. As the law now stands, the Governor is required to have reprinted at the expense of the State, any volume of the reports of the Supreme Court, the copy-

right of which is the property of the State, that may be out of print. These reprints, when not provided for by special appropriation, must be paid for out of the printing fund for the current year, as in this instance, and are sold by the Librarian to the general public. The money thus arising goes, not back into the printing fund which has to bear the expense of the publication of the volume, but into the library fund, to be expended under the direction of the Supreme Court. Thus one fund is robbed for the benefit of another. I suggest that the law be so amended as to require the repayment back into the treasury, to the credit of the printing fund, of an amount out of the proceeds of the sale of reports thus reprinted, equal to the actual cost of reprinting these volumes, and that only the balance left after thus paying the cost of re-publication go into the library fund.

The Librarian in his report for the year 1898 made some admirable suggestions on this subject, and bills are now, I believe, pending in your bodies which in my judgment would greatly improve the present law. To these bills I invite your special attention.

The appropriation for pensions was sufficient to pay all pensioners on the roll at the time the appropriation was made, but since that time, out of 2,863 new applications filed with the commissioner, 841 have been allowed, for the payment of which no funds are available.

The greatest trouble encountered in administering the finances of the State for some years past has been in the free school fund. As is well known to your honorable bodies, the subject having been fully discussed at your last

session, it has been impossible to meet, when due, the demands of the teachers of the State without resorting to temporary loans from the banks and without advancing temporarily for school purposes large amounts collected and appropriated to other purpose, to be paid back out of the school fund for the next year. This condition has been due to the fact that your predecessors increased appropriations for school purposes from year to year without providing funds adequate to meet them. Thus it happened that a large portion of the fund collected for the support of the public schools for any given year, had to be applied to the payment of arrearages due teachers for work done the year before. To illustrate more fully—my predecessor in office, Governor Atkinson, borrowed in New York and applied to the payment of teachers for work done in 1898, two hundred thousand dollars, all he could borrow to meet such deficiencies without violating the limitations prescribed in the Constitution. After he had done this, there was still due them at the end of the year \$811,000.00, which I had to pay out of the fund collected in 1898 for the support of schools in 1899. Add to this \$811,000.00 the \$200,000 borrowed in New York, which I had to pay back to the bank from which it was borrowed, in December, and we have \$1,011,000.00 of the fund collected to support schools in 1899, which had to be applied to the payment of teachers for work done in 1898, leaving for the support of schools in 1899 only \$387,000.00, an amount not sufficient to run the schools two months. Early in the present year, in a conference between the State School Commissioner, the State Treasurer and the Governor, it was agreed that schools

should be taught and the teachers paid for two months during the first half of the year, the deficiency after exhausting the fund on hand to be supplied by a temporary loan. This agreement was carried out. I borrowed \$100,000 at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest per annum, and the teachers have been paid for these two months' work. In the same conference with the State School Commissioner and the State Treasurer, it was agreed that the schools should be taught and the teachers paid for three months during the last half of the year, thus providing five months of free schools during the year for the children of the State. This agreement has also been carried out by the State School Commissioner, and all the schools in all the counties have been opened for a three months term since the first of July, the county school authorities being left free to decide, as the convenience and interest of the people in each county might seem to dictate, in which three of the last six months of the year schools should be taught. Thus at the end of the present year, 1899, there will be due the teachers of the State all their earnings for three months, \$838,800.00, to be paid, as heretofore, out of the fund provided for the support of the schools next year, 1900, unless the General Assembly can provide some other mode of payment. If the old plan of paying the arrearages due the teachers for work done in one year out of the fund provided to pay them for the next year is pursued, there will be left of the school fund provided for 1900 only \$459,000.00, about what is required to run the schools two months, thus leaving us in practically the same condition at the end of this year that we were in at the end of the last.

If the General Assembly could devise some means by which the revenues raised for the support of schools for each year can be applied to the support of the schools for that year, and for that year only, or if the matter could be so evened up as to have on hand at the beginning of each year half of the money to run the schools for that year, leaving the other half to be paid as now, by advances made from the general fund, it would be much more satisfactory to the people, and relieve the State School Commissioner and the Governor from much embarrassment and unfriendly criticism by those who do not know the real difficulties with which they have to contend.

URGENT NECESSITY FOR MORE RIGID ECONOMY

In response to the suggestions made in a special message I had the honor to send your honorable bodies at your last session, the General Assembly made some commendable advances in the direction of retrenchment and a more rigid economy, and in this way you were enabled to reduce the tax rate slightly. But there still exists a necessity and a popular demand for further retrenchment, because the masses of our people in this day of shrinking values and low prices of the products of their labor, are less able than ever before to pay high taxes. I realize that it is difficult to know where to attempt further retrenchment. At your last session you cut the school fund $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the three funds administered directly by the Governor, to wit: the military fund, the public building fund and the contingent fund, in the aggregate 50 per cent., and you

cut off expenses in every other place where it seemed possible. The pension fund was not reduced, indeed was somewhat increased, and if it is to be the policy of the State to provide for the gallant men who in their vigorous manhood stood a wall of fire between her people and an invading enemy, and see to it that none of them in their old age and decrepitude, nor their surviving widows who made equal sacrifices for the common good, suffer from want or be driven to the poorhouse, then there is no room for retrenchment here. On the contrary, if we are to provide for these two classes, the indigent ex-Confederate soldiers and their surviving widows, and every dictate of gratitude and humanity demands that we do this, there will be for a few years a necessity for larger appropriations for this purpose, and the only retrenchment possible in the pension department would be to withdraw pensions from those of the invalid class—those who were wounded in battle—and from the widows who are independent financially and do not stand in need of the State's bounty to protect them from want. The amount that could be saved in this way would be small at best, and would cut but little figure in reducing the State's expenditures.

The only place, therefore, for further retrenchment is in reducing to a minimum the appropriations to the various institutions supported wholly or partly by the State, and in withdrawing the remaining \$200,000 of the extra \$400,000 voted to the free schools by your predecessors. Should you do this you will still have a school fund of \$1,236,000, exclusive of the hire of convicts which is still unappropriated, and which may be added to the school fund. If

this is done, the fund will reach nearly thirteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which will be sufficient to run free schools for at least five or six months in the year, in which every child in the State, white and black, may be taught what the framers of the Constitution intended should be taught, "the elementary branches of an English education only." This term of five or six months in the year is as long or longer than most of the white children in the country can be spared from work to go to school, and these studies, "the elementary branches of an English education," are all that can be lawfully taught at the expense of the State, and all that is necessary to prepare our youths for the ordinary business of life. Every dollar of the public school fund applied to the teaching of anything else is a palpable violation of the Constitution. The policy of the framers of the Constitution was to afford to all the children of the State facilities for acquiring, at the expense of the taxpayers, an English education, which is all that is necessary to good citizenship. To meet the demand for schools of a higher grade they provided for the imposition by communities upon themselves of local taxation for their support. This, too, is right, because it puts the burthen where it belongs, on those who get the benefit of it.

Besides these provisions, there are in the State many high schools and colleges maintained by individuals and organizations, which cost the State nothing—institutions for the whites sustained by the churches and philanthropic persons among our own people, and institutions for the negroes, sustained for the most part by their friends at the North. Thus we have ample facilities for the education

of all who desire it in the higher branches without burthening the State, and without discrimination against anybody. It is true that the State appropriates annually to the University at Athens eight thousand dollars, but she at the same time appropriates to the school at Savannah for her colored people the same amount. The appropriation to the University is a debt—that to the Savannah school a donation. Thus both races are provided for equally from the State treasury; but the schools for the higher education of the negroes supported by churches and other organizations are richer than those for the higher education of the whites. The value of the property of the negro schools in the city of Atlanta alone, it is said, is greater than all the endowments of all the schools and colleges in the State for the education of the whites.

It may not be amiss in this connection to call attention to the fact that no State in the Union, perhaps, has imposed upon its taxpayers heavier burthens for the support of free schools than has Georgia. Some of them pay more per capita of school population, but they are rich, densely populated States, which were not impoverished by the civil war. We have a school revenue derived from other sources than direct taxation, of about six hundred and forty thousand dollars, exclusive of about one hundred thousand dollars hire of convicts, which will probably be thus applied. In addition to this we levy for the support of free schools a direct tax on all the property of the State, the home of the poorest mechanic and widow and the little farm of the poorest farmer, of two and one-tenth mills, whereas only

five other States in the Union levy for this purpose more than one mill, and of this five only two levy as much as Georgia does.

If by education in the text-books taught in the schools crime was diminished, as many of us at one time hoped would be the case, there might be some reason for imposing even heavier taxes upon our people for the support of schools. But this is not true, for it is a startling fact, established by the experiences of thirty years, that while under our system of free schools illiteracy has rapidly decreased, especially among our colored population, crime has much more rapidly increased among them, and with the increase of crime the expenses of administering the criminal law have increased in the same ratio. All of these expenses have to come out of the tax-payers, not out of the men who commit the crimes. It is estimated that the expense of administering the criminal law in Georgia is six hundred thousand dollars per annum; the records of the courts show that eighty-five per cent of this expense is chargeable to negro criminals. Thus we have a burthen on the shoulders of the taxpayers of five hundred thousand dollars incurred in protecting innocent negroes and in punishing guilty ones. Add to this the money expended in the education of the children of the race, and that necessarily expended when the militia have to be called into service to protect them from the mob, infuriated by crimes committed by them, and we have a sum expended on account of the negro alone equal to the total expenditures of the State for all purposes in 1860. And yet the total taxable values in the

State in 1860 were nearly twice what they are now. In other words the negro costs the taxpayers now as much as both races cost them in 1860.

Still, notwithstanding all this, it is our duty to provide for the children of the race that education contemplated in the Constitution, to protect the law-abiding in all his rights of person and property, and to punish those guilty of crime, not by the mob, but through the instrumentalities provided by law, however heavy the burthen thus imposed upon us. The best interests of both races, as well as the dictates of justice and humanity, demand this much but no more.

In view of all these facts and the additional facts, equally well established, that ninety per cent. of the crimes committed by negroes are committed by those who have had the opportunities of free schools, and only ten per cent. by the ex-slaves who are illiterate; while ninety per cent. of the property acquired by the race since emancipation is in the hands of the illiterate ex-slaves and not in the hands of those educated in the free schools, it seems to me that justice to the tax-payers of the State demands that we adhere more closely to the limitations prescribed in the Constitution and confine our public schools to "the elementary branches of an English education only," leaving to the churches and to private enterprise and to local taxation, the support of schools for higher education.

TAX REFORM.

There has been complaint for many years that under our system of taxation much property has escaped the hand of

the tax-gatherer, and that great inequalities have existed in the valuation of property returned for taxation.

To meet the demand for reform and the equalization of the burthens of taxation a joint commission was appointed at your last session to sit during the recess and prepare and report some measure for consideration at the beginning of your present session.

This commission has been laboriously at work much of the time during the summer and fall, in the discharge of the duty assigned them, and will doubtless report for your early consideration a measure intended to meet the popular demand. I cannot too earnestly impress upon you the importance of this subject. There are great inequalities which should be corrected. Property in one county equally valuable as similar property in another is often returned in one at half the value put upon it in the other. This is especially true of farming lands. Even in the same county one farmer returns his lands at their real value while his neighbor broadside of him, in order to avoid the tribute he owes his State and county, returns his at only half or even less than half what they would bring under the hammer. The same disparity exists in the valuation of other property, while some species of taxable wealth entirely escape taxation because of the facility with which it can be hidden. Bonds, stocks, notes and other evidences of debt often escape in this way while merchandise is frequently greatly undervalued. From these causes, real estate, which is visible and cannot be hidden, is made to bear more than its share of the burthens of government.

While I have no great faith in the ability of any General

Assembly to frame a law which can be made to reach all the invisible property of the unscrupulous tax-payer, who hides his money and his evidences of indebtedness, I do believe a law can be framed that will compel him to pay taxes on his visible, tangible property at a fair valuation, and thus equalize the burthens between him and his more conscientious neighbor who now bears more than his share. For many years we have endeavored to keep down the tax-rate by finding new objects of taxation, and by reaching invisible property which has escaped, but we have met with but indifferent success. We have succeeded in taxing the plow of the farmer and the sewing-machine of the widow, but the bonds of the miser have escaped, and the higher the rate of taxation the greater has been the incentive to him to hide his property from the tax-gatherer.

But we should not be discouraged. While we may not be able to reach all the property in the State for purposes of taxation, we can equalize the burthen on that which we can reach and thus greatly improve existing conditions.

I refrain from making any specific recommendations on this subject because I have no doubt the commission into whose hands you gave the matter will do so, and that you will, with their report as a basis, be able to enact a law that will measurably at least remedy the defects in the present system.

BALLOT REFORM.

The experiences of more than thirty years have demonstrated the dangers of an unrestricted ballot. The only safety for a republic is in the virtue and intelligence of

those endowed with the elective franchise. In a State in which there is a large, ignorant, unpatriotic or purchasable vote, often the rich and unscrupulous candidate triumphs over his poor and honest competitor. Good and capable men too often shrink from politics because they cannot without loss of self-respect resort to the means necessary to secure success. Thus the standard of political morals and of official ability and integrity is lowered and the people lose respect for and confidence in their public servants; the word politician becomes a term of reproach, and politics is regarded as a synonym for trickery and dishonesty. When they have lost respect for those who make the laws the people lose respect for the laws. Lawlessness and crime abound, respect for the courts and juries is lost, a turbulent and irresponsible rabble sits in judgment on criminals, often involving the innocent with the guilty; the judges are defied, the majesty of the law is insulted and the mob usurps the prerogative of the executioner. To these causes I believe much of the constantly increasing lawlessness and crime and mob violence that has disgraced our State in the recent past may be traced. For thirty years we, impoverished by one of the most devastating wars that has blighted the earth in two thousand years, have taxed ourselves heavily to support free schools in which to educate all of our people, and thus bring up to the standard of intelligence and good citizenship the irresponsible class of voters in our midst, but costly as the experiment has been it has failed. The irresponsible, venal vote has increased more rapidly than illiteracy has decreased. We must therefore try another remedy. This dangerous element must be eliminated

from our elections; the safety of the State demands it; and the quickest and surest and safest way is to amend the Constitution, as some of our sister States have done, so as to restrict the ballot. None but the honest and virtuous and intelligent should be entrusted with this dangerous weapon. Let virtue and intelligence and integrity be the sole test. The man who will directly or indirectly sell his vote is unworthy of a vote, and it should be taken away from him. The man who is virtuous and intelligent, however poor or humble, or of whatever race or color, may be safely entrusted with it.

I therefore recommend that an amendment of the Constitution be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, restricting the elective franchise to those who recognize the sanctity of the ballot, and realize the responsibilities of citizenship.

THE MILITARY.

Our experience during the year has verified the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution who said "a well regulated militia is essential to the peace and security of the State." Situated as we are with two races nearly equal in number, differing so widely not only in color but in tastes, habits, attainments, capabilities and aspirations, the one the strongest race in the world, schooled for seven hundred years in the science and art of self-government; the other, the weakest of the five races, removed only a few generations from ancestors who for ages had been steeped in the lowest depths of barbarism and only one generation re-

moved from a condition of slavery in which they learned nothing of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and knew no law but the law of force, there will necessarily be more or less lawlessness. When the inferior race is incited and encouraged to deeds of lawlessness and crime by the enemies of the superior race, as has been the case during the last year, there will be, in spite of the united efforts of the best element of both races, occasions in which the civil power cannot cope with the rioters or the mob, and must necessarily have the support of the military in maintaining the supremacy of the law, and in protecting life, liberty and property. Unfortunately in the organization of the Georgia regiments for the Spanish-American war our State military organizations were almost destroyed by the withdrawal from the companies and regiments of many of the best officers and men in them. Hence it was that at the beginning of the present administration there was scarcely an efficient company or regiment in the State, and this, too, at a time when a reliable military was more needed for local protection than ever before in our history. Realizing this situation I at once went to work as best I could with the scanty means available, through the Inspector-General, Col. Wm. G. Obear, to reorganize and perfect the various companies in the State, most of them mere skeletons, only half armed, and I am glad to be able to report that while it was necessary to disband some companies for inefficiency, most of them have been recruited up to an efficient standard, new officers have been commissioned to fill vacancies, and while some of them are not, for want of means, equipped as they should be, the *esprit de corps* is much improved.

New companies are being tendered to take the place of those mustered out, and I believe with reasonable encouragement from the General Assembly all of them will soon be a bulwark and an ornament to the State.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the gallant men who have responded to my call in the several emergencies which have arisen requiring their services to sustain the civil officers in protecting life and property and maintaining the supremacy of the law. While, as stated above, I have in many instances declined to respond to the call of civil officers for military aid because I did not see the necessity for it, there have been disturbances in eight counties, to wit: Campbell, Coweta, Butts, Lee, Richmond, Spalding, Decatur and McIntosh, which, for the protection of life or property, or both, required the aid of the military. In all these cases I sent troops, usually small detachments, to the support of the civil authorities, in every instance requiring the commanding officer to report to the sheriff, and to act strictly in subordination to him. The most serious uprisings were in Decatur and McIntosh counties. That in Decatur was put down by Captains Myddleton and Smith of Col. Wooten's regiment, the Fourth Infantry, with but little trouble and without bloodshed. The insurrection in McIntosh county (for it really assumed the proportions of an insurrection) was much more formidable. When the mob of several hundred armed negroes first took possession of the town of Darien the sheriff, the mayor and other prominent citizens reported the facts to me and urgently asked that I send at once five hundred armed men to their relief. This I did not do, because I deemed so

many men unnecessary, and the expense would be great. But I did send by special train from Savannah, one hundred and seventy-four officers and men of the First Infantry, commanded by Capt. Gleason, and twenty-five officers and men of Troop "A," First Cavalry (dismounted), under command of Lieut. Cunningham, Capt. Gleason commanding the whole. This command was on the train and in motion for Darien in less than an hour from the time their commander received my telegraphic order, and while a part of them remained in Darien under command of Capt. Grayson to preserve order, the remainder, under command of Capt. Gleason, returned immediately to Savannah as an escort to the sheriff of McIntosh county, who had in charge Henry Delegal, the negro whose crime gave rise to the trouble. The promptness and fidelity with which Capt. Gleason and his command executed my order in this emergency merits the highest commendation. On the next day, the negroes having armed themselves to the number of about a thousand to resist the arrest of the leaders of the mob of the day before, and one deputy sheriff having been killed and another wounded in the discharge of official duty, Col. A. R. Lawton was ordered to take command at Darien with plenary power to do whatever in his judgment was necessary to restore order and sustain the civil authorities in upholding the law. To this end most of his own regiment, the First Infantry, returned to Darien, where also reported to him Troop "G" of the First Cavalry, Capt. Sinclair, whose station is Darien. Later on the men of the First Infantry and Troop "A" of the First Cavalry, worn out by constant duty day and night for several days, were

relieved by detachments of one officer and twenty men each, from Troops "B," "E," and "I" of the First Cavalry, and one officer and forty men from Troop "G" of same regiment. This force of a hundred men was deemed necessary to guard against the possibility of another riot at the trial of the fifty or more men who had been arrested, and were to be tried at once, a special term of the Superior Court having been called for that purpose. No further disturbance occurred, however, and as soon as the court completed its work and adjourned, the last of the troops were sent away, perfect order having been restored throughout McIntosh county.

Much credit is due Col. Lawton and his gallant officers and men for the wise and conservative, but determined course pursued by them throughout this whole unfortunate, yet fortunate affair—unfortunate that it occurred at all, yet fortunate that quiet was restored, and all the chief offenders arrested and brought to trial without the shedding of a drop of blood by the military. In addition to Col. Lawton, whose wisdom, prudence and firmness in restoring the supremacy of the law merits my thanks and the thanks of all the people of the State, I would not feel that I had done my duty were I to fail to make special mention of Lieut. Edward Leonard, of the First Infantry, whose valuable services in arresting John Delegal and others of the most desperate of the rioters, is so highly commended by Colonel Lawton in his clear, lucid and admirable report, hereto attached as an appendix, to which I invite the special attention of the members of the General Assembly, in order that they may realize the serious and dangerous character

of this uprising of negroes and the invaluable services of the military as an aid to the civil authorities in protecting life and property and restoring order in such emergencies.

AMENDMENTS OF MILITARY LAWS.

My experience and observation at a time when so much depends on the efficiency of our soldiery have suggested a necessity for several amendments of our military laws, which were framed, as I am informed, by an officer of the United States army and modeled after the United States laws governing the organization and control of the regular army. While a life tenure of office is best in the regular army, it is repugnant to the spirit of a volunteer organization. Some of the military organizations of the State have been found by the Inspector-General to be inefficient and incapable of being brought up to a standard of efficiency because they are commanded by officers who were elected by men not one of whom is now a member of the organization. Thus there is a want of sympathy between the officers and the men, interest is lost in the company, and it becomes practically useless.

I therefore recommend that the law be so changed as to limit the tenure of office in all companies and regiments to three or five years, at the expiration of which time the office shall become vacant and be filled in the manner now prescribed by law.

Another matter to which I desire to call your special attention is the great discrimination between officers and men in the matter of pay when in actual service. It is now pro-

vided that the pay of each shall be that prescribed by law for officers and soldiers of the regular army of the United States. Under this law a Colonel of Infantry receives \$9.72 per day.

Lieutenant-Colonel	\$8 34 per day
Major	6 94 per day
Captain	5 00 per day
First Lieutenant	4 17 per day
Second Lieutenant	3 89 per day
First Sergeant	83 per day
Other sergeants	60 per day
Corporal	50 per day
Private	43 per day

While this is not too much for officers, it is more than the State in a period of hard times and high taxes can afford to pay, and more indeed than the gallant officers of the State troops who serve the State from motives of patriotism and not for money, demand. At the same time the paltry forty-three cents paid to the private soldier who is most frequently a young man of slender means, working for a salary, or for daily wages, which stop the moment he responds to the call of the State to put down a mob or quell an insurrection, to say nothing of the danger he incurs of losing his place and the inconvenience it gives his employer, is compensation so niggardly that the State should not, however hard the times, ask her defenders to accept it. This scale of wages was adopted when the State seldom or never had to call on her military to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the law. Now, however, it is different, and there

is scarcely a month in which it is not necessary for some part of the military to be called out for this purpose.

I therefore recommend, and in this I only voice the recommendation of the Military Advisory Board, that the law be so changed and amended as to pay all field officers of all arms of the service four dollars a day. All captains of all arms of the service \$3.00 a day. All lieutenants of every arm of the service \$2.00 a day. All regimental non-commissioned officers \$1.50 a day. All other non-commissioned officers \$1.25 a day, and all privates \$1.00 a day, besides quarters and subsistence when in actual service in resisting mobs or quelling riots. In computing the time twenty-four hours should be counted a day, and every fractional part of twenty-four hours should be counted as a whole day.

The experience of the recent past has demonstrated that as aids to the civil authorities in enforcing the law, companies and not regiments are needed. Of all the several occasions in which it has been necessary to call on the military for assistance during the last year, there has been but one in which more than two companies were necessary, usually a mere detachment of one company is sufficient. That one was in quelling the recent insurrection in McIntosh county, of which I have already spoken, for which the entire First Regiment of Infantry and several detachments of Cavalry were necessary. This experience seems to warrant the conclusion that the military fund should be applied to the cultivation of companies, by paying their armory rent and supplying them with uniforms, rather than

n paying the expenses of regimental encampments, as now provided by law.

I therefore recommend this change in the law, and the further change that the expenses of the State troops including subsistence, transportation, compensation, etc., when called out to put down riots, and to aid the civil authorities, be paid out of the military fund instead of the contingent fund, upon which so many other drafts must necessarily be made. Already the extraordinary drafts upon this fund, only \$10,000.00 per annum, for the purpose of arresting the spread of smallpox and to pay the expenses of the military when necessarily called into service to quell riots or prevent lynchings, have exhausted about half of the appropriation.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

To supply the deficiency in the contingent fund occasioned by drafts upon it to prevent the spread of smallpox and to defray the expenses of the military when employed in the suppression of mobs and in aiding the civil authorities in the enforcement of the law, an appropriation of \$5,000.00 will be necessary, while to supply the deficiency in the printing fund occasioned by reprinting Supreme Court Reports, will require \$3,500.00 more.

I respectfully suggest that appropriations be made to supply these deficiencies.

THE OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The Adjutant-General's office is the headquarters of the military of the State. From it issue all orders affecting the

State troops, and as well their comfort as their efficiency in serving the State when needed, depends on the efficient working of that office.

Under our law the Adjutant-General receives no salary for his military services, but he is by virtue of office Keeper of Public Buildings and Grounds, and for his service as such he receives a salary of two thousand dollars. He has no clerk or other assistant.

The present incumbent, Brigadier-General John M. Kell, was appointed in 1886, not only on account of his ability but in recognition of his splendid services to the South in the civil war, and in recognition of these services he has been retained in the office through each succeeding administration up to this time, notwithstanding his advanced age, his failing health and his consequent inability to discharge the duties of the office. Up to the beginning of the Spanish-American war no serious inconvenience resulted to the public service from his constantly increasing infirmity, because there was up to that time detailed from the regular army of the United States an officer paid by the general government as an assistant to the Adjutant-General of each State. This assistant performed all the duties of the office during the absence or disability of the Adjutant-General. But at the beginning of the war with Spain the United States needed all her military officers for service in the field and the gallant Captain Brown was withdrawn from this special service in Georgia. General Kell, being from his increasing infirmity unable to discharge the duties of his office, my predecessor in office, Governor Atkinson, employed Col. Wm. G. Obear of the State troops as a clerk

in the office, who performed them. Col. Obear was paid out of the military fund. In the appropriation act passed by your honorable body at your last session, such restrictions were thrown around the disbursement of the public money, and I think wisely, that not only no part of the military fund, but no part of any other fund could be applied to the payment of a clerk for the office. General Kell's health being still so bad that he could do no part of the work of the office, and I being unwilling to supplant him by appointing another to the office he had filled so long and so well, and mindful of his splendid services to his country in the days of his manly vigor, the only course left to me was to place Assistant Adjutant-General Byrd on the roll of the Capitol Guard as Captain, and require him to do the work of the Adjutant-General, paying him forty-five dollars a month out of the Public Buildings and Grounds fund as Captain of the Guard, and General Kell paying him fifty-five dollars a month out of his salary of two thousand dollars per annum. Thus we patched up a salary of one hundred dollars a month for Col. Byrd who had performed the triple duty of Captain of the Guard, Keeper of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Adjutant-General. This course was pursued after agreement with Gen. Kell and consultation with the Attorney-General, who advised me that in no other way could I pay an officer to keep the Adjutant-General's office open without a violation of law.

This course, while the only one open to us, has been unsatisfactory, because the triple duties of Acting Adjutant-General, Keeper of Public Buildings and Grounds and

Captain of the Guard have been too much for one man, and have worked a hardship on the other four members of the Guard whose duties have been thus increased.

I therefore recommend that General Kell, in consideration of his extreme age and growing infirmities and in recognition of his splendid services to the South and his State, be retired on the first day of January, 1900, with his rank, on a pension sufficient to support him comfortably during his life, or that provision be made for paying the Assistant Adjutant-General who performs the duties of the office, an adequate salary when thus actually employed.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

The Northeastern Railroad Company, whose bonds were endorsed by Governor Colquitt, under authority of the Act of the 27th October, 1870, having defaulted in the payment of its interest due on the first day of November, 1893, was seized by Governor Northen on the 15th day of November, 1893, in accordance with the provisions of the Act authorizing the endorsement, and put in the hands of R. K. Reaves of Athens, to be operated by him as the agent of the State, in accordance with the provisions of said Act. Mr. Reaves continued to so operate the road until the 16th day of April, 1895, when Governor Atkinson, after advertising as required by law, offered the road for sale at auction to the highest and best bidder, in Athens, its southern terminus.

No satisfactory bid being received, the Governor bid it in for the State, and Mr. Reaves continued, by order of the Governor, to operate it as agent for the State.

On the 28th day of May, 1896, under authority of the said Act of October 27, 1870, authorizing the State's endorsement, Governor Atkinson leased the road and its appurtenances to E. A. Richards & Co., for a term of twenty years at an annual rental of \$18,600.00. On the first day of June, two days after the signing of the contract of lease, the lessees took charge of the property and operated it until the 6th day of May, 1897, when Governor Atkinson, the lessees having defaulted in the payment of the stipulated rental for more than eight months, again seized the road, and re-appointed Mr. Reaves State Agent to operate it, which he continued to do until the 21st of June, 1897, when the Governor again offered it for sale to the highest and best bidder, bidders submitting sealed bids which were opened on that day, but no satisfactory bid being received, the Governor continued to operate it through Mr. Reaves to the close of his administration.

At the beginning of the present administration, Mr. Reaves having operated the road to the entire satisfaction of both Governors Northen and Atkinson, and seeing no good that could result to the State from a change of agents, I continued him as agent, and he is still the agent of the State in charge of the property.

The net earnings of the road have been sufficient to pay the interest on the \$287,000 of State bonds issued to pay off the bonds of the railroad company endorsed by the State, which upon the default of the company in the payment of its interest became an immediate liability of the State, and some months have shown a small profit; but not sufficient to warrant the State in holding and operating the

road permanently. It has always, too, been the sense of the General Assembly, as is evident from all the legislation on the subject since it fell into the hands of the State, that the road should be offered for sale whenever in the judgment of the Governor there might be a probability of selling it without loss to the State.

Thus believing, and this belief being concurred in by the special committee appointed by your honorable bodies at your last session to look into the affairs of the road, I have advertised according to the provisions of the Act of December 21st, 1897, for sealed bids for its purchase, to be opened on the 31st day of October, when I have reason to believe there will be more than one bidder and that the road will be sold at a price sufficient, not only to save the State from loss, but to yield a little profit.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

At your last session you provided by resolution for the appointment of a joint committee "to investigate the Geological Department and report their findings to the Governor."

The general appropriation bill appropriated "for the Geological Survey \$8,000.00 provided the Governor shall have power to discontinue the operations of the said department, if, after an investigation by a joint committee of the Senate and House, he should deem it best to suspend the operations of the Department," etc. Under the provisions of the said resolution a joint committee of the two houses was appointed which investigated the operations of the de-

partment and reported that "the committee after inspection of the State Museum and careful consideration of the testimony, are of the opinion that a Geological Department, if properly conducted, is of inestimable value to Georgia, and we beg so to report to your Excellency, recommending at the same time that the department for Georgia be continued, and that the conditional appropriation for its maintenance be made available," etc. "We are of the opinion from the testimony both written and oral, that the State Geologist, Prof. W. S. Yeates, is competent as a mineralogist and geologist to discharge the duties of his office," etc.

Upon receipt of this report the State Geological Board was called together, and its contents made known to them. After careful consideration of the report and the recommendations of the committee it was deemed advisable and to the best interest of the State to continue the survey, and it has been continued uninterruptedly. No changes have been made in the corps, but Prof. Yeates has been retained as State Geologist, and he has retained as assistants Professors McCalla and Watson, and in my opinion good and faithful work has been done by all of them.

During the year two bulletins have been prepared and printed, the one on "The Artesian Well System" and the other on "The Clay Deposits of Georgia."

Another bulletin has been prepared and is about ready for the press on "Roads and Road Building Material," and two others on "The Granites and Gneisses of the State" and the "Aluminum Ores" are well advanced and will with a little more work be ready for the printer.

No provision was made at your last session for printing the bulletins of the department for either the present year or the next. The two printed are still unpaid for, and there are no funds with which to pay for those in preparation. As these bulletins will prove of great benefit to the State in presenting our resources in the lines covered by them, and their mechanical execution reflect great credit on the State Printer, I respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made to pay for the same, as well as for those now in preparation.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

As factories and foundries and machine shops and railroads have increased in the State, the number of our people employed by them has increased, and there is a growing demand among our wage earners for a Department of Labor, or, at least a Bureau of Labor, attached to the Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of gathering and publishing such statistical information as will be of interest to them. This class of our people is growing constantly larger and they are among our most useful and reliable citizens, and their demands should receive your most careful consideration.

I realize that the State cannot at this time establish any new and expensive departments. Indeed I do not understand that our mechanics and artizans and wage earners demand this, but they do desire that there be somewhere in the State government, either as a Bureau in the Department of Agriculture or elsewhere, an officer whose duty it

shall be to look after and promote their interest, and gather and disseminate such statistics and other information as shall be useful and profitable to them, and who shall occupy the same relation to them that the Commissioner of Agriculture occupies to the farmers of the State. I have deemed it my duty to call your attention to this matter and to suggest that you give it careful consideration.

CHILD LABOR.

There is also an earnest desire among the same class of our citizens that there be some legislation on the subject of child labor, and I am advised that a bill on this subject will be presented for your consideration. While I fully appreciate the difficulty you will encounter in legislating on this subject, I invite your careful attention to it, feeling that while the strong are usually able to take care of themselves, it is your duty and mine to protect the weak.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion it may be said in truth that there has seldom been a time when the field for wise statesmanship was broader than that which now opens up before us. I have mentioned some things which are of vital importance to the people of Georgia, but there are others of equal importance which will claim your attention. While I have felt constrained by a sense of duty to speak plainly and unequivocally and to present a picture somewhat gloomy of conditions which have prevailed in the State, I would not be understood as taking a gloomy view of the future. On the con-

trary, many signs point to better times—to cleaner political methods, the return of at least a fair degree of prosperity among our farmers and business men in the country, the restoration of peace and order all over the State, the reenthronement of the courts of law in their pristine vigor, the suppression of the mob and ample security for all our people however poor or humble. It is your duty to promote by wise and patriotic legislation all of these ends. That you will come up to the full measure of your duty I have no sort of doubt, and that I will at any time be found reluctant to co-operate with you in your efforts I trust you will never have reasons to fear. My highest and only ambition is to add to the glory of my State and to promote in every legitimate way the prosperity and happiness of all of her people.

A. D. CANDLER.

APPENDIX "A."

In accordance with the requirements of Section 5815 of the Code, I herewith submit report of all reprieves, commutation of sentence, and pardons granted by me during the year.

A. D. CANDLER.

PARDONS GRANTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

FELONIES.

Charlie Johnson.—Attempt to wreck a railroad train. Cobb County Superior Court, November term, 1896. Sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary. Pardon recommended by Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant was only twelve years old when the crime was committed and the evidence adduced was entirely circumstantial and very weak. He has already served two years in the penitentiary. The judge who tried and sentenced him, the solicitor-general who prosecuted him and many of the best citizens of Cobb county recommend this clemency." Granted December 10th, 1898.

Mallette Dukes.—Burglary. Butts County Superior Court, Spring term, 1895. Sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Commutation of sentence to five years in the penitentiary recommended by the Pardon Board for the following reasons:

"The defendant plead guilty of burglary at the trial and was given ten years sentence. The prosecutor, the jury who tried him, the judge who sentenced him, and the solicitor-general who prosecuted him, the county officers and many law abiding citizens of Butts county urge clemency." Commutation granted December 10th, 1898.

Jim Tillman.—Murder. Superior Court of Baker County, Spring term, 1876. Sentenced to life imprisonment. The Prison Commission recommended pardon for the following reasons:

“The defendant was convicted on circumstantial evidence and was received into the penitentiary on the 13th day of May, 1876, and during this service of twenty-two years and seven months his conduct has been exemplary. He was forty-eight years old when received, and is now seventy and totally blind and helpless.” Granted December 10th, 1898.

Hen Harden.—Voluntary manslaughter. Troup Superior Court, November term, 1894. Sentenced to eight years. Prison Commission recommended pardon for the following reasons:

“The evidence in this case, while authorizing the verdict rendered, discloses many facts going to show that defendant might have been acting in self-defence. This view is strengthened by affidavits of witnesses not sworn at the trial establishing facts which if then presented would have justified a verdict of acquittal. The judge who tried and sentenced him, the solicitor-general who prosecuted him and many of the best citizens of Troup county urge his pardon.” Granted December 23d, 1898.

Robert Watkins.—Voluntary manslaughter. Houston Superior Court, October term, 1896. Sentence five years. The Prison Commission recommended pardon for the following reasons:

“Defendant’s character previous to this difficulty had been excellent, as is testified to by many of the best citizens of his county. The evidence makes out a case which would have justified a verdict of justifiable homicide as the highly

as that of voluntary manslaughter. The judge who presided and sentenced him, the solicitor-general who prosecuted him, the jury that convicted him, many county officers and a number of the best citizens of the county recommend his pardon." Granted December 23d, 1898.

Francis Bartow Keller.—Seduction. Superior Court of Chatham County, January term, 1894. Sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The Prison Commission recommended a pardon for the following reasons:

"Defendant's term of imprisonment already served is a sufficient punishment to him and an ample vindication of the law. The jury which convicted him, the solicitor-general who prosecuted him, and many of the best citizens of Chatham and other counties urge his pardon. The judge who sentenced him interposes no objection; the woman whom he was convicted of having seduced has since married, and the ends of justice will be best subserved by this clemency." Granted December 23d, 1898.

James Daniel.—Burglary. Worth Superior Court, October term, 1898. Sentenced to five years. Prison Commission recommended pardon for the following reasons:

"Defendant was convicted on circumstantial evidence, the unexplained possession of a small part of the goods stolen, which goods were identified by the prosecutor. The prosecutor now says he has traced the other goods into the possession of another person whom he believes to be the guilty party and he is now convinced that the defendant, if guilty at all, is guilty only as accessory after the fact and recommends this pardon. For the same reason the judge who sentenced him, the solicitor who prosecuted him, the grand jury that indicted him, the jury that convicted him, some of the county officers and many of the best citizens of the county recommend clemency." Granted January 3d, 1899.

John Watson.—Horse stealing. Dougherty Superior Court, April term, 1893. Sentenced to twelve years. Prison Commission recommended pardon for the following reasons:

“Defendant was convicted on circumstantial evidence and has always protested his innocence. His prosecutor begs clemency in his behalf, stating that in his belief he is innocent. The judge who sentenced him strongly urges his pardon. He has served six years and his conduct has been good.” Granted March 3d, 1899.

C. C. Pittman.—Cattle stealing. Fulton Superior Court, Fall term, 1896. Sentenced to three years. The Prison Commission recommended pardon for the following reasons:

“When the defendant was arrested he was only sixteen years of age and without having an opportunity to consult with his parents, who are law abiding citizens, and without the benefit of counsel he plead guilty. The facts of the case, as shown to the Commission, show that he was used as the tool of men much older than himself; that his previous character had been good; that during his imprisonment his conduct has been exemplary. His pardon is requested by many good citizens of Fulton and Cobb counties, which pardon is also urged by the solicitor who prosecuted him. He has already served all but three months of his sentence which is considered sufficient.” Granted March 4th, 1899.

W. A. Brown.—Larceny after trust. Fulton Superior Court, Spring term, 1898. Sentenced to twelve months in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"The physician in charge of the camp at which the defendant is incarcerated, says defendant is afflicted with scrofulous tuberculosis and before conviction was a confirmed opium habitue, and while now cured of the opium habit, which appears to have been the cause of the crime, is a confirmed invalid. The solicitor who prosecuted him, the jury which convicted him and many good citizens of Fulton county recommend this clemency. His term will expire on the 28th of April, 1899, and it is thought that his punishment has been a sufficient vindication of the law." Granted March 4, 1899.

Joel Terrell Huff.—Murder. Harris County Superior Court, Fall term, 1897 Sentenced to life imprisonment. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"1st. The evidence submitted to the Court and jury while strong enough to support the verdict is in several particulars unsatisfactory, in that it does not clearly fix the crime upon Huff. 2d. The newly discovered evidence to the effect that the evidence upon which the conviction was had was untrue and that Huff was at his home at the time the crime was committed, and could not therefore have shot the deceased or been present with the party who did shoot him. 3d. The grand jury which indicted Huff, and the jury which convicted him have requested his pardon and state that in view of the newly discovered evidence that they do not believe he had any connection with the killing of the deceased, Carnett. 4th. The solicitor-general trying the case recommends the pardon in view of the evidence and the newly discovered evidence. 5th. A large number of the citizens of Harris county, not only by petition recommend his pardon but state that they are absolutely satisfied, from all the facts and circumstances of the

case, that Huff is innocent of any connection with the crime for which he was convicted. 6th. After his conviction and pending his motion for a new trial before the Supreme Court there was a jail delivery in Harris county, Georgia, where Huff was confined, in which Stripling, his co-defendant and confessedly guilty party, escaped with other criminals, but notwithstanding that Huff had equally as good an opportunity to escape, he refrained from doing so." Granted March 6th, 1899.

Andrew Nolan.—Burglary. Fulton Superior Court, January term, 1899. Sentenced to nine months in the chaingang. The Pardon Board recommends a commutation of sentence to present service and a fine of seventy-five dollars for the following reasons:

"Defendant is but seventeen years of age and up to this conviction had always borne a good reputation and character. The amount of property stolen was one pair of shoes of the value of several dollars. For the crime he has already served about three months, which with the fine suggested is thought to be sufficient punishment. If released from custody the defendant can now secure work with responsible people, which will tend to make of him a good citizen and enable him to help support his dependent mother. The jury which convicted him recommends 'the most lenient penalty' and the solicitor-general who prosecuted him recommends his pardon." Granted March 8th, 1899.

William Ficken.—Burglary. Fulton Superior Court, Spring term, 1895. Sentence ten years in the penitentiary. The Prison Commission recommended his pardon for the following reasons:

"Defendant was twenty-two years of age when convicted and had prior thereto borne a good reputation, having been raised by parents of good standing in the community.

Since his conviction his mother has died and his father, now old and infirm, needs his assistance in supporting his family. Ficken seems to have been led into this crime by older and more vicious companions and having already served four years, during which time his conduct has been excellent, it is thought that the law has been sufficiently vindicated. This pardon is recommended by the solicitor-general who prosecuted him, some of the jurors who convicted him and many of the most prominent law-abiding citizens of Fulton county." Granted March 8, 1899.

Hayes Fears.—Burglary. Troup Superior Court, May term, 1898. Sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant was convicted on circumstantial evidence, which at best made but a slim case for conviction. The judge who tried him, the solicitor-general who prosecuted him, his prosecutor and many of the best law-abiding citizens of Troup county strongly urge clemency in his behalf. His character before conviction is shown to have been good and since his incarceration has been meritorious as to conduct." Granted March 9th, 1899.

Walter Gartrell.—Cow stealing. Fulton Superior Court, Fall term, 1896. Sentenced to nine years. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"That his reputation was good before the crime was committed and this is his first offense. He plead guilty and has served with good conduct since his imprisonment. His application is recommended by a large number of reputable citizens of Cobb and Fulton counties, who state that he is simple-minded, easily persuaded and that he was led into the crime by certain men whom they name. Executive clemency is also recommended by the solicitor-general.

The ends of the law in the judgment of the Commission have been met in this case." Granted March 27th, 1899.

M. R. Monroe.—Murder. Dawson Superior Court, March term, 1893. Sentenced to life imprisonment. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"At best the evidence made out but a slight case for conviction, and would have fully justified a verdict for voluntary manslaughter. Defendant without any preparation and acting under considerable provocation, picked up a jack-plane and threw it at deceased, inflicting a mortal wound. While in jail he was stricken with paralysis and is now and has been since his incarceration completely helpless and in the opinion of the physician in charge is liable to die at any time. The joint committee on pardons from the General Assembly in 1896 recommended this pardon. Eight members of the jury which convicted him and a large number of the best citizens of Dawson county, including officials, earnestly pray for this clemency." Granted March 28th, 1899.

Smart Jones et al.—

Whereas, The Prison Commission has recently investigated personally the condition of the convicts now in the Georgia Penitentiary and from such investigation recommends pardons for the following convicts:

Smart Jones.—Murder. Coffee Superior Court; received October 24th, 1895, under life sentence, who is completely paralyzed and has been bed-ridden for two years.

William Butler.—Murder. From Sumter county; received March 11th, 1893, under life sentence; paralyzed, bed-ridden for two years and completely helpless.

Milligan Hill.—Burglary. Hancock Superior Court; received December 16th, 1897, under sentence for five years; paralyzed and in declining health.

Richard White.—Attempt to murder and voluntary manslaughter. Decatur County Superior Court; received May 28th, 1897, under two sentences, aggregating twenty-seven years, who is badly diseased and cannot live much longer.

Isaac Dixon.—Murder. From Liberty county. Under life sentence; afflicted with heart disease and likely to die at any moment, and who has been confined to the hospital for six months.

Alex Billups.—Murder. From Mitchell county; received February 4th, 1896, under life sentence. Badly afflicted with rheumatism and has been helpless for two years.

Jim Crockett.—Burglary. From Lowndes county. Received December 6th, 1896, under three years sentence, who has a bad case of consumption.

Richard Smith.—Assault with intent to rob. From Dooly county. Received April 7th, 1898, under two years sentence; badly diseased and unable to work.

Tom Holson.—Burglary. From Dodge county; received March 10th, 1890, under fifteen years sentence. Badly diseased and highly recommended by the prison officials.

W F Hopkins.—Forgery. From Effingham county; received July, 1897, under two years sentence. Term expires in April and he is in very bad health.

John May.—From Washington county; received September 1st, 1896, term expires in April; afflicted with consumption.

Chas. Glenn.—Simple larceny. From Fulton county; received September 19th, 1896, under three years sentence. Term expires in April. Afflicted with consumption.

Riley Josey.—Burglary. From Schley county; received October 27, 1892, under ten years sentence. Badly diseased; term expires in August.

Frank Meadow.—Assault. From Dade county; received September 29, 1897, under two years sentence. Appears to be idiotic and in declining health. Term expires in July.

Tom Kinneman.—Car breaking. From Whitfield county; received November, 1897, under three years sentence, badly diseased and almost helpless. Recommended for pardon by the solicitor-general who prosecuted him.

Jack Jones.—Arson. From Thomas county; received January 18th, 1891, under life sentence. Bed-ridden with dropsy.

Jim Tillman.—Murder. From Baker county; received May, 1876, under life sentence; totally blind and almost helpless.

Allen Blackwell.—Murder. From Elbert county; received May 3d, 1882, under life sentence; seventy-two years old; has lost one leg and is nearly blind.

Jesse Johnson.—Murder. From Brooks county; received November 21, 1891, under life sentence; badly diseased, bed-ridden and has been helpless for three years.

The above pardons granted March 29, 1899.

Perry Williams.—Murder. Superior Court of Clay county, March term, 1890. Sentenced to life imprisonment. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“After a careful investigation it looks as if defendant might have been wrongfully convicted and there is now grave doubt of his guilt in the mind of the solicitor-general who prosecuted him, the jury who tried him and the county officers and best people of Clay county who earnestly recommend his pardon, including the grand jury serving at the March term, 1897, who by formal presentments request his pardon.” Granted May 8th, 1899.

Chas. R. Reid.—Voluntary manslaughter. Bibb Superior Court, September term, 1897. Sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“The killing in this case was under strong provocation. Deceased having grossly insulted defendant’s wife and made to her improper and indecent proposals, which she immediately reported to her husband. The insult was gross, wanton and unprovoked and was sufficient to have excited in Reid an extreme heat of passion under which he appears to have acted in taking the life of deceased. In his conviction for manslaughter the law has been thoroughly vindicated in the punishment undergone by him. In view of his physical condition the punishment has been ample. His health, never robust, during his confinement, has become more delicate, and further confinement will probably

endanger his life. His pardon is strongly urged by the judge who tried him, by the entire jury who tried and convicted him, the county officers of Bibb county, where the crime was committed, and by many other good citizens of that and other counties." Granted May 8th, 1899.

James Harris.—Attempt to commit arson. Superior Court of Glascock county, August term, 1894. Life imprisonment. Pardon recommended by Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant was convicted entirely on circumstantial evidence which was very vague and highly unsatisfactory. The judge who tried and sentenced him, the solicitor who prosecuted him, the jury which convicted him, strongly urge his pardon upon this ground, which is also requested by the county officers of Glascock county and a large number of the best citizens thereof. The grand jury for the February term, 1899, of the Superior Court of Glascock county, in their formal presentments urge his pardon." Granted May 8, 1899.

W T Jenkins.—Voluntary manslaughter. Habersham Superior Court, Fall term, 1897. Sentence two years in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"The sentence of two years, the minimum under the law, shows that the judge who presided at the trial did not consider this an aggravated case. Jenkins left a wife and three small children, one of whom is physically helpless and all of whom are absolutely dependent. His wife, upon whom these children rely for support and maintenance, is desperately and dangerously ill, and it is thought under the circumstances that he should be released and allowed to go to their assistance. This pardon will only shorten his sentence about six months." Granted May 30th, 1899.

Will Thornton.—Murder. Sumter Superior Court, November term, 1898. Sentenced to death. Sentence recommended to commutation for life in the penitentiary, by the Prison Commission, for the following reasons:

“Evidence of certain facts and circumstances attending the killing which were inadmissible under strict rules and were therefore excluded from the jury, have been presented to the Prison Commission and clearly show that the penalty of death should not be inflicted on this applicant for the crime committed. This evidence showed that the killing occurred after aggravated and continued provocations. Doubt also appeared of a purpose to kill in striking the blow and also whether the blow was the direct cause of death. The slayer was a peaceable and reputable man, while the party killed was of violent disposition. Recommendations for executive clemency have been signed by a majority of the trial jury, the foreman of the grand jury, the prosecutor, several county officials and a large number of the intelligent, law-abiding and representative citizens of Sumter and Terrell counties.” Commutation to life imprisonment granted June 1st, 1899.

Parham H. Mabry.—Larceny after trust. Glynn Superior Court, January term, 1898. Sentence two years in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“First—The defendant upon being arrested restored to the company in whose employment he had been all the money taken by him. Second—Before his conviction he bore an excellent character, which is vouched for by many of the best citizens in the community in which he lived, and since his incarceration his conduct has been exemplary and repentant. Third—The judge who presided at the trial and the solicitor-general who prosecuted him strongly urge his pardon, stating the law had been vindicated, society

protected and the defendant sufficiently punished. This request is joined in by sixteen members of the grand jury which indicted him, ten members of the traverse jury which convicted him, and many of the officials of the city of Brunswick and the county of Glynn, and a large number of the best citizens of the community, who, being familiar with all the facts surrounding this case, believe he deserves clemency. Fourth—On May 5th last an adverse report was made in this case, but since the judge and solicitor have urged the pardon and the prosecutor has withdrawn all objections thereto, and also since said adverse report defendant's mother, with whom defendant's wife and two small children lived, has died, leaving his wife and children completely alone, destitute and dependent and with no one to support and protect them. This pardon, if granted, will shorten defendant's term only about four months." Granted July 6, 1899.

Solomon Joseph.—Arson. Berrien Superior Court, March term, 1889. Sentenced to life imprisonment. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant was convicted of burning the planing mills of H. H. Tift, upon the testimony of a detective, who swore that the defendant had confessed the crime to him. The prosecutor, Mr. Tift, now urges his pardon, stating 'that after the conviction of the defendant there occurred several other fires of apparent incendiary origin and finally one of my watchmen, a white man, was detected starting one of these fires, who, upon detection, confessed that he had been making a practice of starting fires and then discovering them in order to increase the apparent necessity for his employment. Since the discharge of this watchman there have been no more fires of this character. In view of this

fact together with the character of the testimony against Joseph, I have grave doubts of his guilt.' The judge who tried and sentenced him urges the pardon, stating at the trial he had grave doubts of defendant's guilt and had a motion been made he would have set aside the verdict. The solicitor who prosecuted him also urges his pardon upon the same ground." Granted July 7th, 1899.

Harry Sweat.—Murder. Chatham Superior Court, December term, 1898. Sentenced to death. Pardon Board recommended commutation to life imprisonment for the following reasons:

"At the time of the difficulty between deceased and defendant both were in a state of intoxication and appeared to be on friendly and even intimate terms, with no present cause of quarrel. Defendant in a friendly manner had endeavored to prevail on deceased to leave the porch of one Angus Smith, who had ordered them to leave, and when defendant endeavored to pull deceased away, Smith pushed them both and they fell off the stoop to the ground. Thereupon they began fighting and defendant, much the smaller and weaker of the two, cut deceased, inflicting wounds from which he died. On the trial of defendant he offered to prove that deceased when dying and conscious of his condition, upon being interrogated about the difficulty said: 'Harry is all right. I made Harry cut me. Angus Smith is the cause of it all.' Which evidence under the strict rules of law was properly rejected by the court. Had the evidence been admissible it would have doubtless influenced the jury to recommend life imprisonment, one of the punishments for murder. While this evidence was properly rejected by the court, it is thought to be worthy of consideration by the Executive in passing upon the application for clemency. Many of the best and most conservative

citizens of Chatham county, and adjoining counties, strongly urge this commutation, including members of Congress and Senators of Georgia, county and city officials, members of the grand jury which indicted him and of the traverse jury which convicted him." Granted commutation to life imprisonment July 19, 1899.

Henry Edwards.—Burglary. In Effingham Superior Court, Spring term, 1899. Sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant was convicted when but sixteen years of age, and has now served over ten years. During his imprisonment he has developed a case of chronic asthma, which grows worse, and to keep him further confined might endanger his life. He has been a model prisoner during his confinement." Pardon granted August 22d, 1899.

A. N. Carpenter.—Burglary. In Elbert County Superior Court, Spring term, 1897. Sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant was only seventeen years old when the crime was committed, and was not supposed to be mentally well balanced, and having served all his term but two months, the prosecutor, the judge who tried and sentenced him, the solicitor-general who prosecuted him and many of the best law-abiding citizens of Elbert recommend and strongly urge his pardon." Pardon granted August 22d, 1899.

George Foster.—Burglary. In Baldwin Superior Court, Fall term, 1892. Sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“The judge who tried him and the solicitor-general who prosecuted him, the prosecutor, many county officers of Baldwin county and other good law-abiding citizens thereof earnestly recommend his pardon. He has been a model prisoner during his confinement, and it is thought his punishment has been sufficient.” Sentence commuted to eight years actual service, August 22d, 1899.

Jesse Dickens.—Voluntary manslaughter. In Richmond Superior Court, May term, 1894. Sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons, to wit:

“The defendant was but seventeen years of age when convicted, and has now served over five years. His conduct during his imprisonment has been exemplary and it is thought that his punishment has already been sufficient. His pardon is urged by eight members of the jury which tried him, the judge who presided at his trial, the solicitor-general who prosecuted him and many of the best law-abiding people of Richmond county, and in formal report, after investigation, by the former legislative committee on pardons.” Pardon granted August 25th, 1899.

J. T. Tribble.—Simple larceny. In Pulaski Superior Court, Spring term, 1883. Sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“The applicant when he committed the crime was only twenty years of age, and restored to the owner of the stolen property the money for which he had sold the same before his arrest. When indicted he plead guilty. After serving eight months and eleven days he escaped from the penitentiary and fled into a distant State, where he has since continuously resided. From most trustworthy sources the

Commission ascertains that he has lived an exemplary life and commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. A number of years since he connected himself with the church and is now a minister of the gospel. To-day he has delivered himself up to the proper authorities in Georgia and is now in custody of the law. In view of the fact it is thought that his further humiliation and disgrace should not be required especially as the law has been completely vindicated and the criminal completely reformed." Pardon granted August 29th, 1899.

Alex Towns.—Robbery. Floyd Superior Court, Spring term, 1896. Sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant was convicted upon the uncorroborated testimony of a witness who since the trial was shown to be a thief being then engaged in systematically robbing his employers. These facts being brought to the attention of the judge who tried him, and the solicitor who prosecuted him, they recommend his pardon upon the ground that had they been known at the trial a conviction could not have been had." Pardon granted September 1st, 1899.

Fate Jones.—Voluntary manslaughter. In Butts Superior Court, January term, 1897. Sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons, to wit:

"The judge who tried and sentenced him and the solicitor-general who prosecuted him, voluntarily write recommending his pardon. The latter stating that in his opinion justice would be done by extending this clemency and there was doubt of his guilt. The physician in charge where Jones is confined certifies that his health is completely broken down and further confinement will shorten his life." Granted September 1st, 1899.

John Maroney.—Robbery. In Floyd Superior Court, Spring term, 1896. Sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“Defendant was convicted upon the uncorroborated testimony of a witness who had since the trial been shown to be a thief, being then engaged in systematically robbing his employers. These facts being brought to the attention of the judge who tried him, and the solicitor who prosecuted him, they recommend his pardon upon the grounds that had they been known at the trial the conviction could not have been had.” Granted September 1st, 1899.

MISDEMEANORS.

Fred Etheredge.—Burglary. Spalding Superior Court, January term, 1898. Sentence twelve months in the chaingang. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“Since defendant’s conviction and imprisonment in the chaingang his mother has died and Oscar Macmahan, who was jointly indicted and convicted, has been pardoned. Defendant has served eight months in the chaingang. Eleven of the jurors who convicted him, the prosecutor, the judge who presided and sentenced him, the solicitor who prosecuted him and many of the good law-abiding citizens of the county of Spalding urge his pardon.” Granted November 7th, 1898.

Willis Peterson.—Assault. Muscogee Superior Court, November term, 1898. Sentence twelve months or \$50. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“The defendant has served one-half of his term in the chaingang and is now willing and able to pay one-half of

his fine. During his confinement his health has become enfeebled and a pardon is recommended by the judge who presided at the trial, and by the solicitor who prosecuted him." Granted November 7th, 1898.

Rolly Scott.—Simple larceny. Worth Superior Court, October term, 1898. Sentence twelve months. Commutation to \$75.00 recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"It is represented that the defendant is suffering from a gunshot wound in his arm, which renders him unable to do physical labor, which fact is certified to by the ordinary of Worth county, who asks for this commutation. An effort was made to have the judge of the Superior Court pass an order allowing defendant to pay a fine, but as said order was presented after court had adjourned for the term, the judge had not the legal authority to pass same, but in writing he recommends this commutation." Commutation granted November 29th, 1898.

Lee Bond.—Misdemeanor. Murray Superior Court, February term, 1897. Sentenced to fine and six months. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant was sentenced to pay a fine and work upon the public works six months. The order providing that upon the payment of the fine the chaingang sentence should be suspended. The fine was promptly paid and now the judge who tried him and imposed the sentence of his own motion requests this commutation." Granted December 3d, 1898.

James M. Keith.—Simple larceny. Superior Court of Whitfield County, Spring term, 1898. Sentenced to fine or twelve months. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“Defendant is shown by competent evidence to be a boy of very weak mind, whose previous character was excellent. These facts having been shown to the satisfaction of the judge who tried and sentenced him, he now recommends a pardon. The boy has already served eight months in the chaingang, and this is considered a sufficient punishment.”
Granted December 19th, 1898.

Pat Banks.—Assault and battery. Bartow Superior Court, July term, 1898. Sentence twelve months. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“Defendant was convicted of assault and battery growing out of a heat of passion, in a baseball game, in which there was no apparent malice. He has already served five months, which it seems is a sufficient punishment for the offence and a complete vindication of the law. He has a wife and children who are entirely dependent upon him for maintenance. His pardon is recommended by the judge who tried and sentenced him, the solicitor who prosecuted him and other good citizens of the county of Bartow.”
Granted December 23d, 1898.

Aden Grice.—Misdemeanor in two cases. Gilmer Superior Court, October term, 1898. Sentenced to chaingang. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“Defendant was in jail for about six months previous to his trial, and during that time and since his incarceration in the chaingang his health has become seriously impaired, and he now seems to be suffering with consumption. The physician in charge of the chaingang hospital informs the Prison Commission that longer incarceration may prove fatal to the prisoner. His pardon is asked for by the judge

who tried and sentenced him, the solicitor who prosecuted him and many of the best citizens of his county." Granted January 16th, 1899.

Bowman Trollinger.—Assault and battery. Newton County Court, December term, 1898. Sentenced to fine of \$30.00 or twelve months in the chaingang. Prison Commission recommends pardon for the following reasons:

"Defendant was a mere boy, not over sixteen years of age, and the boy assaulted was about the same age, and it is represented that the fight was really under considerable provocation. Defendant's parents are very poor and being unable to pay the fine and costs, he had to go to the chaingang. Many of the best people of Newton county, and among them the judge who sentenced him and the solicitor who prosecuted him, strongly urge his pardon. In our opinion the law has been fully vindicated by the punishment already inflicted." Granted January 19th, 1899.

Frank Clay.—Gaming. Houston County Court, October term, 1898. Sentence, \$30.00 or twelve months. Prison Commission recommended pardon for the following reasons:

"When the defendant was convicted he was unable to pay his said fine and has been serving out the alternative sentence in the chaingang, where he has been imprisoned for four months. He now wishes to pay his fine and be discharged." Granted March 3, 1899.

J W Oliver.—Carrying pistol concealed and pointing pistol at another. City Court of Macon, September term, 1898. Sentenced \$75.00 and cost in each case or four months in jail. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“Defendant and prosecutor in the case had been at enmity for quite a while previous to the occurrence out of which the prosecution and conviction grew, and was convicted on the evidence of the prosecutor and his wife and one other witness, who asks his pardon now on the ground that her evidence may have been incorrect. Defendant stoutly justified himself and his theory was substantiated by one witness. The prosecutor now asks his pardon, which request is joined by eight of the jurors who convicted him, and the solicitor-general who prosecuted him and many of the best citizens of Bibb county, including county and city officials. He has a wife and six young children who are dependent upon him for a support and are now in destitute circumstances. He has already served two months in jail, which is thought to be a sufficient vindication of the law.” Granted March 4th, 1899.

John Hal Jones.—Larceny from the house. City Court of Atlanta, October term, 1898. Sentenced to fine of \$50.00 or six months in the chaingang. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“Defendant was convicted of stealing a pair of shoes from a storehouse on the testimony of two witnesses, that just previous to his arrest had been in the store. He had been in the store and the shoes were found in his possession. At the time of his arrest he claimed to have purchased the shoes from one Simon Stevens and on his trial proved by three or four witnesses that he had so purchased them. Since his conviction Simon Stevens has been arrested and identified by those witnesses as the man who sold the shoes to the defendant, and has been committed and is now in jail for the offence, and the said Simon Stevens now admits that he sold the defendant the shoes.” Granted March 4th, 1899.

John Findlay.—Larceny. Fulton Superior Court, November term, 1898. Sentence \$50.00 or six months. Prison Commission recommended pardon for the following reasons:

“Defendant was jointly charged with one John Hal Jones and both were convicted. On the 4th inst. Jones was pardoned on the recommendation of the Commission, on the ground that when arrested in possession of the stolen goods he claimed to have bought them from one Simon Stevens who has been recently arrested charged with the same crime, and upon his committal trial admitted that he sold the shoes to John Hal Jones. Stevens has been put upon trial and convicted of the larceny for which Jones and Findlay were convicted. The solicitor of the City Court who prosecuted Jones and Findlay, who this week prosecuted Stevens to conviction, now urges this pardon, stating that he believes Jones and defendant to both be innocent.” Granted March 14th, 1899.

Joseph B. Brown.—Selling liquor. Superior Court of Banks County, November term, 1898. Sentence twelve months. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“He has consumption as shown by the certificates of two physicians, and the petition of a large number of reputable citizens, which may be developed into permanent disability by longer confinement. His pardon is recommended by petitioners, the trial jury and the solicitor. His offence is a misdemeanor and his time will expire in November, 1899.” Granted April 8th, 1899.

Zeke Word.—Selling liquor and gaming. Walton Superior Court, April term, 1898. Sentence twelve months for each offence. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"He is stricken with paralysis and subsequently afflicted with other diseases, rendering him totally unable to work, causing him confinement in the jail hospital and threatens his life unless he is released. He is a poor man and unable to pay the fine imposed. His pardon is recommended by the officials of Walton county, and a reputable practicing physician, who has examined him, and certifies under oath to his extreme disability." Granted April 8, 1899.

Lott Miller.—Gaming. City Court of Griffin, September term, 1898. Sentence nine months or \$50.00. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"He has already served out seven and one-half months, leaving but a few more days, counting the time earned for good behavior, which is thought to be sufficient punishment for his crime. His pardon is recommended by the judge who tried him and the solicitor who tried him." Granted April 9, 1899.

Willis Dillingham.—Larceny from the house. Superior Court of Spalding County, and sentenced to the chain-gang. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant is only eighteen years of age; very delicate; diseased and unable to undergo the punishment inflicted upon him, which is certified to by the county physician of Spalding county. His pardon is urged by the judge who presided at the trial, the solicitor-general who prosecuted him and many of the county officers of Spalding county." Granted April 29, 1899.

Anna Hunley.—Larceny from the house. City Court of Columbus, January term, 1899. Sentence, ten months. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“Since her conviction she has been in jail, unable to be placed upon the chaingang on account of her physical condition, which is certified to by two reputable physicians, one of them being the county physician, to be deplorable, being confined for the most of the time to her bed with consumption, suffering with frequent hemorrhages. In the opinion of these physicians she will never recover, and further imprisonment will hasten her death. Her pardon is recommended by the judge who presided at the trial, the solicitor of the city court, two of the commissioners of roads and revenues and other officers and citizens.” Granted April 29th, 1899.

Horace P Owens.—Gaming and retailing liquor without license. Superior Court of Fulton County, January term, 1899. Commutation recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“Defendant plead guilty and asked the court not to impose an alternative fine, but to give him terms on the chaingang, hoping that confinement and hard labor would enable him to give up certain bad habits to which he was addicted, and which brought about his criminal acts. Since his confinement his health has broken down and the county physician in charge of the chaingang hospital certifies that further confinement will probably injure him for life.” Granted May 8th, 1899.

Joe Tye.—Stealing a ride on railroad train. Walton County Court, February term, 1899. Sentence, twelve months. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“Defendant is a negro boy about fifteen years of age and rode upon the train at the advice of an Atlanta policeman, who told him it was no crime. He has already served about three months of his sentence, which is deemed sufficient punishment.” Granted May 8th, 1899.

T James Buchanan.—Larceny from the person. Fulton Superior Court, Spring term, 1899. Sentence, nine months. The Prison Commission recommended commutation to present service upon the payment of a fine of fifty dollars and costs, for the following reasons:

“Defendant was indicted for robbery, but upon the trial after the evidence was introduced for the State, the solicitor-general accepted a plea of larceny from the person. It seems that defendant and one Richard Gilbert were both drunk, and that defendant took Gilbert’s watch in an open manner, in the presence of witnesses in a saloon, which fact being reported to the police he was arrested and charged with robbery. Defendant claimed then and has always claimed that he was only taking the watch to prevent Gilbert from losing it, and the facts seem to bear out his contention with some degree of probability. Gilbert himself recommends an unconditional pardon, and the solicitor-general who prosecuted him also urges clemency, as do many other good citizens of Fulton county.” Granted commutation as recommended May 8, 1899.

S. P Fambrough.—Selling whiskey illegally. Morgan County Court, April term, 1899. Sentence, \$300 and costs or twelve months. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission, upon the payment of a fine of \$100 and costs, or twelve months in the chaingang, for the following reasons:

“Since his conviction defendant has been shot twice with a shotgun, and is now confined to his bed from the wounds received. His financial condition is such that he cannot pay the fine, and his physical condition is such that he cannot undergo the labor and confinement. The county judge and solicitor therefore recommend the commutation named.” Commutation granted May 24th, 1899.

Louisa Palmer.—Arson. In Chatham Superior Court, March term, 1895. Sentenced for life imprisonment. Commutation recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“Defendant was only sixteen years of age when the crime was committed and is reported to have been very ignorant and extremely simple. Her crime consisted of three attempts to set fire to the house of her employer, in Savannah, with no apparent motive, she being taken almost in the act the third time, after the other two had been extinguished, all during one day and in daylight. No harm or damage occurred by any of these attempts and the jury recommended her to the extreme mercy of the court. The judge had no discretion in sentencing her, the penalty being life imprisonment on recommendation. The judge now urges her pardon, stating that had it been in his power he would have given her a term of years, which recommendation is strongly urged by the solicitor-general who prosecuted her, and other good citizens and the jurors who convicted her.” Commutation to ten years in the penitentiary, granted August 23d, 1899.

Joseph C. Rickerson.—Seduction. In Putnam County, Fall term, 1898. Sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Commutation recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“The evidence at best makes out a very weak case of seduction. The solicitor-general who prosecuted the case recommends a pardon on the ground that a conviction for fornication would have been proper and an ample vindication of the law. This recommendation is joined in by the entire grand jury which indicted him, except one, by the entire traverse jury which convicted him, by many county officers of the county, including the Representative and

Senator of the 28th district, and many of the best law-abiding citizens of Putnam county. It is thought that the extreme penalty as for a misdemeanor will be a suitable punishment in this case." Commutation to one year in the penitentiary, granted August 24th, 1899.

R. Kerr.—Simple larceny. In the City Court of Atlanta, November term, 1898. Sentenced to twelve months on the chaingang and six months in jail. Commutation recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"The defendant was a boy who drifted from his home in Texas seeking a living, but fell in while here with bad company, an older man, who persuaded him in assisting in the crime for which he was convicted. His former character is shown by some of the most respectable people of Texas to have been good, and his family connections are of the best. His pardon or commutation is recommended by these people and also by the solicitor who prosecuted him and other court officials as well as by some of the best people of Atlanta. The imprisonment already suffered in the chaingang is considered sufficient punishment and the fifty-dollar fine to take the place of the additional term in jail." Commutation to twelve months in the chaingang and a fine of fifty dollars, to include the cost, granted August 31st, 1899.

Bud Hackett.—Murder. In Bartow Superior Court, March term, 1899 (special session). Sentenced to death. Commutation to life imprisonment in the penitentiary recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"The circumstances of the killing more particularly developed by proof since the trial, show that the defendant

committed the homicide in an encounter without having made previous preparation for the difficulty, and without time for deliberation. He is an ignorant man of very weak mind, and the crime was committed while he was intoxicated. A strong appeal is made in his behalf by many of the most respectable citizens of Bartow county, where he was reared, also by many members of the bar and officers of the court and county. Recommendations for commutation also made by the judge of the city court, by the judge of the Superior Court before whom he was tried, by a number of the jurors who tried him and by the solicitor-general." Sentence commuted to life in the penitentiary September 20th, 1899.

Eb Wright.—Selling mortgaged property. County Court of Baldwin county, November term, 1898. Sentence, \$250 or twelve months. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"A careful reading of the record in this case generates a strong doubt of defendant's guilt of any crime. He was sentenced under a section of the Code of 1882, making the penalty for this crime a fine in double the amount of the mortgage, which statute by amendment in 1895 now makes the penalty the same as in other misdemeanors. He has already served four months, which is considered ample punishment for the crime of which he was convicted." Granted May 24, 1899.

Lee Clements.—Riot, assault and carrying concealed weapons. Fannin Superior Court, January term, 1898. Sentenced to twelve months each on two of the cases and six months on the other. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"The offences occurred at the same time and place as one event and no one was hurt. The applicant has undergone the penalties seventeen months in the chain gang, and his

pardon is recommended by the officials of Union and Fannin counties, by a very large number of intelligent and good citizens of Union county, by the judge before whom he was tried and the solicitor who prosecuted him." Granted June 2d, 1899.

Ben Sam Harper.—Selling whiskey illegally in two cases. City Court of Elberton, October term, 1897. Sentenced to twelve months in each case. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant was first convicted in the Mayor's Court for a violation of a city ordinance, involving the same transaction, and given terms of three months in each case and served out these terms. He was then tried and convicted for violating the State law and received the sentences set out above, making the time already served over two years. He is represented to be afflicted with an incurable disease and his pardon is requested by the judge who tried him, the solicitor who prosecuted him and many of the best citizens of the county of Elbert. If pardoned the last term will only be shortened by about two months." Granted July 6th, 1899.

Lula Seals.—Larceny from the house. City Criminal Court of Atlanta, March term, 1899. Sentence, twelve months. Commutation recommended by the Prison Commission from twelve months on the chaingang to twelve months in jail, to include the time she has already served in jail, for the following reasons:

"The County Commissioners of Fulton county make this request for commutation, desiring that she should be employed in work at the jail, rather than on the gang, and it is thought that her punishment there will be equally as

great and perhaps more humane. This request is also joined by the solicitor of the City Court who prosecuted her and the judge who tried and sentenced her says this disposition will be perfectly satisfactory to him." Commutation granted July 8th, 1899.

J T Collier.—Assault and battery. Cobb County Superior Court, November term, 1898. Sentenced to \$1,000 or twelve months in the chain-gang. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"This clemency is recommended by the judge who presided and sentenced him, the solicitor-general who prosecuted him and a large number of the best law-abiding citizens of Cobb county." Granted August 21st, 1899.

Postell Loden.—Selling whiskey illegally. City Court of Clarkesville, February term, 1899. Sentenced \$100 or twelve months in the chaingang. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"The judge who tried him, the solicitor who prosecuted him and many of the best and law-abiding citizens of Habersham county recommend his pardon. Defendant was only nineteen years of age when convicted and has already served more than six months on the chaingang, besides about three weeks in jail prior to his trial, which is considered sufficient punishment for his crime." Granted August 22d, 1899.

George White.—Simple larceny. City Court of Bartow County, June term, 1899. Sentenced to six months in the chaingang. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant was only twelve years of age when convicted and upon newly discovered evidence presented to the judge

of said court who tried him without a jury, he expresses great doubt as to his guilt and asks his pardon, which is also urged by the solicitor who tried him." Granted September 1st, 1899.

Charlie Gordon.—Gambling. Bibb Superior Court, April term, 1899. Sentenced to six months in the chain-gang. Pardon recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"After confinement in jail he was confined thirty days in the pest-house on account of smallpox in the jail, then worked in the chaingang until September and becoming sick he was sent to the hospital where he is yet confined. He is unfit for work on account of dropsy. The pardon is recommended by the judges of the Superior and City Courts, by the solicitor-general and by a number of officials and citizens of Bibb county." Granted September 30th, 1899.

Richard Moreland.—Carrying concealed weapons. City Criminal Court of Atlanta, July term, 1899. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs or twelve months in the chaingang. Commutation recommended by the Prison Commission to a fine of \$30, including costs, or six months in the chaingang, for the following reasons:

"He has established by means of letters from prominent citizens of his home, LaGrange, Georgia, that his character is of the best and that he has never been in any trouble before, or transgressed any of the laws of the State to their knowledge. The judge who presided at his trial, and the solicitor who prosecuted him, both request that the sentence be reduced." Granted July 13, 1899.

RESPITES.

To the Sheriff of Chatham County:

Whereas, At the March term, 1898, of the Superior Court of Chatham county, Abram Smalls was convicted of the offense of murder and was sentenced therefor to be executed on Friday, the 9th day of December, 1898, and

Whereas, A petition numerously signed by respectable and law-abiding citizens of said county has been presented to me asking the commutation of said sentence to life imprisonment in the penitentiary, and

Whereas, On account of the many important public duties upon the Executive requiring immediate consideration, it is impracticable at this time to give proper consideration to said petition for commutation, it is deemed proper to grant a respite of said sentence as hereinafter named. You are therefore hereby commanded to delay and postpone the execution of said sentence until Friday, January 13th, 1899, on which day, in the absence of any legal order directing the contrary, you will do execution upon the body of the said Abram Smalls in accordance with the judgment of the court rendered in said case. Herein fail not.

Granted December 8th, 1898.

Jeff Hicks.—

To the Sheriff of Macon County:

Whereas, At the May term, 1898, of the Superior Court of Macon county, Jeff Hicks was convicted of the offense of murder, and was sentenced therefor to be hanged on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1898, and

Whereas, A petition numerously signed by the law-abiding citizens of Macon county, has been presented to me asking a commutation of said sentence to life imprisonment in the penitentiary, and

Whereas, On account of the many public duties upon the Executive, requiring immediate consideration, it is impossible and impracticable at this time to give proper consideration to said petition and to the record in said case, it is deemed proper to grant a respite of said sentence as hereinafter named.

You, the sheriff of said Macon county, are therefore hereby commanded to delay and postpone the execution of said sentence until Tuesday, January 3d, 1899, on which day, in the absence of any legal order directing the contrary, you will do execution upon the body of the said Jeff Hicks in accordance with the judgment of the court rendered in said case. Herein fail not.

Granted December 19, 1898.

Second respite granted Jeff Hicks on the 31st day of December, 1898, for the reason that he was stricken with pneumonia and was dangerously ill when said second respite was granted, which fact was certified to by the county physician, M. F. Crumley, who stated that should he live until the day set for the execution, to wit: January 3d, 1899, he would be unable to move or stand alone, and that "to execute him in that condition would be inhuman and almost barbarous." Second respite granted December 31st, 1898.

Will Taylor and Fred Perry.—

To the Sheriff of Wilkes County:

Whereas, at a special term of the Superior Court of Wilkes county, begun on the 30th day of Jan., 1899, Will Taylor and Fred Perry were convicted of murder and were sentenced therefor to be hanged on Friday, the 21st day of February, 1899, and,

Whereas, a petition for *mandamus nisi* has been filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, to require the judge of the Superior Court of Wilkes county, to certify to the bill of exceptions presented to him in said cases, and,

Whereas, since the Supreme Court is not in session, and will not be until the fourth day of March *proximo*, eight days after the day set for the execution of the said Taylor and Perry, and it being therefore impossible for the said petition for *mandamus nisi* to be heard before the day set for the execution of said Taylor and Perry, unless a stay of sentence is granted, and,

Whereas, in view of the above recited facts, it is deemed proper to grant respites of said sentences as hereinafter named.

You, the said Sheriff are hereby commanded to delay and postpone the execution of said sentences until Friday the 24th day of March, 1899, on which day in the absence of any legal order directing the contrary, you will do execution upon the bodies of the said Will Taylor and Fred Perry in accordance with the judgment of said court rendered in said case. Herein fail not. Granted February 21, 1899.

Second respite granted Will Taylor and Fred Perry on the 14th day of March, 1899, for the reason that said cases are still pending before the Supreme Court, and at the request of the judges of the Supreme Court said second respite was granted, so as to allow them the time needed to consider and pass upon said applications. Second respite granted until the 28th day of April, 1899.

Cassius Law.—

To the Sheriff of Hall County:

Whereas, At the January term, 1899, of the Superior Court of Hall County, Cassius Law was convicted of the

crime of murder, and was sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1899, and

Whereas, A numerously signed petition from the citizens of the said county of Hall, praying a commutation of the sentence of the Court, in which the said Law was convicted, to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary, has been received, and

Whereas, The Board of Pardons, whose duty it is to pass upon said petitions and send it up to this department with their recommendation, is not in session and cannot, owing to the absence of its members on official business, be convened before the day set for the execution of the said Law, and

Whereas, It is deemed proper and right to afford every criminal every opportunity authorized by law to secure a mitigation of his sentence. Therefore, in order that the petition for a commutation of the sentence of the said Law may be considered and acted upon by the said Board of Pardons, before said sentence is carried into effect, it is deemed proper to grant respite of said sentence as hereinafter named. You, the sheriff, are hereby commanded to delay and postpone the execution of said sentence until Wednesday, the 29th day of March, 1899, on which day, in the absence of any legal order directing the contrary, you will do execution upon the body of the said Cassius Law in accordance with the judgment of the court rendered in said case. Herein fail not. Respite granted March 14th, 1899.

Second respite granted Cassius Law on March 28th, 1899, until Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1899, for the reason that the Pardon Board had not had sufficient time in which to pass upon said application for commutation.

Jim Rembert.—

To the Sheriff of Mitchell County:

Whereas, At the April term, 1899, of the Superior Court of Mitchell county, Jim Rembert was convicted of the offense of murder, and sentenced therefor to be hanged on the 16th day of May, 1899, and

Whereas, A petition signed by the foreman of the jury who tried said Jim Rembert, the solicitor-general who prosecuted him, and many of the best and most law-abiding people of Mitchell county asking that said execution be stayed until the mental condition of the condemned man can be inquired into and ascertained, has been presented to the Executive, and

Whereas, On account of the many public duties upon the Executive requiring consideration, it is impracticable at this time to give proper consideration to said petition, and the record in said case. It is deemed proper therefore to grant a respite of said sentence as hereinafter named. You, the sheriff of said county of Mitchell, are hereby ordered to delay and postpone the execution of the said Jim Rembert as ordered by the said court, until Friday, the 16th day of June, 1899, on which day, in the absence of any legal order directing the contrary, you will proceed to do execution upon the body of the said Jim Rembert in accordance with the judgment of the court rendered in said case. Herein fail not. Respite granted May 15th, 1899.

Will Wilson.—

To the Sheriff of Dodge County:

Whereas, At the March term, 1899, of Dodge Superior Court, Will Wilson was convicted of the offense of murder, and sentenced therefor to be hanged on the 23d day of June, 1899, and

Whereas, New evidence has been discovered that creates a doubt as to the guilt of the said Will Wilson, therefore, to the end that the question of the guilt of the said Will Wilson may be more fully inquired into by the Board of Pardons, it is deemed proper to grant a respite of said sentence as hereinafter named.

You, the sheriff of said county of Dodge, are hereby ordered to delay and postpone the execution of the said Will Wilson as ordered by said court until Friday, the 14th day of July, 1899, on which day, in the absence of any legal order directing the contrary, you will proceed to do execution upon the body of the said Will Wilson in accordance with the judgment of the Court rendered in said case. Herein fail not. Granted June 22d, 1899.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Judd Murray.—Larceny. Morgan County Court, June term, 1883. Sentence, fine of \$15. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“The defendant, for fifteen years since his conviction, has lived an upright, honest life and has made a useful citizen. These facts are testified to by some of the best citizens of Morgan county, including county officials, who ask that this removal of disabilities be granted him.” Granted December 10th, 1898.

Geo. F. Miller.—Larceny from the house. Oconee County Court, January term, 1891. Sentenced to pay a fine. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“The crime was insignificant, if a crime at all, and the small fine imposed was immediately paid. Since then de-

Defendant has lived an honest, law-abiding life, which fact is certified to by the original prosecutor in the case, the solicitor who prosecuted him, the judge who tried him and other good citizens of Oconee county, all of whom urge this clemency." Granted December 12, 1898.

Joseph Hallinan.—Larceny after trust. Chatham Superior Court, ——— term. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission, for the following reasons:

"The judge of the court who presided at the trial and sentenced him, the solicitor-general who prosecuted him, and one of the present Representatives from Chatham county, who are familiar with the previous character of the defendant, as also the evidence upon which he was convicted, strongly urge this clemency." Granted December 23d, 1898.

John T Howell, Jr.—Larceny. County Court of Spalding County, ——— term. Sentenced therefor to pay a fine. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Defendant's conviction occurred about twelve years ago, since which time his conduct has been good and he has led an honest, exemplary life, all which facts are testified to by some of the best citizens of the county in which he lived, who ask for this clemency." Granted June 6th, 1899.

J W Lavar.—Extortion. City Court of Macon, June term, 1897. Sentenced to pay a fine and confinement in Bibb county jail. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Said Lavar was constable of the 481st district G. M. and as such collected on a fieri facias, issued by the justice of the peace of said district, the sum of five dollars for a

peace warrant, to which in law the officers were not entitled. Very many of the best citizens of Macon and Bibb county believe that he intended to commit no crime, and was honestly mistaken as to the law in the case, and they urge that his disabilities be removed." Granted May 8th, 1899.

Thomas H. Roach.—Simple larceny. Superior Court of Cherokee County, December term, 1882. Sentence to payment of fine and costs. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Since his conviction, seventeen years ago, defendant has led an honest, law-abiding life and has made a good citizen." Granted May 8th, 1899.

Allen Robinson.—Burglary. Superior Court of Pierce County, September term, 1876. Sentence five years in the penitentiary. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"His sentence for which he was convicted having been fully served. Since his release he has established a character as an honest, upright citizen, which is vouched for by his present employer, with whom he has lived for eighteen years." Granted July 20th, 1899.

J. H. J. Brown.—Extortion. Superior Court of Bibb County, April term, 1893. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and removal from office. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

"Petitioner paid his fine and has since lived an honest, upright life, which is certified to by many good citizens of Bibb county, including the judge who presided at his trial, the present judge and solicitor of that circuit, and other officials, city and county, who request that his disabilities be removed." Granted July 18th, 1899.

W. H. Thompson.—Embezzlement. Morgan Superior Court, September term, 1897. Sentence two years in the penitentiary. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“It appears to be his first and only violation of law. His conduct during the term of punishment has been invariably good, and the petition of a number of intelligent and respectable citizens, including county officers, urged this application for Executive clemency. Since the expiration of his term he has deported himself as a good citizen.” Disabilities removed August 12th, 1899.

Lee Sloan.—Simple larceny. In Forsyth Superior Court, Spring term, 1897. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“The ordinary of Forsyth strongly urges this clemency and vouches for his good character.” Disabilities removed August 23d, 1899.

C. H. Parrot.—Simple larceny. In City Court of Bartow County. Sentenced to pay a fine. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“A number of the best citizens of Bartow county request this clemency because of the good character of the defendant.” Disabilities removed August 23d, 1899.

W. I. Geer.—Larceny from the house. In Clay Superior Court, March term, 1888. Sentenced to pay a fine of thirty-five dollars. Removal of disabilities recommended by the Prison Commission for the following reasons:

“He was but a boy when he committed the offence charged and since his conviction he has led an honest, upright life and is represented to be a good law-abiding, useful citizen by many of his neighbors, who request and urge this clemency.” Disabilities removed August 23d, 1899.

APPENDIX B.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 8th, 1899.

Governor of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.

Sir:—As all my communications in the matters covered by this report have been received from or sent to the Commander-in-Chief direct, and not through the Adjutant-General, this report is addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, and not to the Adjutant-General, but is transmitted through the last named officer.

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as commanding officer of the State troops on duty at Darien, Ga., from August 23d to September 5th inclusive.

On August 23d, 1899, I was temporarily absent from my station in Eatonton, Ga., on business not connected with the Georgia Volunteers. On that day, the Commander-in-Chief first ordered troops to Darien, and I had no connection with the execution of the said order. On the morning of the 24th I returned to Savannah, and promptly reported by telegraph to the Commander-in-Chief that I was present for duty. I was ordered, in response thereto, to proceed that day to Darien, Ga., look into the situation, advise the Governor thereof, and either retain or dismiss the troops then at Darien as I in my judgment should deem necessary and best. I at once proceeded to Darien, and found on duty there a detachment of the First Reg't. Inf., G. V., 4 officers and 66 enlisted men under the command of Capt. Wm. L. Grayson; also Troop G, McIntosh Light Dragoons,

1st. Reg't. Cav., G. V., whose station is at Darien, 3 officers and 27 enlisted men under the command of Capt. B. T. Sinclair.

I was met at the station by a committee of citizens of Darien and McIntosh county, which committee included the Mayor of the city, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and several prominent citizens. I was also met by T. B. Blount, the sheriff of the county, and Capt. Grayson in command of the detachment of the 1st. Reg't Inf. I conferred freely with all of these and found this state of facts: Henry Delegal, a prominent negro of the county, residing near Harris Neck on the coast, had been accused of rape on a white woman, Matilda Ann Hope. The accusation had been recently made; the crime was alleged to have been committed on the 2d of December, 1898. On Monday, August 21st, Delegal had surrendered himself to the sheriff, and was confined in jail. Without any cause therefor so far as I could discover, the negroes of the town and county conceived the idea that he was to be lynched; that is to say, I know no cause for this conception except the frequent lynchings of negroes charged with this crime which have occurred within the past few months in the State of Georgia. For the purpose of protecting Henry Delegal against lynching, the negroes began to arm themselves and to gather in and about the town and in the vicinity of the jail. This went on during Monday and Tuesday. Some of them, I am convinced, were actuated solely by the intention of protecting Henry Delegal; others undoubtedly took advantage of the situation to make themselves very offensive, and to conduct themselves in a most dangerous and insolent manner calculated to bring about a breach of the peace and a riot. Under these circumstances it was thought advisable that Henry Delegal should be removed for safe-keeping to Chatham county jail.

On Wednesday morning, August 23, Sheriff T. B. Blount undertook to take him from the jail for this purpose; he was stopped by armed negroes and informed that this could not be done, and a large number of them made a show of force in front of and around the jail. They were not commanded to disperse. Indeed, so far as I could discover, the sheriff did nothing except to comply with their demands, and to permit them to place an armed guard of some twenty negroes around the jail for the purpose of protecting it. This seemed to merely add fuel to the flames. Armed negroes seemed to have complete possession of the town, and the white citizens naturally viewed the situation with much alarm. The result was communication with the Governor, and the request that troops be sent to conduct Henry Delegal to Chatham county jail. I attach hereto, marked "Enclosure No. 1," the report of Capt. P. F. Gleason, commanding 1st. Reg't. Inf., G. V., dated August 24th, and covering this service, which shows that he reached Darien about 7:30 p. m. with 14 officers and 184 men, took the prisoner from the jail, delivered him to the sheriff of Chatham county on that same night, leaving 4 officers and 66 men, under command of Capt. W. L. Grayson, 1st. Reg't. Inf., G. V., on duty at Darien. Meantime Troop G, 1st. Reg't. Cav., G. V., whose station is at Darien, had been ordered out by the Governor, and had assembled with a strength of 3 officers and 22 men, and was then in its armory. The services of this troop do not seem to have been used at all on this day.

I found Capt. Grayson's detachment of the 1st. Reg't. Inf., and Troop G of the 1st. Reg't. Cav., still on duty, but not united into one command. For sufficient reasons I did not undertake to remedy this want of unity, but left them as separate commands, both reporting to the sheriff. Capt. Sinclair did not report to me, but I sought him out and

gave him orders. I was informed by him, and by the citizens, that he had only 14 serviceable carbines. As soon as daylight appeared, I caused an inspection of his command to be made by 2d Lieut. Walter E. Coney, of the 1st. Reg't. Inf., and who reported to me that 37 carbines were in sufficiently good condition for any duty which they might be called upon to perform. Lieut. Coney is very capable of judging, and I have no doubt that his report is correct.

Although Henry Delegal's presence in the jail was the original cause of the riot, and he had been removed, it did not seem to have bettered the situation. Both negroes and whites were in a state of high excitement; large numbers of warrants had been immediately sued out by the Solicitor-General for the arrest of the negroes who had intimidated the sheriff. Many of the arrests had been made, and they kept the community in a state of inflammation. Had no effort been made to arrest these men, matters would probably have quieted themselves, but it was absolutely necessary to the preservation of law and order that they should be arrested. I spent the night of August 24th at Darien. At about daybreak of that morning, two special deputy sheriffs, Jos. Townsend and Octavus Hopkins, undertook to arrest John Delegal, the son of Henry Delegal, at his house about 15 miles from Darien. John Delegal shot and killed Jos. Townsend and wounded Octavus Hopkins in the shoulder. His mother and his brother are both charged with complicity in the crime of murder. He claims that he shot in self-defense. The merits of this claim will be decided by the courts.

It did not take me long to come to the conclusion that the presence of troops at Darien was necessary. I therefore ordered Capt. Sinclair and Capt. Grayson to keep their commands on duty, and on the morning of the 25th I returned to Savannah, having accomplished the mission on

which I was sent. During the entire period of my service I made frequent telegraphic reports to the Commander-in-Chief. On the morning of the 25th the Commander-in-Chief telegraphed me to take entire charge of the situation at Darien, and keep such troops there as I saw proper.

While I was in Darien, the sheriff requested me to ask the Commander-in-Chief to order out the Liberty Independent Troop, B, 1st. Cav., mounted, to scour the county and to disperse or arrest large armed bands of negroes supposed to be gathered in sundry places. The sheriff was firmly convinced that rumors of the gathering of such bands were true. I could not satisfy myself that they were, and I refused to comply with his request. He made it direct by wire. In response thereto the Liberty Independent Troop was ordered to obey my commands, and to hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice. During the night of the 25th I was awakened by a telephone call from the sheriff, who informed me that he had most reliable and trustworthy information, which was undoubtedly true, that a large band of armed negroes were gathering in the vicinity of South Newport, McIntosh county; that it was necessary to disperse them, and he again insisted that I should send the Liberty Independent Troop there. With many doubts I felt that I could not disregard such positive information from the sheriff, who was the civil officer to whom I was ordered to report, and under whose direction I was ordered to act; and I therefore, with much reluctance, ordered the Liberty Troop to actually assemble at its station, and await further instructions. Later telephonic advice from the sheriff strengthened the information which he had given me, and I then ordered the command to proceed as indicated. The report of Capt. W. P. Waite of this command is attached hereto, marked "Enclosure No. 2," and gives the details of his service. I would respectfully direct

attention to the fact that he incurred an expense of \$9.00 in his two days' service.

On the morning of the 27th, the information from the sheriff having proved to be totally unfounded, the Liberty Troop, being then at Crescent station on the Darien & Western railroad in McIntosh county, was ordered to return to its station and be dismissed, and these orders were carried out.

During the night of the 25th, I also received information by wire and telephone from Capt. Grayson, commanding the detachment of the 1st. Reg't. Inf., at Darien, that he had sent a detachment of 30 men under 1st. Lieut. Edward A. Leonard, 1st. Reg't Inf., and 1st. Lieut. David C. Barrow, 1st. Reg't. Inf., to Eulonia station on the Darien & Western railroad, for the purpose of assisting an armed posse of the sheriff in capturing John Delegal, charged with riot, and also with the murder of Jos. Townsend, and assault with intent to murder Octavus Hopkins, special deputy sheriffs hereinbefore referred to. They left for this station on a special train at about daylight of August 26th. This service was most excellently and skillfully performed under the command of Lieut. Leonard, and with the assistance of Lieut. Barrow and the 30 enlisted men. The sheriff's armed posse undoubtedly contained men whose desire was rather to kill than capture John Delegal. I have no hesitation in saying that they would not have captured him alive had it not been for Lieut. Leonard and his troops. He displayed the greatest skill and judgment; he got into communication with the women of the Delegal family, and through them arranged for the peaceable surrender of John Delegal to the troops; but he was unwilling to surrender to the sheriff's posse, and would probably have resisted arrest with his life. Had it not been for the presence of the troops, it is not at all improba-

ble that some of the posse would have been killed, and also John Delegal. Lieut. Leonard finally secured possession of John Delegal, and then had to negotiate with certain members of the sheriff's posse before he would bring him into their sight or presence, in order to be sure that he would be safe. This he had difficulty in doing. He announced to them that John Delegal would be protected with the lives of himself and his men, and after convincing them any other course on their part would result in the useless sacrifice of valuable lives, he succeeded in peaceably putting him upon the train, on which he met me at Darien Junction on the afternoon of August 26th, as will hereafter appear.

I continued during the night of the 25th to obtain from the sheriff most alarming reports of the assembly of large bodies of armed negroes throughout the county. As I stated before, he was my commanding officer, and the information which he gave me was official. It turned out to be wrong, but I was compelled to act upon it. In addition to this I had previously received permission from the Commander-in-Chief to relieve the detachment of the 1st. Inf. then on duty at Darien by other troops, thus preventing any man or set of men from making too great a sacrifice of his private interests for the small and grossly inadequate pay which is provided by law for men of the Georgia Volunteers. I therefore at 10 a.m., on the morning of August 26th, ordered all of that portion of the 1st. Reg't. Inf. stationed in Savannah not then at Darien to assemble at its armory at 3 p. m., for the purpose of going to Darien. These orders were transmitted through the usual channels, and were obeyed most promptly. In pursuance thereof, the command did assemble at 3 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock it left for Darien on the regular train of the Florida Central & Peninsular railroad. When it joined at Darien the de-

tachment of the regiment then on duty there, the five companies and the Field and Staff of the 1st. Reg't. Inf. had actually present for duty 15 officers and 225 enlisted men.

At Darien Junction we found on the train of the Darien & Western railroad, Lieuts. Leonard and Barrow, with their detachment of 30 men, in charge of the prisoner John Delegal, arrested as hereinbefore stated. This detachment joined the balance of the regiment, who all proceeded together to Darien.

During all this period, Troop G, 1st. Cav., had been quartered in its armory. Capt. Grayson's detachment had been quartered in the courthouse, and were very uncomfortably situated; they had left in such a hurry that they were not properly equipped; indeed, so far as the State property is concerned, they could not leave properly equipped, for the State has furnished them with neither blankets nor overcoats, nor cooking utensils, nor equipage of any kind. I had therefore on the morning of the 26th wired the Commander-in-Chief of my intention to carry the balance of the regiment stationed in Savannah, and asked for tents. They were promptly furnished by express, and arrived on Sunday the 27th, on which date camp was pitched immediately in front of the courthouse, and all the troops, including Troop G, 1st. Cav., were put in camp.

On arrival at Darien on the evening of the 26th, and as the result of the investigation made during that evening and night and the next morning, I concluded that the reports of the gathering of armed bodies were still grossly exaggerated, and that there were more troops at Darien than were necessary to preserve order. Arrests, however, still continued, and excitement was unabated. I therefore ordered back to Savannah all of Capt. Grayson's detachment, with the exception of 1st. Lieut. E. A. Leonard, whom I kept for more work of the kind he had previously so skill-

fully done. There were many men in the command who had left with it under orders at great sacrifice of their personal interests. Many of them were clerks, whose employers had refused to allow them to go, and who had been threatened with discharge. In some cases, on the other hand, there were as many as five men out of one office, whose employers had acted in a more liberal spirit, but whose business was undoubtedly suffering from the sacrifice. I therefore selected some 25 or 30 other men for returning to Savannah, and these, on the morning of August 27th, with Capt. Grayson's detachment, and under the command of that officer, returned to Savannah and were dismissed. The details of these numbers appear from the Morning Report.

On the morning of Tuesday, August 29th, for the same reason as above stated, I sent home another detachment under the command of 1st. Lieut. J. C. Tyson, 1st. Reg't. Inf.

On Monday morning, August 28th, Lieut. Leonard, under my orders, accompanied two special deputy sheriffs in a vehicle to the neighborhood of Eulonia Station, where the Delegal family lived, for the purpose of arresting Edward Delegal, the brother of John Delegal, likewise charged with murder, and Miranda Delegal, the mother of the two, under the same charge. At the same time I sent by train a detail of twelve men under the command of Serg't Doyle, Co. B., 1st. Inf., to Eulonia Station. This detachment knew not for what it was sent, and had orders to remain there until it received command from some commissioned officer of the regiment. Their duty was well performed, although in the end their presence turned out to be unnecessary. Lieut. Leonard and the two special deputies returned during the night of the 28th with the prisoners. Lieut. Leonard had again shown the same skill and judgment which he had exhibited in the arrest of John Delegal.

For the same reasons which actuated me in the relief of Capt. Grayson's detachment, I now desired to relieve the others of the officers and men of the 1st. Inf. from further duty, and to substitute other troops therefor. Col. Wm. G. Obear, Inspector-General of the State, had been in Darien on the 26th and 27th, which place he left for Atlanta on the last named evening. I had conferred freely with him; he conferred with the Commander-in-Chief. The result thereof was orders communicated to me by telegraph to substitute detachments of one officer and 20 men each from Troops B, E and I, 1st. Cav., and one officer and 40 men from Troop G, same regiment, and to relieve the 1st. Reg't. Inf. from further duty. The detachments above named reported accordingly during Wednesday, August 30th, and on that evening all of the 1st. Reg't. Inf. (except the Colonel, who was ordered to remain) returned to Savannah and was dismissed, arriving at 2 a. m., 31st of August.

Troops B and I had more than 20 men. It was difficult to get the exact number and no more on account of the scattered condition at their home station of the officers and men of these commands, it not being known in advance exactly who could be obtained and who could not, and some men having joined the troops en route. There was, however, very slight discrepancy from the number provided, the largest number at any time in all the troops of the 1st. Cav. being only six in excess of the 100 ordered. These troops of the 1st. Cav. occupied the same camp formerly occupied by the 1st. Reg't. Inf.

On Wednesday the 30th, a special term of the Superior Court of McIntosh county was convened by Judge Paul E. Seabrook, Judge of the Atlantic Circuit, for the purpose of trying the cases of Henry Delegal, charged with rape, Miranda, John and Edward Delegal, charged with murder and riot, and Jonas Green and some fifty others, charged

with riot. That court is still in session. The Grand Jury brought in indictments for riot in about 37 cases, and also indicted the three Delegals for murder, and Henry Delegal for rape. Twenty-two of the rioters have been convicted. At the time of the convening of the court there was in my opinion but one reason for the retention of troops at Darien, and that was the presence in the jail of the three Delegals, and particularly of John Delegal who fired the shots which had killed Townsend and wounded Hopkins. The feeling against him in the county was very high, and I do not think his life would have been safe had it not been for the presence of the troops. In addition to the effect by their presence, the only duty performed by the troops after the convening of the court was guard duty, a guard being maintained around the jail, around the city lock-up, in which some prisoners were confined, and for disciplinary purposes a guard being maintained around the camp. This required the daily mounting of a guard consisting of one commissioned officer, two sergeants, three corporals, and 27 privates. As the result of this, many of the men performed guard duty on every alternate day, and the detachment was therefore not too large for the work which it performed.

I should have mentioned above that on the morning of Sunday, August 27th, I had a meeting with about one dozen leading colored men of McIntosh county, their names being as follows: F. M. Mann, Rector Episcopal Church; E. M. Brawley, Pastor of Grace Bap. Church; Chas. R. Jackson, Postmaster; R. W. Collins, no occupation; Hercules Wilson, brickmason; S. W. McIver, Chairman of the Republican Committee of the county; Jas. L. Grant, editor of the local negro paper; John C. Lawton, Deputy Collector of the port; J. D. Dorsey, Pastor Presbyterian Church, and Edwin J. Kimball, keeper of a restaurant in Darien. There was no one present at the conference but those above named

and myself. It was held in the courthouse. I had a general talk with them about the situation. I called their attention to the fact that the troops were there for the purpose of preserving order, and for this purpose were friendly to all friends of law and order, and inimical to any one opposed to law and order, and that this was without regard to color; that the immediate cause of the disturbed condition at that time was the warrants which were out for those charged with riot, and necessity of arresting them, that they knew as well as I that they would be arrested some day unless they permanently left the county; that if they were in jail they were perfectly safe with the troops there, and that the only way to bring peace into the county as soon as possible was to have these men surrender themselves. I offered, in case any of them were afraid to surrender themselves to the sheriff's posse, to receive their surrender myself personally, or through other officers. I urged upon them that it was impossible for me to communicate directly or indirectly with these fugitives, but that they could do so, and I wished them to advise their surrender. I also suggested to them that they should give advice of a peaceable nature to the negroes of the county, and that I thought their advice would be followed.

I was very much gratified at the reception which was given to my suggestions. I believe that practically all of those whom I met were decidedly in favor of law and order. I certainly saw no evidence of anything else in any of them. Nearly all of them, I learned, were men of excellent reputation in the county; they were intelligent, and they were of great assistance to me. They informed me at the conference that it had been their intention to have a meeting on Monday the 28th, for the purpose of doing something in the line of my suggestion. At my instance they had their meeting immediately. They invited me to be present at it.

This I declined, because I knew they would talk more freely if I was not there. I left them in the courthouse, keeping any one from interrupting them. The result of it was two-fold:

(1.) A printed circular, signed by most of these men who were at the conference, and by other leading negroes, which was freely distributed through the county, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, marked "Enclosure No. 3."

(2.) The voluntary surrender, some of them to me, some of them directly to the sheriff, of a large number of negroes against whom warrants for riot were then out. Indeed, the only arrest made after this date during my service which was not the result of a voluntary surrender, was the arrest of Edward and Miranda Delegal by Lieut. Leonard above referred to, and this was practically voluntary. I think that the action of these negroes had much to do with the calming of the situation at Darien, and they deserve great credit therefor.

The situation had so far calmed down that during the session of the court those persons charged with riot were conducted between the jail and the courthouse, a distance of about 250 yards, in the center of the town, without other guard than the bailiffs. When, however, the case of the three Delegals charged with murder was called, I had them conducted back and forth under an extra guard detail, because I was informed and believed that there were men present in town whose greatest desire was to kill John Delegal, and perhaps one or both of the others, and I was determined that this should not happen.

A motion in these cases was made by the counsel for the Delegals for a change of venue on the ground that they could not get a fair trial in the county. Counsel for the defendants sought me and asked my opinion. I declined to give it. They issued a civil subpoena for me as a witness,

and finally, when the motion came up for hearing, placed me on the stand. It was the only occasion of my entering the courtroom during my service, because I believed it was best that there should be no military display there. While I did not absolutely prohibit all of my men from going into the courtroom, I did discourage it, and but few were present there. Some exceptions were made in the case of men who were members of the bar in their private capacity, and who were not then engaged on active military duty.

On the stand I was asked my opportunities for observation, and whether in my opinion these men could get a fair trial. I said that I was unwilling to answer this question, and, with the permission of the court, I stated my reasons. They were that I had been sent by the Commander-in-Chief in command of troops there for the purpose of preserving peace and order in the county; that if I gave an opinion on that subject either way, I would thereby antagonize friends or the enemies of the Delegates, and that this would make me less able to perform the duty which had been entrusted to me, in a quiet and peaceable manner, and that I considered that duty paramount to the duty which in my opinion every citizen owes, of giving in court any information which he may have bearing upon a disputed issue. Counsel for defendants did not thereafter insist upon my answering. The motion for change of venue was successful, and the cases have been moved to the Superior Court of Effingham county.

When this case was ended in McIntosh Superior Court, I advised the Commander-in-Chief that the three Delegates charged with murder should be moved to Chatham county jail, and that there was no further necessity for the presence of troops in Darien, except for the purpose of guarding Henry Delegal, charged with rape, whose case was assigned for hearing on Wednesday, September 6th. The result

was that on the night of September 4th, I received orders to dismiss all the troops under my command, bringing the three Delegals to Chatham county jail with a sufficient guard, and that other troops would be furnished to take Henry Delegal from Chatham county jail to Darien, and remain there as long as was necessary. Accordingly, on the morning of Tuesday, September 6th, camp was broken. Troop G, 1st. Cav., McIntosh Light Dragoons, being at its home station, was dismissed with orders to hold itself in readiness to reassemble on short notice when so ordered by lawful authority.

The detachment of Troop 1, 1st. Cav., was ordered to leave Darien by boat for Brunswick at 3:30 p. m. on the 5th, proceeding thence via the Southern Railway to Jesup, its home station, and be dismissed. The detachments of Troops B and E, 1st. Cav., and Col. A. R. Lawton commanding the troops, proceeded by train at 10:30 a. m, to Savannah in charge of the three prisoners, who were on that afternoon safely delivered at the Chatham county jail. The detachment of Troops B and E then returned to their respective home stations and were dismissed, and Col. Lawton, being at his home station, relinquished command, and his service was ended.

COMMISSARY AND QUARTERMASTER.

When the five companies of the 1st. Reg't. Inf., and Troop A, 1st. Cav., proceeded to Darien on August 23d, they carried with them field rations provided by Capt. H. J. Sutcliffe, Commissary 1st. Reg't. Inf. These were only consumed in part. Capt. Grayson's detachment, while on detached duty, took their meals at a restaurar*. These meals were furnished by the city of Darien or the county of McIntosh—I am not certain which. The McIntosh Light Dragoons obtained subsistence in the same manner.

When the balance of the 1st. Reg't Inf. went to Darien on the afternoon of the 26th, Capt. Sutcliffe, the Commissary, was ordered to provide himself with five days' field rations and this was done. When the entire command was put into camp, as above stated, rations were regularly issued as near as practicable in conformity to Army Regulations; the cooking was done by enlisted men of the command; no complaints were heard, and there was evidence of first-class ability to take care of themselves in the field. The cooking was good, and all the men seemed satisfied.

Capt. Sutcliffe was relieved from duty and allowed to return to Savannah on the morning of August 29. At my request, Capt. F. A. Dunn, Commissary 4th. Reg't Inf., G. V., stationed at Brunswick, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, reported to me on Wednesday, August 30th. He was detailed as Adjutant, Commissary and Quartermaster. He performed most efficient and valuable service, and remained at Darien after camp was broken, and has continued to act as Commissary and Quartermaster for the detachment of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, who went to Darien in charge of Henry Delegal on September 6th. He continued the work being performed by Capt. Sutcliffe. Fresh meat and bread were purchased daily for the troops, there being no facilities for baking bread. I am unable at the present time to submit the bills, or an account of these purchases, because some of the rations supplied are still on hand, but will be returned to those from whom they were purchased, and due credit will be allowed for them. The net amount of the bills cannot, therefore be submitted until the service of the troops at Darien is entirely ended. All Commissary and Quartermaster's supplies on hand when I relinquished command were left with Capt. Dunn, for the use of the troops coming to Darien.

The detachment of Troops B, E and I, 1st. Cav. arrived at Darien with no cooking utensils, and no individual mess kits. This, of course, should not have been the case, but I could not allow the men to suffer for the errors of their officers, and I therefore purchased tin plates, knives, forks, spoons, cups and cooking utensils for these detachments at a total cost of \$26.90. These supplies were left in the hands of Capt. Dunn, and are possibly being used by the troops now at Darien.

A supplemental report will be submitted as to Quartermaster and Commissary's supplies, the cost and disposition thereof.

Enclosure No. 4 herewith is the report of Capt. W. L. Grayson in command of the detachment of the 1st. Inf., on duty in Darien from August 23d to 27th.

Enclosure No. 5 is a package containing the originals of all telegrams received by me, except two from the Commander-in-Chief on the night of the 4th, which were telephoned to me from Savannah, and therefore were not received in writing, the telegraph office at Darien having closed early in the evening.

Enclosure No. 6 is a package containing copies of all telegrams sent during the service.

Enclosure No. 7 is a package containing copies of all orders issued by me during the period of my service.

Not until Tuesday, August 29, was I in possession of any blanks or books. On that day I received from the Adjutant-General a Consolidated Morning Report, for company morning reports, guard book and sick books. They are all enclosed herewith, and give detailed information of the conduct of the guard, and the number of men present for duty. The information on the Morning Report is sufficient on which to base the pay account for the enlisted men. I have added to it a memorandum showing the number of

day's duty performed by each commissioned officer, giving his name and rank, as this information could not be obtained otherwise from the Morning Report. The statements on the Consolidated Morning Report under the head of Remarks are referred to as a part of this report, and give certain detailed information. The reports from August 23d to 29th, inclusive, are made up from memoranda kept up to that time for want of official books, and this accounts for the absence of signatures in the proper place, and the irregularity of the remarks. Details for guard duty will also be found in the Consolidated Morning Report on a separate sheet.

In conclusion, I deem it unnecessary to make any remarks further than those that have been frequently made by myself, by various Governors and Adjutant-Generals of the State, by officers of the United States Army on duty with the State troops, and by other officers of the Georgia Volunteers, with reference to the necessity of appropriations by the State for the equipment and maintenance of the Georgia Volunteers. The gross injustice of so great a State as Georgia, claiming service of the nature which has been performed without complaint, freely, willingly and at great sacrifices by the officers and men who have been under my command during the period of this service, expecting them to give their time and their energies not only without sufficient compensation, but at great pecuniary sacrifice, often jeopardizing and sometime losing their employment on account thereof, is manifest to any one. Why should these men perform this service? Must it be placed on the ground of patriotism? If so, why is it that those who refuse them assistance do not themselves perform it? The troops which were under my command have done splendid service; they have continued to be enlisted or commissioned in the Georgia Volunteers in spite of the practical invitation from the

State, acting through its General Assembly, that they should quit. It is nothing but their pride in their State and the organizations to which they belong which makes them do this. On the doctrine of *quid pro quo*, they owe no duty, but they are too patriotic to act on this idea.

The pay of the enlisted men is practically inadequate, the private soldier receiving 43 cents a day, and in many cases losing from two to three dollars a day, besides increasing the arduous character of his work. I have understood that the Commander-in-Chief advocates an increase of pay to enlisted men on duty, at the same time reducing the pay of the officers. I strongly recommend such an increase of pay for the enlisted men, even if, in order to get an increase, it is necessary to reduce the pay of the officers. While I do not think their pay should be reduced, I am sure that none of them will object to it, if they thereby increase the pay of the men.

I have the honor to extend my thanks to the Commander-in-Chief for the confidence he has reposed in me, and for his kindness and consideration in adopting my every suggestion, and giving to me the widest latitude and discretion. While I have had on duty at Darien at times more troops than was necessary, taking into consideration the facts which have since been definitely learned, I did not have on hand any which seemed to be unnecessary giving due consideration to the official reports which were made to me by the sheriff. This has been a matter of great expense to the State, but in my opinion will have a very beneficial effect on the Georgia Volunteers, and a deterring effect on all who are inclined to violate the rules of law and order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER RUDOLF LAWTON,

Colonel 1st. Reg't Inf., G. V.,
Commanding State Troops at Darien.

The roll was then called for the introduction of new matter.

The following bills were read first time, to wit:

By Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend paragraph 3 of section 4 of article 3 of the constitution, to provide for biennial sessions of the General Assembly.

Referred to Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend section 3761 of volume 2 of the Code of Georgia, in reference to dormancy of judgments.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend section 3762 of volume 2 of the Code of Georgia in reference to record of an execution when issued from a court having no execution docket.

Referred to Committee on Special Judiciary.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend section 2780 of volume 2 of the Code of Georgia in reference to judgments taking effect against property out of the county.

Referred to Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to authorize officers to sell property levied on in compliance with a warrant issued according to the form in section 885 of volume 3 of the Code of Georgia.

Referred to Committee on General Judiciary.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill requiring railroad companies to pay the expenses of inquest over persons killed by same.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend section 1106 of volume 3 of the Code of Georgia, to provide for the payments of the fees of clerks of the superior courts of this State.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to amend section 600, volume 3 of the Code of 1895.

Referred to Committee on General Judiciary.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to amend section 1036 of volume 3, Code of 1895.

Referred to Committee on General Judiciary.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to fix the venue of suits against express companies doing business in this State.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Fouche—

A bill to amend paragraph 1 of section 2 of article 7 of the constitution exempting certain lands from taxes in this State.

Referred to Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to prevent the use of unhealthy chemicals in food preparations in this State.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to provide for the payments of the expenses of keeping persons charged and convicted with misdemeanors of this State.

Referred to Committee on General Judiciary.

Also, by Mr. Wingfield—

A bill to require all railroad companies in this State to have leases recorded in the clerk's office.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Wingfield—

A bill to amend section 48 of the Code of 1895, volume 1, in regard to lists of disqualified persons.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to amend section 3509, volume 2 of the revised Code of 1895.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The committee appointed to notify the Governor that General Assembly was ready for business reported that they had performed that duty.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Nesbitt—

A resolution convening the General Assembly in joint session on Thursday, October 26, at 10:30 o'clock, to do honor to Lieutenant Brumby of the Olympia.

Privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. J. J. Hatton of Appling, Hons. F. A. Sinquefield and John See during their stay in the city.

The following message was received from the House of Representatives through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has adopted the following joint resolution of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution relative to the reception of Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby of the U. S. Navy, by the General Assembly in joint session, on Thursday, 26th inst.

The following House resolution was taken up and concurred in:

By Mr. Bower—

A resolution pertaining to the reception of Lieutenant Brumby. Committee on part of Senate are Messrs. Nesbitt and McGehee.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. West for to-morrow.

Upon motion of Mr. McGehee, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Thursday, October 26, 1899.

The Senate met, pursuant to adjournment, at ten o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll the following members answered to their names:

Blalock,	Hodge,	Rawlings,
Bunn,	Humphreys,	Redding,
Clifton,	Lang,	Steed,
Daniel,	Little,	Sutton,
Davis,	Mann,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Dowling,	Moye,	Webb,
Fouche,	McGehee,	Wight,
Greene,	McLester,	Wilcox,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Wood,
Hand,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Heard,		

Those absent were Messrs.—

Brannen,
Johnson,
King,

Odom,
Thompson,

Underwood,
West.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Davis—

A resolution inviting Hon. Dr. W. B. Stubbs, of Louisiana, to address the General Assembly to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock in the House of Representatives.

The following Senate bill was read second time, with adverse report from committee:

By Mr. Davis—

A bill to repeal the act providing for the registration of voters in this State.

Report of committee was agreed to and bill was lost.

The following bill was withdrawn by the author:

By Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to provide for the election of judges and solicitors of the city courts of Atlanta.

The following bill was read second time:

By Mr. Bunn—

A bill to prohibit railroad companies or express companies from carrying malt or spirituous liquors into counties where the same is not sold in this State.

Senator McGehee was granted leave of absence until Tuesday.

Upon motion of Senator McGehee, the Senate will stand adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, after the joint session is dissolved.

The hour of 10:30 o'clock having arrived the Senate repaired to the hall of the House of Representatives to receive Lieutenant Brumby.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Friday, October 27, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll the following members answered to their names:

Blalock,	Hodge,	Perkins,
Bunn,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Clifton,	Johnson,	Sutton,
Daniel,	King,	Terrell,
Davis,	Lang,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Little,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Mann,	Webb,
Fouche,	Morrison,	Wight,
Green,	Moye,	Wilcox,
Gross,	McLester,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wood,
Hand,	Odom,	Mr. President.
Heard,	Passmore,	

Those absent were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Rawlings,	Thompson,
McGehee,	Redding,	West.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, through Mr. Warren, his Secretary, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body in executive session.

The following bills were introduced and read first time:

By Mr. Grovenstein—

A bill to put the solicitor of the county court of Effingham county on a salary.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Grovenstein—

A bill to amend section 3 of an act providing for the appointment of a clerk of the county court of Effingham county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Terrell—

A bill to repeal section 668 of volume 3 of the Code of 1895, which provides for a penalty for false information as to lien under section 2800 of the Civil Code.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Terrell—

A bill to repeal section 2763 of volume 2 of the Code of 1895, which provides for notice to mortgagor in foreclosing mortgages.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. McLester—

A bill to provide for the holding of a convention of the people of Georgia for the purpose of revising the Constitution of Georgia.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to authorize the county school commissioners of this State to appoint assistant commissioners.

Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to provide for the payment of jurors summoned to serve in justice courts of this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to amend section 5402 of volume 2 of the Code of 1895, as to the compensation of clerks, sheriffs and ordinaries when no fees are fixed.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Davis, House bill No. 402 was taken from the table.

Upon this bill Mr. Dickerson moved to recommit same to General Judiciary Committee, which motion prevailed.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Bunn, Gross and King for a few days on important business.

By unanimous consent the following Senate bills were read first time:

By Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to amend article 3, section 4, paragraph 3 of the Constitution of 1877.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to prescribe the eligibility of county school commissioners in this State.

Referred to the Committee on Public Schools.

Upon motion of Mr. Bunn, Senate bill No. 80 was tabled.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in the following joint resolution of the Senate, to wit:

A resolution inviting the Hon. W. C. Stubbs, the distinguished scientist and agriculturist of Louisiana, to address the General Assembly in joint session in the hall of the House of Representatives, on Friday evening, October 27, 1899, at 7:30 o'clock.

House bill No. 153 was taken up, with adverse report from committee.

Upon motion of Mr. Dickerson, the bill was made special order for next Wednesday immediately after the reading of the journal.

Privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. W. S. Coleman and Hon. J. H. Sanders, of Cedartown.

Upon motion of Mr. Terrell, the Senate, on adjournment to-day, will reconvene on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

At 11:15 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion of Mr. Davis, the Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Monday, October 30, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll the following members answered to their names:

Blalock,	Johnson,	Redding,
Daniel,	King,	Steed,
Davis,	Lang,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	Mann,	Terrell,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Thompson,
Fouche,	Moye,	Thrasher,
Greene,	McGehee,	Underwood.
Gross,	McLester,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Odom,	Wood,
Heard,	Passmore,	Mr. President.
Hodge,	Perkins,	
Humphreys,	Rawlings,	

Those absent were Messrs—

Brannen,	Little,	Wilcox.
Bunn,	West,	
Clifton,	Wight,	

The journal of Friday was read and approved.

Mr. Steed, Chairman of the Committee on Public Schools, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Public Schools has had under consideration the following Senate bill, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass, to wit:

A bill to prescribe the eligibility of county school commissioners and making such officers ineligible as teachers in the common schools of this State, and to prescribe a penalty for same.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER E. STEED,
Chairman.

Mr. Nesbitt, Chairman of Committee on Education, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

Your Committee on Education have had under consideration Senate bill No. 102, entitled an act to authorize county school commissioners to appoint assistant commissioners, and for other purposes; and report same back with the recommendation that it do pass as amended.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. NESBITT,
Chairman.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report, to wit:

Mr. President:

J. B. Carson, applicant for engrossing clerk, appeared before our committee for examination on October 30, 1899, and after careful examination the committee find him to be competent and well qualified to discharge the duties required of him.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD,
Chairman.

This being the regular day for the introduction of new matter, the following bills were read first time, to wit:

By Mr. Fouche—

A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court relative to writs of error from city courts.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Fouche—

A bill to regulate the carrying of certain cases to the Supreme Court and to limit its jurisdiction.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Humphreys—

A bill to authorize the forfeiture and retirement of the shares of stock of delinquent subscribers to the capital stock of corporations without a sale or suit.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Underwood—

A bill to more completely prevent the larceny of cattle, sheep and hogs.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Underwood—

A bill to repeal section 1786 of the Political Code of 1895.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Thrasher—

A bill to amend the 3d section of the act to provide for a solicitor of the county court of Oconee county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Wight—

A bill to change the time for holding Dougherty superior court.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to prescribe the ineligibility of members of boards of roads and revenues or county commissioners as jury revisers.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to amend the general laws of Georgia in reference to gaming.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

At 12:30 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

Mr. Thrasher, Chairman on the part of the Senate to investigate the condition of the Northeastern Railroad, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

We, your committee appointed by virtue of the following resolution, to wit: "Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That a joint committee of three from the House and two from the Senate be appointed to investigate and report upon the operation and results of the Northeastern Railroad, and for other purposes," have made the investigation required by said resolution, and make the following report thereon:

1st. We find the physical condition of the road much improved under State management. We consider the State fortunate in securing the services of the officials who are now in control of said road.

2d. We have examined the financial condition from May 8, 1897, the date the State took charge of said road, to June 30, 1899. The results of said investigation are given elaborately in the tables of figures attached to this report.

Respectfully submitted.

B. E. THRASHER, Chairman,
W. J. GREEN,

Senate Committee.

THOMAS M. SWIFT, Chairman,
W. A. POST,

Committee on part of House.

Statement of remittances made to Governors W Y Atkinson and A. D. Candler, per dates shown below:

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Nov. 18, 1897	.Hon. W Y Atkinson, Gov	.\$6,000 00
March 9, 1898	.Hon. W Y. Atkinson, Gov	5,000 00
Oct. 27, 1898	.Hon. W Y. Atkinson, Gov	1,500 00
Oct: 29, 1898	.Hon. W Y Atkinson, Gov	702 47
Total.		.\$13,202 47
Feb. 20, 1899	.Hon. A. D. Candler, Gov	.\$3,750 00
March 21, 1899	.Hon. A. D. Candler, Gov	3,500 00
Total.		.\$7,250 00

Total amount paid to Governors to June 30,
1899 \$20,452 47

Statement of remittances made by agents to Treasurer from May 8, 1897, up to and including June 30, 1899:

By whom remitted.	From what station.	Amount.
T. W. Crews, Agent.	. Athens, Ga.	\$232,042 73
T. M. Daniel, Agent.	. Center, Ga.	905 80
C. H. Smith, Agent..	Nicholson, Ga.	842 14
T. L. Smith, Agent.	. Nicholson, Ga.	404 72
C. A. Bond, Agent.	Harmony, Ga.	72,947 46
J. W. Wood, Agent.	. Maysville, Ga.	16,009 26
J. M. Garrison, Agent..	Gillsville, Ga.	369 53
W. A. Crow, Agent.	Gillsville, Ga.	3,506 07
J. W. Hooks, Agent.	Lula, Ga.	5,226 85
		<hr/>
		\$332,254 56
Total received from other sources.		14,258 08
		<hr/>

Total cash received from all sources by Treasurer, from May 8, 1897, up to and including June 30, 1899 . \$346,512 64

Included in the operating expenses, the following amounts have been expended for tools, material, etc., as shown below, which were deemed necessary to put the road in good condition:

Rails	..	.\$ 4,667 41
Track tools, angle bars, switches, switch stands and spikes	.	1,129 72
Cross-ties		12,029 30
Bridges and trestles		3,774 84
Repairs to locomotives		7,239 02
Repairs to passenger equipment.	.	2,374 30
		<hr/>
		\$ 31,217 59

BALANCE SHEET.

To June 30, 1899.

Debtor:

Gross receipts	\$153,529 33
Due other lines	6,001 51
	<hr/>
	\$159,530 84

Creditor:

Operating expenses	\$127,525 94
Paid to Governors	20,452 47
Due by agents	7,497 43
Due by other lines	834 42
Cash on hand	3,220 55
	<hr/>
	\$159,530 84

Gross earnings from May 8, 1897, to June 30, 1899:

Passenger	\$ 36,485 69
Mail	4,787 73
Express	1,416 26
Freight	110,822 57
Miscellaneous	194 50
	<hr/>
	\$153,706 75

Gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898:

Passenger	\$16,755 36
Mail	2,228 53
Express	666 35
Freight	52,682 41
	<hr/>
Total	\$72,332 70

The following Senate bills were read the second time:
By Mr. Steed—

A bill to authorize the county school commissioners of this State to appoint assistant commissioners.

Also, by Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to prescribe the eligibility of county school commissioners of this State.

Leave of absence was granted Senator Clifton for a few days, on account of sickness.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Tuesday, October 31, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	King,	Steed,
Daniel,	Lang,	Sutton,
Davis,	Little,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	Mann,	Thompson,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Fouche,	Moye,	Underwood,
Greene,	McGehee,	Webb,
Gross,	McLester,	Wight,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Hand,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Passmore,	Wood,
Hodge,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Humphreys,	Rawlings,	
Johnson,	Redding,	

Those absent were Messrs.—

Brannen,
Bunn,

Clifton,

West.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills of the Senate, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass, to wit:

A bill to amend section 3761 of the 2d volume of the Code of 1895, in reference to dormancy of judgments.

Also, a bill to amend section 600 of volume 3 of the Code of 1895, by inserting after the word “trader” and before the word “shall” the words by himself or another.

Also, a bill to amend section 1036 of the Code of Georgia of 1895.

The committee also recommends that the following bill do pass, as amended:

A bill to authorize the forfeiture and retirement of the shares of stock of delinquent subscribers to the capital stock of corporations without a sale or suit.

The committee also recommends that the following bill be read the second time and recommitted to this committee:

A bill to prevent the use of unhealthy chemicals or substances in the manufacture of foods in this State.

The committee also recommends that the following bills do not pass:

A bill to amend section 1106 of volume 3 of the Code of Georgia, providing for the payment of fees to clerks of the Superior Court.

Also, a bill to provide for the requirement of railroad companies to pay the expenses of burying persons killed by same, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to authorize officers to sell property levied on in compliance with a warrant issued according to the form in section 885 of the Code.

Also, a bill to more completely prevent the larceny of cattle, sheep and hogs in this State.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHÈ,
Chairman.

The roll was called for the introduction of new bills.

By Mr. King—

A bill to fix the salaries of State Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to prevent children under the age of ten years unconditionally working in factories.

Referred to the Immigration and Labor Committee.

The following bills were read second time with adverse report from committee:

By Mr. Gross—

A bill to fix the fees of the clerks of the Superior Courts of this State in certain cases.

Mr. Gross moved to disagree to the report of the committee, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to provide that railroad companies shall pay the expenses of inquests and burial of persons killed by same.

Mr. Gross moved to disagree to the report of the committee, and upon this motion the ayes and nays were called and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Gross,	King,	Underwood.
Heard,	Mann,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Little,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Moye,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Thompson,
Dowling,	McLester,	Thrasher,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Webb,
Hand,	Passmore,	Wilcox,
Hodge,	Perkins,	Wingfield,
Humphreys,	Redding,	Wood,
Lang,	Steed,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Grovenstein,	Rawlings,
Bunn,	Johnson,	West,
Clifton,	Morrison,	Wight,
Davis,	Odom,	Mr. President.
Greene,		

The motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to authorize officers to sell property levied on in compliance with a warrant issued according to form in section 885 of the Code.

Mr. Gross moved to disagree to the report of the committee, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill was lost.

Also, by Mr. Underwood—

A bill to more completely prevent the larceny of cattle, sheep and hogs in this State.

Mr. Underwood moved to disagree to the report of the committee, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill was lost.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, through Mr. Warren, his Secretary, to wit:

Mr. President.

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body, in executive session.

The following bills were read third time, to wit:

By Mr. Steed—

A bill to authorize the county school commissioners of this State to appoint assistant school commissioners.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon motion of Mr. Steed, the bill was tabled.

Also, by Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to prescribe the eligibility of county school commissioners in this State, and to prevent them from teaching in the public schools.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of this bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following bills were read first time:

By Mr. Little—

A bill to authorize the city council of Augusta to have a uniform system of sprinkling streets of said city.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to authorize Wm. Akin and sons to manufacture and sell certain medicines.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following bills were read second time, to wit:

By Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend section 3761, volume 1 of the Code, in reference to dormancy of judgments.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to amend section 600 of volume 2 of the Code of 1895.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to amend section 1036 of the Code of 1895.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to prevent the use of unhealthy chemicals in foods manufactured in this State.

This bill was recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Humphreys—

A bill to authorize the forfeiture and retirement of shares of delinquent subscribers to the capital stock of corporations without a sale or suit.

Mr. Gross was granted leave of absence for to-morrow on important business.

At 11:30 the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Wednesday, November 1, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	King,	Redding,
Brannen,	Lang,	Steed,
Daniel,	Little,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	Mann,	Terrell,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Thompson,
Fouche,	Moye,	Thrasher,
Greene,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Grovenstein,	McLester,	Webb,
Hand,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Heard,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Hodge,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Humphreys,	Perkins,	Wood,
Johnson,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.

Those absent were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Davis,	West.
Clifton,	Gross,	

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

Your Committee on Engrossing have examined and found to be correct the following bill, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the eligibility of county school commissioners and making such officers ineligible as teachers in the public schools of this State.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD,
Chairman.

Mr. Daniel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Property, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

Your Committee on Public Property have examined and found that two of the seven rooms allowed the Senate for committee meetings are occupied, No. 1 by Adjutant Byrd, and No. 5 by Mr. Scott. We recommend that these rooms be vacated as the rooms now are inadequate to accommodate the various committees.

Respectfully submitted.

G. C. DANIEL,
Chairman.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, through Mr. Warren, his Secretary, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body in executive session.

Mr. Terrell, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the city council of Augusta to establish an uniform system of sprinkling in said city, and instruct me to report same back with the recommendation that it do pass.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. TERRELL,
Acting Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend section 3509, volume 2 of the revised Code of 1895, by striking out the words "three months," and inserting "four weeks."

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal section 668 of volume 3 of the Code of 1895, which provides for false information as to lien under section 2800 of the Civil Code.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to require all railroad companies in this State, who have already leased, or who may hereafter lease their property or line of road to another railroad company, or to a private person or persons, to have the contract of lease, etc., recorded in the clerk's office in each county through which said road runs, and for other purposes.

¹ Also, a bill entitled an act to amend section 48 of the Code of 1895, volume 1.

I am also instructed to report the following bill back, with the recommendation that the same do pass, as amended:

A bill to authorize and instruct the Railroad Commissioners of Georgia to prescribe rates and regulations for the government and control of corporations owning and operating sleeping-cars in this State.

I am also instructed to report the following bill back without recommendation:

A bill to revise the Election Board of this State, and to prescribe the manner in which electors shall vote in all elections in this State.

I am also instructed to report the following bill back, with the recommendation that the author be allowed to withdraw the same:

A bill to amend section 2185 of the Code of Georgia, volume 2, by striking out the words "the salary of each commissioner shall be twenty-five hundred dollars," in the

9th and 10th line of said section, and inserting, "The salary of the chairman of the Railroad Commissioner shall be two thousand dollars, and the salary of each assistant commissioner shall be fifteen hundred dollars.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE,
Chairman.

Privileges of the floor were extended to Col. Cary Thornton during his stay in the city, also Mr. A. J. Fuller during his stay in the city.

Upon motion of Mr. Dickerson, the special order for to-day, which is House bill No. 153, was made special order for November 8th.

Messrs. Grovenstein and Humphreys were granted leave of absence from to-day's session.

This being the regular day for the introduction of new matter, the following bills were read first time:

By Mr. Mann—

A bill to fix the terms of office of State Geologist.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to require the judges of the superior, city and county courts to instruct the jury on the law in criminal cases.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Morrison—

A bill to repeal section 397, volume 3 of the Code of Georgia.

The report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 1.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Senate bill No. 83 was tabled; also, 88; also, 111.

The following bill was read third time:

By Mr. Mann—

A bill to amend section 600, volume 3 of the Code of 1895, by inserting after the word "traveler" and before the word "shall" the words "by himself or another."

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

By unanimous consent the author was allowed to withdraw Senate bill No. 2.

The following bills were read second time:

By Mr. Mann—

A bill to empower and instruct the Railroad Commission of Georgia to prescribe rates, rules and regulations for the government of sleeping cars in this State.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to amend section 3509, volume 2 of the revised Code.

Also, by Mr. Wingfield—

A bill to amend section 48 of the Code of 1895, volume 1, in reference to disqualified persons.

Also, by Mr. Wingfield—

A bill to require all railroads leasing their property to have the same recorded in the clerk's office.

Also, by Mr. Terrell—

A bill to repeal section 668 of volume 3 of the Code of 1895.

Also, by Mr. Little—

A bill to authorize the city of Augusta to establish a system of street sprinkler for said city.

By unanimous consent Senate bill No. 60 was withdrawn by its author.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend section 2219 of the Code of Georgia of 1895, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 92, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend section 4517 of the Civil Code of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Also, a bill to authorize the republication of certain Georgia Reports, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 123, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal an act approved December 14, 1894, entitled "an act to provide for the regulating of the business of insurance brokers in this State, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 17

Also, a bill to amend section 1552, volume 1 of the Code of Georgia of 1895, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 103, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend section 3441 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 98, nays 0.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend an act approved October 24, 1887, to regulate the business of insurance in this State, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 3.

The following House bills were read first time, to wit:

By Mr. Anderson —

A bill to amend section 3441 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Price—

A bill to amend section 1552 of the Code of 1895, in reference to fertilizers.

Referred to the Agricultural Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bower—

A bill to amend section 2219 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Railroad Committee.

Also, by Mr. Thomas—

A bill to authorize and direct the republication of certain Georgia Reports.

Referred to the Public Library Committee.

Also, by Mr. Lane of Bibb—

A bill to amend section 4517 of the Civil Code of 1895.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Duncan—

A bill to regulate the business of insurance brokers in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Duncan—

A bill to regulate the insurance business in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

At 11:30 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Thursday, November 2, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	King,	Redding,
Brannen,	Lang,	Steed,
Clifton,	Little,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Mann,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Thompson,
Dowling,	Moye,	Thrasher,
Fouche,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Greene,	McLester,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Hand,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Heard,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Hodge,	Perkins,	Wood,
Johnson,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.

Those absent were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Gross,	West.
Davis,	Humphreys,	

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

Your Committee on Engrossing have examined the following Senate bills, and found same to be correct:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal section 397, volume 3 of the Code of Georgia of 1895.

Also, a bill entitled an act to amend section 600 of the Code of 1895, volume 3, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD,
Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to repeal section 2763 of volume 2 of the Code of 1895, which provides for notice to mortgagor in foreclosing mortgages.

Also, a bill to prescribe the ineligibility of commissioners of roads and revenues and county commissioners as jury commissioners.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the game laws of Georgia.

I am also instructed to report the following bills, with the recommendation that they do pass, as amended:

A bill to change the time for holding Dougherty superior court.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to fix the salaries of the State Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

I am also instructed to report the following bill, with the recommendation that the author be allowed to withdraw the same.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment of jurors summoned to serve in justice courts.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE,
Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

Your Committee on Special Judiciary have had under consideration the following Senate bill, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend an act to provide a solicitor for the county court of Oconee county and provide compensation for same.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING,
Chairman.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, through Mr. Warren, his Secretary, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body in executive session.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend section 2185 (719a) of the Code of Georgia of 1895, relating to the qualification and selection of Railroad Commissioners, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 104, nays 17

The House has also adopted unanimously the following joint resolution of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution relative to the reception and entertainment of Admiral W. S. Schley on Saturday, 4th day of November, 1899, and for other purposes.

Privileges of the floor were extended Hon. Wm. H. Fickley and Hon. Foster McFarland, during their stay in the city; also, J. C. Powell, Misses Myrtle Smith, Siddie Smith, Kate Butt and Maggie Addington.

The following bill was withdrawn by unanimous consent:

By Mr. Steed—

A bill to pay jurors summoned to serve at justice courts.

The following bills were read second time:

By Mr. Terrell—

A bill to repeal section 2763 of the Code of 1895.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to prescribe the ineligibility of county commissioners as jury commissioners in this State.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to amend section 1 of the act relative to gaming.

Also, by Mr. Wight—

A bill to change the time of holding Dougherty superior court.

Also, by Mr. Thrasher—

A bill to provide for a solicitor of the county court of Oconee county.

Also, by Mr. King—

A bill to fix the salaries of the State Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

The invitation to attend the Schley reception was accepted.

The following bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Steed—

A bill to amend section 3509, volume 2 of the revised Code.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to authorize and empower the Railroad Commission to control the sleeping cars and telephone companies in this State.

This bill was recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Wingfield—

A bill to amend section 48 of the Code, in regard to disqualified persons.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 28, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Wingfield—

A bill to require all railroad companies in this State leasing their property to have the same recorded in the clerk's office.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Terrell—

A bill to repeal section 668 of volume 3 of the Code of 1895, in reference to false information given concerning mortgages.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Little—

A bill to authorize the city council of Augusta to establish a system of water sprinkling of streets in said city.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following bills were read first time, to wit:

by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to repeal the act, which provides for the payment of insolvent costs to the clerks of the superior court.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Johnson—

A bill to consolidate the office of tax receiver and treasurer in Fannin county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Little—

A bill to provide for the amendment and renewal of charters by the superior courts.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The following House resolution was taken up and concurred in.

By Mr. Slaton—

A resolution relative to the reception of Admiral W. S. Schley.

The committee on part of Senate is Messrs. Terrell and Clifton.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Speer—

A bill to amend section 2185 (719a) of the Code of Georgia.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

At 11:15 the Senate went into executive session.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Johnson and Dowling for a few days.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Friday, November 3, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.--

Jalock,	King,	Redding,
Jannan,	Lang,	Steed,
Junn,	Little,	Sutton,
lifton,	Mann,	Terrell,
aniel,	Morrison,	Thompson,
avis,	Moye,	Thrasher,
ickerson,	McGehee,	Underwood,
ouche,	McLester,	Webb,
reene,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
ross,	Odom,	Wilcox,
rovenstein,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
land,	Perkins,	Wood,
leard,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
lodge,		

Those absent were Messrs.--

owling,	Johnson,	West.
umphreys,		

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined the following bills and found them correct, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to require all railroad companies in this State, who have already leased, or who may hereafter lease their property to another, to have contract of lease recorded in clerk's office superior court in each county through which said road may run, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the city of Augusta, upon written petition of one half property owners, to establish an uniform system of street sprinkling.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend section 3509 of volume 2 of the revised Code, by striking the words "three months" and inserting the words "four weeks."

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal section 668 of volume 3 of the Code of 1895.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend section 48, volume 1, Code 1895, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD,
Chairman.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Warren, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body in executive session.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman General Judiciary Committee, begs leave to report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that they be passed:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Wm. Akins and son, of Catoosa county, Ga., to manufacture and sell the Akin Filter and Dropsy Cure and to collect for the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to fix the term of office of the State Geologist, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to require the judges of the superior, city and county courts to instruct the jury on the law applicable to the theories stated and suggested by the defendant's statement in criminal cases.

I am also instructed to report back the following bill, with the recommendation that the same be recommitted and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal section 1786 of the Political Code of 1895, as found in volume 1.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE,
Chairman.

Mr. Underwood, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Labor, begs to report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Immigration and Labor having had under consideration the following bill, instruct me to report back the same to the Senate, with the recommendation that it do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent children under the age of ten years of age unconditionally from working in factories, mines, workshops, or other manufacturing or mechanical establishments, and provide penalty therefor, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

J W H. UNDERWOOD,
Chairman.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend paragraph 1 of section 1 of article 7 of the Constitution of this State, etc., and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 121, nays 25.

The following Senate bills were introduced and read first time:

By Mr. Thrasher—

A bill to fix the salaries of the solicitors-general of the different circuits of this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Wight—

A bill to exempt any graduate of the Peabody Normal School, of Nashville, from being examined to teach in the public schools of this State.

Referred to the Educational Committee.

The following bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Terrell—

A bill to repeal section 2763, volume 2 of the Code of 1895, relative to notice to mortgagor.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to prescribe the ineligibility of county commissioners as jury commissioners in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 28, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to amend the general game laws of Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 1.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Wight—

A bill to fix the time of holding Dougherty superior court.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 28, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended, and the amendment is as follows:

By adding before the caption the words “A bill to be entitled an act.”

Also, by Mr. Thrasher—

A bill to provide for a solicitor of the county court of Oconee county.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs were produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 30, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. King—

A bill to reduce the salary of State Librarian.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Brannen,	King,	Steed,
Daniel,	Mann,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Underwood,
Gross,	Passmore,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wilcox,
Hand,	Rawlings,	Wingfield.
Heard,	Redding,	Wood.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Davis,	Odom,
Clifton,	Lang,	Wight.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Dowling,	Little,	Thompson,
Greene,	Morrison,	West,
Hodge,	Moye,	Mr. President.
Humphreys,	McLester,	

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended, and the amendments are as follows:

By adding to the caption the words, a bill to be entitled an act.

Senate bill No. 112 was referred from the General Judiciary Committee to the Committee on Agriculture.

The following Senate bills were read second time:

By Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to prevent children under the ages of 10 years from working in factories.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to authorize Wm. Akin & Son to make and sell certain medicines.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to fix the term of office of State Geologist.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to require the judges of the superior, city and county courts of this State to instruct the jury as to the theory in criminal cases.

The following House bill was read first time, to wit:

By Mr. Chappell—

A bill to amend paragraph 1 of section 1 of article 7 of the Constitution.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

At 11:00 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

By unanimous consent Senate bill No. 102 was taken from the table and recommitted to the Committee on Education.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Thrasher, Green and Sutton for a few days.

Also, Senators Fouche, Nesbitt, Wight, Dickerson, Brannen, Passmore, for to-morrow.

By unanimous consent Senate bill No. 57 was taken from the table and recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee.

Privileges of the floor were extended to Capt. L. M. Bealer during his stay in the city.

Upon motion the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Saturday, November 4, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon motion the roll-call was dispensed with.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct the following Senate bills, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal section 2763 of volume 2 of the Code of 1895.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the ineligibility of members of boards of roads and revenues and county commissioners as jury commissioners.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the game laws of Georgia, section 1 of an act approved December 22, 1896.

Also, a bill to change the time of holding Dougherty superior court.

Also a bill to be entitled an act to amend 3d section of an act to provide for a solicitor of the county court of Oconee county.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD,
Chairman.

Mr. Steed, acting Chairman of General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on General Judiciary have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that same do pass.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend section 3441 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

W E. STEED,
Acting Chairman.

Mr. Terrell moved that Senate bill No. 117, which passed the Senate yesterday, be reconsidered, which motion prevailed. The bill is as follows:

By Mr. King—

To reduce the salary of the State Librarian; and the bill was rereferred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House bill was read second time:

By Mr. Anderson—

A bill to amend section 3441 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Upon motion, the Senate will stand adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock, after the joint session of to-day.

Leave of absence was granted the messenger and Senators Steed and Perkins for Monday.

The hour of 10 o'clock having arrived, the Senate repaired to the House of Representatives to receive Admiral Schley.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Monday, November 6, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon motion, the roll-call was dispensed with.

This being the regular day for the introduction of new matter, the following bills were read first time, to wit:

By Mr. Brannen—

A bill to amend section 4927 of the Code of 1895, volume 2.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Wingfield—

A bill to provide additional grounds for new trial in criminal and civil cases.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Warren, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body, in executive session.

The following Senate bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to prohibit children under the age of ten years from working in factories.

Upon motion this bill was rereferred to the Committee on Immigration and Labor.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to allow Wm. Akin & Sons to manufacture and sell certain medicines.

Report of committee was agreed to.

This bill was tabled.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to fix the term of office of the State Geologist.

Report of committee was agreed to.

This bill was tabled.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to require the judges of the superior, city and county courts of this State to instruct the juries as to the theory in criminal cases.

This bill was tabled.

Leave of absence was granted Senators Terrell and Bunn until Wednesday.

At 12:30 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Tuesday, November 7, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by Senator McGehee.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Heard,	Steed,
Brannen,	Hodge,	Thrasher,
Clifton,	King,	Underwood,
Daniel,	Lang,	Webb,
Dickerson,	Mann,	West,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Wight,
Fouche,	Moye,	Wilcox,
Gross,	McGehee,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wood,
Hand,	Redding,	Mr. President.

Those absent were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Little,	Rawlings,
Davis,	M. Lester,	Sutton,
Greene,	Odom,	Terrell,
Humphreys,	Passmore,	Thompson,
Johnson,	Perkins,	

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend section 4517 of the Code of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bills which they report back with the recommendation that the same do pass by substitute:

A bill to be entitled an "an act to amend section 4927 of the Code of 1895, volume 2, by inserting after the word "situated," in the seventh line of said section, the words "or who has perfect title to the timber growing upon any lands."

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE,
Chairman.

Privileges of the floor were extended Hon. A. F. Underwood of White county during his stay in the city

Leave of absence was granted Senator Morrison for to-day and to-morrow.

The following bills were read the first time, to wit:

By Mr. Mann—

A bill to extend the powers of the Railroad Commission so as to give them authority to regulate the rates of street railroad companies and other power companies in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate bill was read the second time:

By Mr. Brannen—

A bill to amend section 4927 of the Code of 1895, volume 2.

The following House bill was read the second time:

By Mr. Lane—

A bill to amend section 4517 of the Civil Code of Georgia.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House bill was read the third time, to wit:

By Mr. Anderson—

A bill to amend section 3441 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has adopted the following joint resolution of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee from the House and Senate to visit the State Normal School, and for other purposes.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority the following bill of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to provide for the complete transfer and assignment of notes, mortgages, etc., and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 110, nays 6.

The House has also adopted the following resolution of the House in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution to appoint a joint committee of three from the House and two from the Senate to report on the recommendations of the Governor as to a pension for General Kell.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend section 4205 of volume 2 of the Code of Georgia of 1895, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 104, nays 0.

The House has also adopted by the requisite constitutional majority the following joint resolution of the House, to wit:

A resolution for the relief of the estate and sureties on the bond of John P Lamb, late treasurer of the county of Glynn, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 97, nays 0.

The following House bill was read the first time:

By Mr. Pace—

A bill to amend section 4205 of volume 2 of the Code of Georgia.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House resolutions were read:

By Mr. Carlton—

A resolution providing a special committee from the General Assembly to visit the State Normal School.

The resolution was concurred in. The committee on the part of the Senate are Messrs. Dickerson, Morrison and King.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A resolution to appoint a committee of three from the House and two from the Senate, to report on the recommendation of the Governor as to a pension for General Kell.

The resolution was concurred in and the committee on part of Senate are Messrs. Redding and Wingfield.

Also, by Mr. Emanuel—

A resolution for the relief of the estate and sureties on the bond of Jno. P. Lamb, late treasurer of Glynn county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

At 11:30 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Wednesday, November 8, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll, those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Steed,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Sutton,
Bunn,	King,	Terrell,
Clifton,	Lang,	Thompson,
Daniel,	Little,	Thrasher,
Davis,	Mann,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Webb,
Dowling,	Moye,	West,
Fouche,	McGehee,	Wight,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Gross,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wood,
Hand,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Heard,	Redding,	

Those absent were Messrs.—

Humphreys, McLester, Odom,

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Privileges of the floor were extended Dr. Wm. Bradford of Cedartown, during his stay in the city.

The special order was taken up, which was a bill

By Mr. Walker—

To amend sections 1778 and 1781 of the Code of 1895 in regard to stock law.

Mr. West moved that this special order be made the special order for Wednesday next, which motion prevailed.

Leave of absence was granted Senator Wight for to-day.

Mr. Redding, chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills, which I am instructed to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that they do pass.

A bill to place the solicitor of the county court of Effingham county upon a salary, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to amend section 3 of the act providing for appointment of clerk of county court of Effingham county, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to consolidate the office of tax-receiver and treasurer of Fannin county, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to provide for payment of insolvent costs to clerk of superior court and sheriff of the county of Fayette.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING,
Chairman.

Mr. Nesbitt, chairman of the Committee on Education of the Senate, begs leave to report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Education have had under consideration the following bill, which I am instructed to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to provide for a uniform series of text-books to be used in the common schools of this State; to create a Book Commission, and contract for same; to provide for and define the period of such adoption, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. NESBITT,
Chairman.

Mr. King, chairman of the Enrolling Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Enrolling have examined and found duly enrolled and ready for the signatures of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives the following acts of the Senate, to wit

An act to provide for the more full and complete transfer and assignment of rent notes, mortgage notes, and other evidence of indebtedness, secured either by contract or lien, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

C. N. KING,
Chairman.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, through Mr. Warren, his Secretary, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body, in executive session.

The following Senate bills were introduced and read the first time:

By Mr. Brannen—

A bill to declare section 1763(a) of the Code of 1882 to be a valid and existing law.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Webb—

A bill to authorize the graduates of Rhinehardt Normal College to teach in the public schools of this State without being examined.

Referred to Committee on Education.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority the following bill of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to amend the charter of the Capital City Bank, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 0.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend section 2334 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 92, nays 1.

Also, a bill to prevent certain persons from drawing pensions in the State, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 121, nays 0.

Senate bill No. 122 was taken from the table and read the third time.

By Mr. Steed—

A bill to require the judges of the superior, city and county courts of this State to charge the jury as to theories in criminal and civil cases, as to the defendants' statement.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. Dickerson moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in agreeing to the report of the committee, so as to offer an amendment. The motion prevailed and the amendment was lost.

Upon motion, the bill was recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate bill was read the third time to be put upon its passage.

By Mr. Brannen—

A bill to amend section 4927 of the Code of 1895, volume 2.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed by substitute.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to authorize Wm. Akin & Sons to manufacture and sell certain medicines.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 29, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following House bill was read the third time to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Lane—

A bill to amend section 4517 of the Civil Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following Senate bill was taken from the table to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend section 3761, volume 2 of the Code of Georgia, in reference to dormancy of judgments.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following House bills were read the first time:

By Mr. Hall—

A bill to amend section 2334 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Singletary—

A bill to prevent certain persons from drawing pensions in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate bills were read the second time :

By Mr. Clifton—

A bill to provide for a uniform system of text-books in this State.

Also, by Mr. Grovenstein—

A bill to amend section 3 of an act providing for the appointment of clerk of the county court of Effingham county.

Also, by Mr. Grovenstein—

A bill to place the solicitor of the county court of Effingham county upon a salary.

Also, by Mr. Johnson—

A bill to consolidate the office of tax-receiver and treasurer in the county of Fannin.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to repeal the act which provides for the payment of insolvent costs to the clerk of the superior courts and sheriff of Fayette county.

The following Senate bill was read the first time :

By Mr. Thrasher—

A bill to amend section 4216 of the Code of 1895.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

At 12:15 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Standing Committees of the Senate were announced as follows, to wit:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

HON. WM. LITTLE, Chairman.

Davis,	Nesbitt,
Daniel,	Passmore,
Dowling,	Rawlings,
Gross,	Sutton,
Grovenstein,	Thompson,
Hand,	Wilcox,
Johnson,	Webb,
Moye,	Wood.

COMMITTEE ON AUDITING.

HON. W. J. WEBB Chairman.

Morrison,	Gross.
Clifton,	

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

HON. S. T. BLALOCK, Chairman.

Hand,	Moye,
Brannen,	Odom,
Bunn,	Steed,
Dickerson,	Sutton,
Grovenstein,	Rawlings,
Johnson,	Thrasher,
Mann,	Webb.
Morrison,	

COMMITTEE ACADEMY OF THE BLIND.

HON. M. T. PERKINS, Chairman.

Dr. W. J. Green,	Rawlings,
Brannen,	Steed,
Heard,	Sutton,
Hodge,	Thrasher,
Moye,	Thompson,
Redding,	Wingfield.

COMMITTEE ON BANKS.

HON. J. L. HAND, Chairman.

Blalock,	Passmore,
Daniel,	Redding,
Dowling,	Terrell,
Hodge,	Webb,
Lang,	Wight.
McLester,	

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

HON. W. S. HUMPHREYS, Chairman.

Morrison,	Perkins.
Brannen,	Thrasher,
Hodge,	West,
Mann,	Wingfield.
Odom,	

COMMITTEE ON CORPORATIONS.

HON. W. S. WEST, Chairman.

Terrell,	Perkins,
Dowling,	Redding,
Humphreys,	Thrasher.
Little,	

COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSING.

HON. COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Wingfield,	Odom,
McGehee,	Steed.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT.

HON. C. N. KING, Chairman.

Bunn,	Morrison,
Brannen,	Nesbitt.
Dickerson,	

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

HON. R. T. NESBITT, Chairman.

Thrasher,	McGehee,
Blalock,	Perkins,
Clifton,	Rawlings,
Davis,	Redding,
Hand,	Steed,
Heard,	Terrell,
Hodge,	West,
Little,	Wilcox,
Mann,	Wood.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

HON. E. L. WIGHT, Chairman.

West,	King,
Blalock,	Little,
Bunn,	McGehee,
Clifton,	McLester,
Hand,	Nesbitt,
Heard,	Redding,
Hodge,	Terrell,
Humphreys,	Underwood,
Fouché,	Wingfield.

COMMITTEE ON GEORGIA SCHOOL FOR DEAF
AND DUMB.

HON. J. S. WOOD, Chairman.

Bunn,	McLester,
Dowling,	Morrison,
Fouché,	Passmore,
Green,	Rawlings,
Grovenstein,	Sutton,
King,	Webb,
Mann,	Wilcox.
Moye,	

COMMITTEE GEORGIA SANITARIUM.

HON. WM. RAWLINGS, Chairman.

Daniel,	McGehee,
Blalock,	Passmore,
Clifton,	Perkins,
Davis,	Underwood,
Green,	Wight,
Gross,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Wood.
Hodge,	

COMMITTEE ON HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

HON. W. J. GREEN, Chairman.

Daniel,	Thrasher,
Rawlings,	Wood.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

HON. R. B. ODOM, Chairman.

Hodge,	Moye,
Heard,	Passmore.
Lang,	

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND LABOR.

HON. J. W. H. UNDERWOOD, Chairman.

Wilcox,	Gross,
Davis,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Thompson.
Green,	

COMMITTEE ON JOURNAL.

HON. S. T. WINGFIELD, Chairman.

Underwood,	Gross,
Davis,	Wilcox.

COMMITTEE GENERAL JUDICIARY.

HON. R. T. FOUCHÉ, Chairman.

Steed,	Mann,
Brannen,	Morrison,
Clifton,	Perkins,
Dickerson,	Redding,
Humphreys,	Terrell,
Hodge,	West,
McGehee,	Wingfield.
McLester,	

COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL JUDICIARY.

HON. J. F. REDDING, Chairman.

Humphreys,	Lang,
Bunn,	Odom,
Gross,	Thrasher,
Heard,	Underwood.
King,	

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY.

HON. WM. CLIFTON, Chairman.

Wight,	Mann,
Blalock,	Odom,
Fouché,	Terrell,
Grovenstein,	Webb.
Humphreys,	

COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

HON. W. E. MANN, Chairman.

Underwood,	King,
Johnson,	Webb.

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

HON. W. C. BUNN, Chairman.

Dowling,	Sutton,
Hand,	Wilcox.
Little,	

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ROADS.

HON. LEONIDAS McLESTER, Chairman.

Little,	Johnson,
Davis,	Nesbitt,
Gross,	Passmore,
Hodge,	Sutton.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

HON. MARK T. HODGE, Chairman.

Lang,	King,
Daniel,	Moye.
Heard,	Nesbitt.
Johnson,	

COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARY.

HON. R. G. DICKERSON, Chairman.

Mann,	McLester,
Clifton,	Lang,
Daniel,	Passmore,
Davis,	Perkins,
Dowling,	Sutton,
Green,	Thompson,
Grovenstein,	Webb,
Heard,	Wood,
Johnson,	Wilcox.

COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

HON. W. M. MORRISON, Chairman.

Nesbitt,	McLester,
Blalock,	Odom,
Dickerson,	Rawlings,
Gross,	Terrell,
Humphreys,	Thompson,
Hodge,	Wight,
Little,	Wilcox.
Lang,	

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

HON. B. E. THRASHER, Chairman.

Grovenstein,	Redding,
McGehee,	Steed.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR.

HON. J. K. THOMPSON, Chairman.

Sutton,	Webb.
Underwood,	

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING.

HON. RUFUS LANG, Chairman.

Daniel,	Moye,
Bunn,	Thrasher.
Hodge,	

COMMITTEE PUBLIC PROPERTY, HALLS AND
COMMITTEE ROOMS.

HON. G. C. DANIEL, Chairman.

Johnson,	Webb,
Green,	Wood.
Passmore,	

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HON. W. E. STEED, Chairman.

Dickerson,	King,
Johnson,	Sutton,
Odom,	Wight.
Grovenstein,	

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS.

HON. W. J. DAVIS, JR., Chairman.

Sutton,	Heard,
Odom,	Perkins.
Brannen,	

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

PRESIDENT W. A. DODSON, *ex officio* Chairman.

Humphreys,	Redding,
Fouché,	West.
Little,	

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

HON. J. A. BRANNEN, Chairman.

Wight,	Morrison,
Daniel,	Perkins,
Dickerson,	Rawlings,
Hand,	Steed,
Little,	Terrell,
Mann,	Thompson,
McLester,	Wingfield.

COMMITTEE ON STATE OF REPUBLIC.

HON. J. RENDY TERRELL, Chairman.

McLester,	McGehee,
Davis,	Morrison,
Lang,	Webb.
Mann,	

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

HON. J. H. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Wingfield,	Nesbitt,
Brannen,	Passmore,
Fouché,	Redding,
Green,	Thrasher,
Heard,	Thompson,
Little,	Webb,
Mann,	Wilcox.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Thursday, November 9th, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll, those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Steed,
Bunn,	King,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Lang,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Little,	Thompson,
Davis,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Moye,	Webb,
Fouche,	McGehee,	West,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Gross,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Perkins,	Wood,
Heard,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.

Those absent were Messrs.—

Humphreys, McLester.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Heard, chairman of the Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct the following bills, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend section 4927 of the Code of 1895, volume 2, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Wm. Akin & Son of Catoosa county to manufacture and sell the Akin Tetter and Dropsy Cure, and to collect for the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend section 3761 of volume 2 of the Code of 1895.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. King, Chairman of Committee on Enrolling, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Enrolling has examined and found properly enrolled and ready for the signatures of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, the following Senate bill, to wit:

An act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend the charter of the Capital City Bank.

Respectfully submitted.

C. N. KING, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass.

A bill to repeal the act providing for the regulation of insurance brokers in this State.

The committee also recommend that the following House bill do not pass:

A bill to amend section 2334 of the Code of 1895.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House resolution which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with recommendation that the same do pass:

A resolution for the relief of the estate and sureties on the bond of John P Lamb, late treasurer of Glynn county.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING, Chairman.

Mr. Brannen, Chairman of Railroad Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Railroad Committee have had under consideration the following House bill, and recommend that the same do pass, as amended:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend section 2219 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

J A. BRANNEN, Chairman.

The following Senate bills were read the third time to be put upon their passage :

By Mr. Clifton—

A bill to provide a uniform system of school books.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon motion, the action of Senate in agreeing to the report was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Education.

Also, by Mr. Grovenstein—

A bill to place the solicitor of the county court of Effingham county upon a salary.

Report of the committee was agreed to. Legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Grovenstein—

A bill to provide for the appointment of a clerk of the county court of Effingham county.

Report of committee was agreed to and proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 30, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to repeal the act providing for the payment of insolvent costs to the clerk of the superior court and sheriff of Fayette county.

Report of the committee was agreed to and proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 30, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Senate bill No. 124 was recommitted to the Special Judiciary Committee.

By unanimous consent, Senator Wingfield was added to the Penitentiary Committee.

The following Senate bill was taken from the table to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Mann—

A bill to amend section 1036 of volume 3 of the Code of 1895.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, nays 2.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to fix the term of office of State Geologist.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, nays 3.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following House resolution was read second time:

By Mr. Emanuel—

A resolution to relieve the estate and sureties on the bond of Jno. P. Lamb, late treasurer of Glynn county.

The following House bill was read the second time with adverse report of committee:

By Mr. Hall—

A bill to amend section 2334 of the Code of 1895.

Mr. Hand moved to table the bill which motion was lost.

Report of the committee was agreed to and the bill was lost.

The following House bills were read the second time:

By Mr. Bower—

A bill to amend section 2219 of the Code of 1895.

Also, by Mr. Duncan—

A bill to repeal the act providing for the regulation of insurance brokers in this State.

Mr. Heard gave notice that he would move to reconsider the action of the Senate in defeating House bill No. 210.

The following Senate bills were read the first time, to wit:

By Mr .Clifton—

A bill to enlarge the powers of the Railroad Commission of this State so that they can require railroads to build side-tracks.

Referred to the Railroad Committee.

Also, by Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to amend section 982 of the Code of Georgia to provide for the selection of certain banks as State depositories.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

At 11:05 the Senate went into executive session.

Senator Terrell was granted leave of absence for to-morrow and Saturday.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Friday, November 10th, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Steed,
Bunn,	King,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Lang,	Thompson,
Daniel,	Little,	Thrasher,
Davis,	Mann,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Webb,
Dowling,	Moye,	West,
Fouche,	McGehee,	Wight,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Gross,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Wood,
Hand,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Heard,	Rawlings,	

Those absent were Messrs.—

Humphreys,	McLester,	Terrell,
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The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Bunn gave notice that he would move to reconsider the action of the Senate in passing Senate bill No. 121.

Mr. Heard moved to reconsider House bill No. 210, which was defeated in the Senate yesterday, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Bunn moved to reconsider Senate bill No. 121 which passed yesterday, which motion prevailed and this bill was tabled.

House bill No. 210 was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House of Representatives, the following bills, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend section 1036 of volume 3, Code of Georgia of 1895, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act placing the solicitor of the county court of Effingham county upon a salary, to fix the amount and prescribe manner of paying the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend section 3 of the act providing for the appointment of a clerk of Effingham county court, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act approved February 20th, 1893, which provides for the payment of insolvent costs due the clerk of superior court and sheriff of the county of Fayette.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass, as amended:

A bill to regulate the carrying of certain cases to the supreme court, and to limit its jurisdiction.

The committee also recommend that the following Senate bill do not pass:

A bill to define and punish oral slander or defamation of character.

The committee also recommend that the following House bill do pass:

A bill to regulate the business of insurance in this State.

The committee also report that they find the following bill to be constitutional:

A bill to repeal the act to submit to the qualified voters of Troup county whether whisky shall be sold in West Point or not.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman.

Mr. Bunn, and others, of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following minority report:

Mr. President:

We, the undersigned members of the General Judiciary Committee, beg leave to submit the following minority report on the following Senate bill, to wit: That the bill be reported back to the Senate with the recommendation that the bill do pass, as amended:

A bill to define oral slander or defamation of character.

Respectfully submitted.

W C. BUNN,
BENTON ODOM.

Mr. Thrasher, Chairman of the Committee on Public Library, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Public Library have had under consideration the following House bill which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to authorize and direct the republication of certain Georgia reports.

Respectfully submitted.

B. E. THRASHER, Chairman.

Mr. Nesbitt, Chairman of the Committee on Education, begs leave to submit the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Education have had under consideration the following bill, which I am instructed to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass, as amended:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for a uniform series of text-books to be used in the common schools of this State, and to create a book commission, and for other purposes.

I am also instructed to report back the following bill with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Common Schools:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the county school commissioners to appoint assistants, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. NESBITT, Chairman.

The following Senate bills were read the third time to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Clifton—

A bill to provide for a uniform system of school books.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 30, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed as amended and ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

And the amendments were as follows:

Section 2. And substituting in lieu thereof the following: That the State Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller-General, Attorney-General and State School Commissioner, and five other citizens of the State, to wit: The Chancellor of the State University, one superintendent of a local system, and three practical educators identified with the common school system, the four last named to be appointed by the Governor for the term of five years, shall be known as the Georgia Book Commission. This Book Commission shall serve without compensation, except that their actual expenses while away from their place of residence in attending to the business of this commission, shall be paid by the State upon the warrant of the Governor. The Governor shall be the President, and the State School Commissioner the executive officer of the "Georgia Book Commission."

Sec. 4. Be it likewise enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the adoption made as provided for in section 3 shall continue of force for five years from January 1st, 1902, and all contracts now in existence made by counties extending beyond that date shall not be affected by this act, but no new contracts shall be made after the passage of this act, except those hereinbefore provided for in this act. The commission hereinbefore named shall have power to contract in the name of the State, with the publishers of books, adopted for five years.

The following House resolution was read the third time to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Emanuel—

A resolution for the relief of the estate and sureties on the bond of the late Jno. P. Lamb, of Glynn county.

Report of committee was agreed to and proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the adoption of the resolution the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was adopted.

Also, By Mr. Bower—

A bill to amend section 2219 of the Code of 1895 relative to tram-roads.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed as amended, and the amendments are as follows:

By adding at the end of section 2 the following: "Provided, That when any tram or unchartered road crosses a chartered road in this State, the said chartered road may require said tram or unchartered road to put in the necessary and proper safety switches and signal service on both sides of said chartered road."

Also, by Mr. Duncan—

A bill to repeal the act providing for the business of insurance brokers of this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 28, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Upon motion, House bill No. 402 was tabled.

The following Senate bill was read the second time with adverse report from committee :

By Mr. Bunn—

A bill to define oral slander or defamation of character.

Upon motion of Mr. Bunn the bill was tabled.

Senate bill No. 102 was referred to the Committee on Schools.

The following Senate bill was read the second time :

By Mr. Fouche—

A bill to regulate the carrying of certain cases to the supreme court.

The following House bills were read the second time :

By Mr. Thomas—

A bill to authorize and direct the republication of certain Georgia Reports.

Also, by Mr. Duncan—

A bill to regulate the business of insurance in this State.

The following Senate bill was read the first time:

By Mr. Brannen—

A bill to provide how cousins, uncles, and aunts shall inherit estates.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Upon motion when the Senate adjourn to-day it will reconvene Monday at 12 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. West, Mann, Green, and Odom until Tuesday, and Senators Dickerson, Morrison and King for to-day.

Senate bill No. 65 was taken from the table and referred to the Railroad Commission.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Monday, November 13, 1899.

The Senate met this morning, pursuant to adjournment, at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Sutton,
Bunn,	King,	Terrell,
Clifton,	Lang,	Thompson,
Davis,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Underwood,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Webb,
Fouche,	McLester,	West,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Gross,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wood,
Heard,	Redding,	Mr. President.
Hodge,	Steed,	

Those absent were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Johnson,	Odom,
Daniel,	Little,	Rawlings,
Hand,	Mann,	Wilcox.

The journal of Friday was read and approved.

Senator Hand was granted leave of absence from to-day's session.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House the following bill, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for a uniform series of text-books to be used in the common schools of this State, to create a Book Commission, to define its powers and term, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Steed, Chairman of the Committee on Public Schools, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Public Schools have had under consideration the following bill: A bill to be entitled an act to authorize county school commissioners to appoint assistant commissioners, who shall exercise the same powers and duties that county school commissioners now exercise, and for other purposes; and instruct me to report same back, with the recommendation that the same do pass by substitute.

Respectfully submitted.

W E. STEED,

Chairman Committee on Public Schools.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to require the commissioners of roads and revenues of Hancock county to pay the criminal costs of the county court, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act "to consolidate, amend and codify the various acts incorporating the city of Rome, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 94, nays 0.

Also, a bill to make it unlawful for any person to hunt and fish on the lands of another in the county of Richmond, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Raccoon, in the county of Chattooga, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 111, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to appropriate the proceeds of the hire of misdemeanor convicts in Morgan county to the payment of insolvent costs, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act to create a board of county commissioners for the county of Morgan, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 104, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal an act authorizing the judge of the county court of the county of Morgan to deliver to the county commissioners all persons convicted of misdemeanors, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

Also, a bill to authorize the sale of the second Baptist church building and lot on First avenue, Columbus, Georgia, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 104, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act to provide a board of county commissioners of Elbert county, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 98, nays 0.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to make it unlawful for any person to discharge firearms within one hundred yards of public highways in Richmond county, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 101, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the act creating a board of county commissioners of roads and revenues for the county of White, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 102, nays 0.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority the following joint resolution of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution providing for the payment of the actual expenses of the committee appointed to investigate the Geological Department of this State, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 98, nays 0.

The House has also adopted the following joint House resolution, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution accepting the invitation of the Southeastern Fair Association to visit the city of Brunswick, on Thanksgiving Day, and for other purposes.

Mr. Terrell, of 36th, offered the following privilege resolution:

Resolved, That privileges of floor be extended to Dr. Geo. B. Reynolds, of West Point.

Which motion prevailed.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

To extend privileges of floor to Dr. Geo. W. Wallace, of Fayette county

Which motion prevailed.

Also, by Mr. McLester of 24th—

Resolved, That privileges of floor be extended to Hon. A. O. Bacon, of Macon.

Which motion prevailed.

The following Senate bills were read first time:

By Mr. Davis of 37th District—

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act authorizing graduates of certain institutions of this State to teach in common schools of this State without license.

Referred to Committee on Common Schools.

Also, a resolution by Mr. Dickerson of 5th—

A resolution requesting Hon. W. B. Hill, Chancellor of State University, to address the General Assembly in joint session.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Dickerson moved that the resolution just adopted be immediately transmitted to the House.

Which motion prevailed.

Also, by Mr. Morrison of 34th—

A bill to be entitled an act to require the judges of the courts of this State to grant supersedeas in criminal cases.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Redding of 22d District—

A bill to regulate practice in Supreme Court.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, through Mr. Warren, his Secretary, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body, in executive session.

Also the following bills of the Senate were read third time, and put upon their passage:

By Mr. Steed of 23d District—

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the county school commissioners to appoint assistant county school commissioners.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was therefore passed by substitute.

Also, by Mr. Fouche of 42d District—

A bill to prescribe and regulate the business of the Supreme Court, on writs of error from the city courts of this State.

The report of committee was agreed to.

The ayes and nays were called for by Mr. Fouche, which motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Branch, of 17th, called for ayes and nays, and on the call of the roll the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Grovenstein,	Passmore,
Brannen,	Heard,	Redding,
Bunn,	Hodge,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Humphreys,	Terrell,
Davis,	King,	Underwood,
Fouche,	Moye,	Webb,
Greene,	McGehee,	Wight,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Dickerson,	Morrison,	Steed,
Dowling,	Perkins,	Thompson.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Mann,	West,
Hand,	McLester,	Wilcox,
Johnson,	Odom,	Wood,
Lang,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Little,	Thrasher,	

Ayes 24, nays 6.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was therefore passed, as amended, and the amendments were as follows: Amend by striking out the word "five" in the third line, first section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "three." Also by striking out the words "nor any criminal case" at the end of the fourth, and beginning of the fifth lines, first section. Also, by striking out the words "in a civil case" in the twelfth line of first section.

On motion of Mr. Clifton, of 2d, the morning session was continued until the business on Secretary's desk was disposed of.

The following House bills were read third time:

By Mr. Thomas—

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and direct the republication of certain Georgia Reports.

First amendment by Mr. Underwood:

To amend by adding Charlton and Dudley's reports.

The following amendment by Mr. Heard, of 19th, to the amendment, by adding and Georgia Decisions, which was adopted.

Second amendment:

Adding Charlton and Dudley Reports and Georgia Decisions.

Third: That same shall be sold at actual cost to the State.

Adopted.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was therefore passed, as amended.

The following Senate bill was read first time:

By Mr. Terrell—

To prevent any one from being liable for damages who levies or causes to be levied any execution or other process from the courts of this State.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

The following bills of the House were read third time and put upon their passage:

By Mr. Duncan of Houston—

A bill to reduce the amount of bonds required to be deposited with the Treasurer, and for other purposes.

Mr. Clifton offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding after the words company, in 23d line, "fidelity and surety companies."

Adopted.

Also, amend caption by adding "fidelity and surety companies."

Which amendment prevailed.

The report of committee, which is favorable to the passage of the bill, was agreed to.

Mr. Blalock called for main question, and upon the passage of the bill the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Heard,	Nesbitt,
Brannen,	Hodge,	Perkins,
Bunn,	King,	Redding,
Clifton,	Lang,	Steed,
Davis,	Morrison,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Terrell,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Thompson,
Fouche,	McLester,	Wingfield.
Greene.		

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Gross,	Passmore,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	Underwood,	Wight.
Humphreys,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Mann.	West,
Hand,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Johnson,	Rawlings,	Wood,
Little,	Thrasher,	Mr. President.

Ayes 25, nays 7

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was therefore passed.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Calvin of Richmond—

A bill to make it unlawful for any person to hunt or fish on the lands of another in Richmond county.

Referred to Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Calvin of Richmond—

A bill to be entitled an act to make it unlawful for any person to discharge firearms within one hundred yards of public highway in Richmond county.

Referred to the Committee on Special Judiciary.

Also, by Mr. Fain of White—

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the act creating board of commissioners of roads and revenues of White county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A bill to authorize the sale of the Second Baptist church and lot of Columbus, Ga.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Also, by Mr. Swift of Elbert—

A bill to amend an act to provide for board of county commissioners of Elbert county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Newton of Morgan—

A bill to amend an act to create a board of county commissioners of Morgan county.

Referred to Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Newton—

A bill to repeal an act to authorize the judge of county court of Morgan county to deliver to the county commissioners of Morgan county all persons convicted in said court.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Newton of Morgan—

A bill to repeal an act to appropriate the proceeds of the hire of misdemeanor convicts in Morgan county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Denny of Floyd—

A bill to amend an act to consolidate and codify the various acts incorporating the city of Rome.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Also, by Mr. Merritt—

A bill to require commissioners of roads and revenues of Hancock county to pay criminal costs of the officers of the county on certain cases.

Referred to the Committee on Special Judiciary.

Also, a resolution by Committee to Examine Geological Department, providing for the appropriation of expenses of committee to investigate the Geological Department.

At 1:40 p.m. the Senate, on motion of Mr. Terrell, went into executive session.

At 1:50, on motion of Mr. Dickerson, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Tuesday November 14, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Sutton,
Bunn,	King,	Terrell,
Clifton,	Lang,	Thompson,
Daniel,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Davis,	Moye,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Webb,
Dowling,	McLester,	West,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Greene,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Gross,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wood,
Heard,	Redding.	Mr. President.
Hodge,		

Those absent were Messrs.—

Hand,	Mann,	Rawlings.
Little,		

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Clifton gave notice that he would move to reconsider the action of the Senate in passing House bill No. 400 on yesterday.

Mr. Dickerson gave notice that he would move to reconsider the action of the Senate in passing Senate bill No. 109 on yesterday.

Mr. Clifton moved that the Senate reconsider its action in passing House bill No. 400, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Dickerson moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in passing Senate bill No. 109, which motion prevailed, and the bill was rereferred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill providing for the appointment of General Inspector of Oils for the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 108, nays 22.

Also, a bill to repeal an act regulating the taking of fish in the streams of Whitfield county for the term of five years, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 98, nays 0.

Also, a bill providing for the election of clerk and sheriff of the city court of Savannah, by the people of Chatham county.

Passed. Ayes 94, nays 0.

Also, a bill providing for the removal of obstructions in the various streams in Cobb county, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 94, nays 8.

Also, a bill to amend the act incorporating the village of Summerville, in the county of Richmond, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 100, nays 0.

Also, a bill to abolish the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues in the county of Clayton, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

Also, a bill making it unlawful to manufacture intoxicating liquors, except domestic wine, in the county of Gwinnett, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act entitled "an Act to amend the charter of the city of Dalton, approved October 5, 1895," and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 98, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act providing a new charter for the town of Washington, Ga., and all amendments thereto, so as to incorporate the town of Washington, Ga., as the city of Washington, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 110, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal an act relative to the protection of fish in the streams of the county of Lee, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Brunswick, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 0.

Also, a bill to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors (except domestic wines), in the county of Jasper, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 100, nays 0.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following joint resolutions of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution authorizing the payment of the pension of W. R. H. Statham, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 0.

Also, a resolution to authorize the payment of the per diem of the Hon. W. S. King, late representative of the county of Houston.

Passed. Ayes 94, nays 0.

Also, a resolution for the relief of A. J. Davis, a citizen of the county of Bibb, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

Also, a resolution endorsing the board of trustees of the Georgia State Sanitarium, and for other purposes.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House, the following bill, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize county school commissioners to appoint assistant commissioners, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President.

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills, which I am instructed to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to declare section 1763 of the Code of 1882 to be valid and existing law, the same having reference to right of dower as affecting vender and vendee.

Also, a bill to regulate the practice in the superior court of this State, relating to writs of error, now pending in, or that may hereafter be brought to said court; to provide for amendment of said writs of error, by inserting the names of any necessary parties whose names appear in the record as plaintiffs or defendants, whose names have been omitted from their bill of exception; to provide for service on all defendants in error whose names are inserted by such amendments, and for other purposes.

I am also instructed to report back the following bill, with the recommendation that the same do pass as amended:

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to fix the salaries of the State Librarian and assistant Librarian, approved October 29th, 1889.

I am also instructed to report back the following bill, with the recommendation that the same be read the second time, and recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee:

A bill to prevent any one from being liable for damages who levies, or causes to be levied, any execution or other process from any court in this State, upon property not belonging to defendant in execution, or other process, but in his possession, unless it shall appear that said levy was made maliciously and without any probable cause, and for other purposes.

I am also instructed to report back the following House bills, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to prevent certain persons from drawing pensions in this State, and for other purposes.

I am also instructed to report back the following House bill, with the recommendation that the same be read the second time and be recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee:

A bill to amend paragraph 1 of section 1 of article 7 of this State, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman

Mr. Underwood, Chairman of Committee on Immigration and Labor, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

Your Committee on Immigration and Labor have had under consideration the following bill, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that same do pass, by substitute:

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent children under ten years of age, unconditionally from working in factories, work shops and mines, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. H. UNDERWOOD, CHAIRMAN.

By unanimous consent, the following House bill was taken from the table to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Park of Troup—

A bill to repeal the act prohibiting the sale of liquors in the county of Troup, so far as the same relates to West Point.

Upon agreeing to the report of the committee, which was favorable to the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Heard,	Steed,
Clifton,	Hodge,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Lang,	Underwood,
Davis,	McLester,	Webb,
Dickerson,	Nesbitt,	West,
Dowling,	Perkins,	Wight,
Fouche,	Redding,	Wingfield.
Hand,		

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Brannen,	King,	Thompson,
Gross,	Moye,	Thrasher,
Grovenstein,	McGehee,	Wilcox,
Humphreys,	Passmore,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Morrison,	Rawlings,
Little,	Odom,	Mr. President.
Mann,		

Ayes 22, nays 15.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

• Upon the passage of the bill the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Clifton,	Hodge,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Lang,	Underwood,
Davis,	McLester,	Webb,
Dickerson,	Nesbitt,	West,
Dowling,	Redding,	Wight,
Fouche,	Steed,	Wingfield.
Heard,		

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Passmore,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Bunn,	King,	Thompson,
Gross,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Grovenstein,	Moye,	Wilcox,
Hand,	McGehee,	Wood,

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Odom,	Rawlings,
Little,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Mann,		

Ayes 19, nays 18.

The bill not having received the requisite constitutional majority was lost.

By unanimous consent, the following Senate bill was read first time :

By Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend section 4611, volume 2 of the Code of this State, relative to the filing of claims.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate bill was read third time to be put upon its passage :

By Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to prohibit children under the age of ten years from working in factories of this State, and for other purposes.

The previous question was ordered.

Upon agreeing to the substitute offered by the committee as amended, the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows :

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	McGehee,	Terrell,
Brannen,	McLester,	Thompson,
Dowling,	Nesbitt,	Thrasher,
Gross,	Passmore,	Underwood,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Webb,
Lang,	Redding,	Wight,
Morrison,	Steed,	Wood.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Hand,	Odom,
Clifton,	Heard,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Hodge,	West,
Davis,	Humphreys,	Wilcox,
Dickerson,	Johnson,	Wingfield.
Fouche,	King,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Mann,	Rawlings,
Little,	Moye,	Mr. President.

Ayes 21, nays 17

The substitute was adopted.

Upon agreeing to the report of the committee, which was favorable to the passage of the bill by substitute, the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	McLester,	Thompson,
Brannen,	Nesbitt,	Thrasher,
Dowling,	Passmore,	Underwood,
Gross,	Perkins,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	Redding,	Wight,
Morrison,	Steed,	Wood,
McGehee,	Terrell,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Hand,	Odom,
Clifton,	Heard,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Hodge,	West,
Davis,	Humphreys,	Wilcox,
Dickerson,	Johnson,	Wingfield.
Fouche,	King,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Mann,	Rawlings,
Lang,	Moye,	Mr. President.
Little,		

Ayes 20, nays 17

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	McLester,	Thompson,
Brannen,	Nesbitt,	Thrasher,
Dowling,	Passmore,	Underwood,
Gross,	Perkins,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	Redding,	Wight,
Morrison,	Steed,	Wood.
McGehee,	Terrell,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Hand,	Odom,
Clifton,	Heard,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Hodge,	West,
Davis,	Humphreys,	Wilcox,
Dickerson,	Johnson,	Wingfield.
Fouche,	King,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Mann,	Rawlings,
Lang,	Moye,	Mr. President.
Little,		

Ayes 20, nays 17.

The bill not having received the requisite constitutional majority was lost.

Mr. Gross gave notice that he would move to reconsider the action of the Senate in defeating Senate bill No. 118.

Privileges of the floor were extended to Hon. H. M. McIntosh during his stay in the city.

The following Senate bill was taken up with adverse report from the committee :

By Mr. King—

A bill to reduce the salary of the State Librarian, and for other purposes.

Mr. King moved to disagree to the report of the committee.

Mr. Terrell moved that as a substitute, that the Senate agree to the report of the committee.

Mr. King moved that the bill be tabled, and upon this motion the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows :

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Daniel,	Johnson,	Thompson,
Davis,	King,	Thrasher,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Webb,
Gross,	Passmore,	West,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wilcox,
Heard,	Redding,	Wood.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Lang,	Terrell,
Clifton,	Odom,	Wight,
Dickerson,	Sutton,	Wingfield.
Hand,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Brannen,
Greene,
Hodge,
Little,

Mann,
Morrison,
Moye,

McLester,
Rawlings,
Mr. President.

Ayes 24, nays 10.

The motion was carried and the bill was tabled.

Mr. Blalock, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Appropriations have had under consideration House resolution No. 165, providing for the expenses of the committee of investigation of the Geological department of the State of Georgia, and for other purposes, instruct me to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. BLALOCK, Chairman.

Upon motion, the Senate reconsidered its action in agreeing to the report of the committee on House bill No. 400.

Mr. Clifton asked leave to withdraw the amendments offered by himself to House bill No. 400, which request was granted.

Upon motion of Mr. Humphreys, House bill No. 400 was recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate bills were read first time, to wit:
By Mr. Daniel, by request—

A bill to incorporate the city of Lexington, in Oglethorpe county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Daniel, by request—

A bill to establish a city court in Lexington, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Daniel, by request—

A bill to establish the city court of Oglethorpe county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Upon motion, the session was extended until the business on the secretary's desk was disposed of.

The following House resolution was read first time:

By Mr. Holder—

A resolution authorizing the payment of pension of W R. H. Statham.

Referred to the Pension Committee.

Also, by Mr. Duncan—

A resolution to authorize the payment of the per diem of the Hon. W S. King, late representative from Houston county.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, by Mr. Ellis—

A resolution for the relief of A. J. Davis, a citizen of the county of Bibb.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Johnson—

A bill to repeal the act relative to the protection of fish in the streams of Lee county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Adamson—

A bill to establish the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Clayton county.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Pate—

A bill to make it unlawful to manufacture alcoholic or spirituous liquors in the county of Gwinnett.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Hardin—

A bill to provide for a new charter for the town of Washington in the county of Wilkes.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. McElreath—

A bill to remove all obstructions except mill dams from the creeks of Cobb county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Jordan of Jasper—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of malt or intoxicating liquors (except domestic wines made from grapes or berries) within the county of Jasper.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Emanuel—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Brunswick.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the village of Summerville, in Richmond county.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to provide for the appointment of a general inspector of oils for this State.

Referred to the Agriculture Committee.

Also, by Mr. McDonough—

A bill to provide for the election by the people of Chatham county of a clerk and sheriff of the city court of Savannah.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to repeal the act regulating the taking of fish from the streams of Whitfield county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Dalton in the county of Whitfield.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

At 1:10 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion of Mr. Terrell, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Wednesday, November 15th, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Steed,
Bunn,	King,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Lang,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Mann,	Thompson,
Davis.	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Underwood,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Webb,
Fouche,	McLester,	West,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Gross,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Perkins,	Wood,
Heard,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Hodge,		

Those absent were Messrs.—

Little.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in the following joint resolution of the Senate, to wit:

A resolution to invite the Hon. Walter B. Hill, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, to address the General Assembly of Georgia.

Mr. Gross moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in defeating Senate bill No. 118.

Mr. Humphreys called for the previous question, which call was sustained.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Davis moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in defeating House bill No. 402, which motion prevailed, and the bill was made special order for next Tuesday, immediately after the reading of the journal.

By unanimous consent, the following Senate bill was read first time:

By Mr. Moye—

A bill to establish the city court of Wrightsville in Johnson county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Redding of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to consolidate the office of tax-receiver and treasurer in the county of Fannin, and for other purposes.

Also, the following House bills, which I am directed to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to make it unlawful for any person to hunt or fish on the lands of another in Richmond county, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to amend the act creating a Board of County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for the county of White, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to require the Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Hancock county to pay the criminal costs of the officers of the county court, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to appropriate the proceeds of the hire of misdemeanor convicts in Morgan county to the payment of insolvent costs, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to amend an act to provide a Board of County Commissioners of Elbert county, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to amend an act to create a Board of County Commissioners for the county of Morgan, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to "authorize the judge of the county court of the county of Morgan to deliver to the county commissioners of said county all persons who shall be convicted in said court of misdemeanors, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to make it unlawful for any person to discharge firearms within one hundred yards of public highways in Richmond county, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING, Chairman.

The invitation to the members of the Senate was accepted to attend a reception at the home of Hon. and Mrs. T. B. Felder to-morrow evening.

The special order was taken up with adverse report from committee, which is a house bill

By Mr. Walker—

To amend sections 1778 and 1781 of the Code of 1895, in regard to stock law.

Mr. Dickerson moved to disagree to the report of the committee.

The previous question was called.

The motion to disagree to the report of the committee prevailed.

By unanimous consent, Senate bill No. 117 was taken from the table with adverse report from committee to be put upon its passage, which is a bill

By Mr. King—

To reduce the salary of the State Librarian.

The previous question was ordered.

Upon agreeing to the report of the committee, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hand,	Terrell,
Bunn,	Humphreys,	Thrasher,
Clifton,	Lang,	West,
Davis,	McLester,	Wight,
Dickerson,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Dowling,	Perkins,	Wingfield,
Fouche,	Steed,	Wood.
Grovenstein,	Sutton,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Brannen,	King,	Rawlings,
Daniel,	Mann,	Redding,
Greene,	Moye,	Thompson,
Gross,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Heard,	Nesbitt,	Webb.
Johnson,	Passmore,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Hodge,	Morrison,	Mr. President.
Little,		

Ayes 23, nays 17

The report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

Mr. Humphreys, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments have had under consideration the following Senate bill, which it instructs me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same be read a second time and recommitted to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

A bill to amend paragraph 1 of section 2 of article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, so as to exempt land from taxation, except for county and municipal purposes, etc.

Respectfully submitted.

W S. HUMPHREYS, Chairman.

Mr. Humphreys, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments have had under consideration the following Senate bill which it instructs me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do not pass:

A bill to amend paragraph 3, section 4, article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, providing for biennial sessions of the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted.

W S. HUMPHREYS, Chairman.

Mr. Brannen, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Railroads having under consideration House bill No. 210, direct me to report back to the Senate that the same do not pass.

This committee have also had under consideration Senate bill No. 65, which I am instructed to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. BRANNEN, Chairman.

Messrs. Hand, Wingfield and Brannen of the Committee on Railroads, submitted the following minority report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Railroads have had under consideration Senate bill No. 65, and a majority of said committee have reported back this bill with the recommendation that it do pass. We do not concur in the report of the majority of the committee for the following reasons:

1st. Because it is wrong in principle, and dangerous, as a precedent to allow foreign railroad corporations to have the right to determine whether they will be incorporated under the laws of Georgia, or not.

2d. Because it discriminates against domestic corporations in favor of foreign corporations.

3d. Because, under the laws of Georgia, as they now exist, every right and power is already given foreign railroad corporations that is wise or proper to give them. For these and other considerations, we are unable to concur in the report of the majority of the committee, and file this our minority report, expressing our dissent.

Respectfully submitted.

J. L. HAND,
S. T. WINGFIELD,
J. A. BRANNEN.

Mr. West, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Corporation Committee has had under consideration the following House bills, which it instructs me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to abolish the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for the county of Clayton.

Also, a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Raccoon in Chattooga county.

Also, a bill to authorize the sale of the Second Baptist church building and lot in Columbus, Ga.

Also, a bill to amend an act providing for new charter for the town of Washington, Ga., approved December 4th, 1894.

Also, a bill to amend an act to consolidate, amend and codify the various acts incorporating the city of Rome.

Also, a bill to amend the act incorporating the village of Summerville, in Richmond county.

Respectfully submitted.

W S. WEST. Chairman.

House bill No. 153, was made special order for next Wednesday, after the reading of the journal.

The following Senate bills were read first time:

By Mr. Hand—

A bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2801 of the Code of Georgia.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bunn—

A bill to alter and amend the charter of the city of Cedartown.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend and consolidate and supersede the several acts incorporating the city of Cedartown.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

By unanimous consent Senate bill No. 65 was tabled; also, Senate bill No. 118.

By Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend the claim laws of the State of Georgia, and to regulate the pleading and practice of same.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Wight—

A bill to prohibit any person from killing or taking from lands belonging to another any wild turkey, quail and other game without permission of said owner.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Wilcox—

A bill to fix the compensation of the jurors and bailiffs of the county of Irwin.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, By Mr. Wilcox—

A bill to provide for the payment by the county of Irwin of the legal costs in certain cases.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

By unanimous consent, the following House bill was taken up with adverse report from the committee:

By Mr. Hall—

A bill to amend section 2334 of the Code of 1895.

Mr. Heard moved to disagree to the report of the committee, and called for the ayes and nays, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Gross,	Heard,	Webb.
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Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Redding,
Brannen,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Sutton,
Clifton,	King,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Mann,	Thompson,
Davis,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	McLester,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Nesbitt,	West,
Fouche,	Odom,	Wight,
Greene,	Passmore,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wingfield.
Hand,	Rawlings,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Lang,	Morrison,	Wood,
Little,	Moye,	Mr. President.

Ayes 3, nays 35.

The motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill was lost.

The following Senate bills were read second time:

By Mr. Brannen—

A bill to declare section 1763(a) of the Code to be a valid and existing law.

Also, by Mr. Fouche—

A bill to amend paragraph 1 of section 2 of article 7 of the Constitution.

This bill was recommitted to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Also, by Mr. Terrell—

A bill to prevent any one from being liable for damage who levies, or causes to be levied, any execution or other proceedings.

This bill was referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Redding—

A bill to regulate the practice in the supreme court of this State.

The following House bill was read second time:

By Mr. Anderson—

A bill to abolish the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Clayton county.

The following House resolutions were read and concurred in:

By Mr. Overstreet—

A resolution endorsing the board of trustees of the Georgia Sanitarium.

Also, by Mr. Knowles—

A resolution accepting the invitation of the Southeastern Fair Association to visit the city of Brunswick.

Senate bill No. 82 was tabled.

The following Senate bill was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Johnson—

A bill to consolidate the office of tax-receiver and treasurer in Fannin county.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 33, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed, and ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

Leave of absence was granted the Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation for the remainder of the week.

The following House bills were read the second time:

By Mr. Chappell—

A bill to amend paragraph 1, section 1, article 7 of the Constitution of this State.

Recommitted to Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Swift of Elbert—

A bill to amend an act to provide a Board of County Commissioners of Elbert county.

Also, by Mr. Hardin—

A bill to amend an act providing a new charter for the town of Washington, Ga., approved December 4th, 1894.

Also, by Mr. Calvin—

A bill to make it unlawful for any person to hunt or fish on the lands of another in Richmond county.

Also, by Mr. Rudicil—

A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Raccoon in Chattooga county.

Also, By Mr. Calvin—

A bill to make it unlawful for any person to discharge firearms within one hundred yards of a public highway in Richmond county.

Also, by Mr. Fain—

A bill to amend the act creating a Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for the county of White.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A bill to authorize the sale of the Second Baptist church of Columbus, Ga.

Also, by Mr. Singletary—

A bill to prevent certain persons from drawing pensions in this State.

Also, by Mr. Newton—

A bill to amend an act creating a Board of County Commissioners for the county of Morgan.

Also, by Mr. Newton—

A bill to repeal an act to authorize the judge of the county court of Morgan to deliver to the county commissioners all persons convicted in said court.

Also, by Mr. Denny—

A bill to amend an act to consolidate and codify various acts incorporating the city of Rome.

Also, by Mr. Newton—

A bill to repeal an act to appropriate the proceeds of the hire of misdemeanor convicts in Morgan county.

Also, by Mr. Merritt—

A bill to require the Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Hancock county to pay the criminal costs of the officers of the county in certain cases.

Also, by Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the village of Summerville in Richmond county.

Also, the following House resolution was read second time:

A resolution by members of committee to investigate Geological department, providing for the payment of the expenses of the committee in seeking said investigation.

Upon motion, Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Thursday, November 16, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Rawlings,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Redding,
Bunn,	King,	Steed,
Clifton,	Lang,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Little,	Terrell,
Davis,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Moye,	Webb,
Fouche,	McGehee,	West,
Greene,	McLester,	Wight,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Passmore,	Wood,
Heard,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Hodge,		

Those absent were Messrs.—

Thompson.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The committee have examined and found correctly engrossed and ready for transmission to the House, the following bill, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to consolidate the offices of tax-receiver and treasurer in the county of Fannin, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Special Judiciary have had under consideration the following bills of the Senate, which they instruct me to report back, with recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to amend section 982 of the Code of Georgia of 1895, by adding the city of Douglas, in Coffee county.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend, consolidate and supersede the several acts incorporating the city of Cedartown, in the county of Polk, to confer additional powers upon the corporate authorities thereof, to amend the charter of said city, to confer additional powers upon the mayor and council of Cedartown, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment by county of Irwin of the legal costs due officers for services actually rendered in all misdemeanor cases where the parties convicted are under sentence worked in the county chain-gang, on the public roads, public works, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to abolish the city court of Oglethorpe county, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the city of Lexington, in Oglethorpe county, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to establish the city court of Lexington, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to fix the compensation of jurors and bailiffs of the superior and city courts of Irwin county, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Cedartown, in Polk county, as incorporated in the act of the General Assembly of Georgia approved December 13th, 1898, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to establish the city court of Wrightsville, in Johnson county, to define its jurisdiction, to provide for the appointment of a judge, solicitor, and for other officers, to define their duties, and for other purposes.

I am also instructed to report the following House bills back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to repeal an act relative to the protection of fish in the streams of Lee county.

Also, a bill to repeal an act regulating the taking of fish from the streams of Whitfield county, approved December 24, 1896.

Also, a bill to provide for the election by the people of Chatham county of the clerk and sheriff of the city court of Savannah.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bills, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend section 4611, volume 2 of the Code, relating to the filing of claims to property levied upon execution or other process, and for other purposes.

I am also instructed to report back the following bills with the instruction that the same do pass, as amended:

A bill to require the judges of the courts to grant super-sedeas in criminal cases when motions for new trials are made, and for other purposes.

I am also instructed to report back the following bill, with the recommendation that the same do pass, by substitute:

A bill to amend article 3 of section 4, paragraph — of the Constitution.

Also, the following House bill, which I am instructed to report back, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend an act approved October 24, 1887, to regulate the business of insurance, and for other purposes.

Also, the following House bill, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that the same do not pass:

A bill to amend section 2185 (719a) of the Code, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman.

Mr. McGehee, Chairman of Committee on Temperance, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Temperance having had under consideration the following bills of the House, instruct me to report same back, with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill making it unlawful to manufacture any alcoholic, spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors in the county of Gwinnett.

Also, a bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous, malt and intoxicating liquors within the limits of Jasper county.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Mr. Steed, Chairman of Committee on Public Schools, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Public Schools have had under consideration the following bill of the Senate, which it instructs me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass, by substitute:

A bill to repeal all laws authorizing graduates in any of the institutes of learning of this State, to teach without license.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER E. STEED, Chairman.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Dickerson—

A resolution convening the General Assembly to attend the address of Hon. Walter B. Hill.

Senate bill No. 65 was made special order for November 24th.

Leave of absence was granted Senator Brannen.

The following Senate bills were read second time:

By Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to amend paragraph 3, article 3, section 4 of the Constitution.

Also, by Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to amend section 982 of the Code, providing for the selection of banks as State depositories.

Also, by Mr. Morrison—

A bill to require the judges of the courts of this State to grant supersedeas in criminal cases.

Also, by Mr. Moye—

A bill to establish the city court of Wrightsville.

Also, by Mr. Daniel, by request—

A bill to establish the city court of Lexington.

Also, by Mr. Daniel, by request—

A bill to incorporate the city of Lexington.

Also, by Mr. Daniel, by request—

A bill to abolish the city court of Oglethorpe county.

Also, by Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend section 4611 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Davis—

A bill to repeal the laws authorizing the graduates of the several institutions of this State to teach without being further examined.

Also, by Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend an act consolidating and superseding the several acts incorporating the city of Cedartown.

Also, by Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Cedartown.

Also, by Mr. Wilcox—

A bill to provide for the payment by the county of Irwin of the legal costs due officers of that county.

Also, by Mr. Wilcox—

A bill to fix the compensation of the jurors and bailiffs of the superior court of Irwin county.

Upon motion Senate bill No. 147 was recommitted to the Special Judiciary Committee.

The following House bills were read second time:

By Mr. McDonough—

A bill to provide for the election by the people of Chatham county of the clerk and sheriff of the city court of Savannah.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to repeal the act regulating the taking of fish in the streams of Whitfield county.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Jasper.

Also, by Mr. Pate—

A bill to make it unlawful to manufacture any spirituous liquors in the county of Gwinnett.

Also, by Mr. Johnson—

A bill relative to the protection of fish in the streams of Lee county.

Senate bill No. 131 was temporarily tabled.

The following House bill was read the second time with adverse report from the committee:

By Mr. Speer—

A bill to amend section 2185 (719a) of the Code, relative to electing the Railroad Commission by the people.

Mr. Humphreys moved to disagree to the report of the Committee.

The previous question was called, and the call was sustained.

Upon this motion the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Daniel,	King,	Redding,
Dickerson,	Mann,	Sutton,
Gross,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Hand,	McLester,	Wilcox.
Humphreys,	Nesbitt,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Steed,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Clifton,	Lang,	Underwood,

Davis,	Little,	Webb,
Dowling,	Moye,	West,
Fouche,	Odom,	Wight,
Greene,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wood.
Heard,	Rawlings,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Thompson,	Mr. President.
Morrison,		

Ayes 14, nays 26.

The motion was lost.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, and bill lost.

The following Senate bill was read third time to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Redding—

A bill to regulate the practice in the Supreme Court of this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following House resolution was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By the Committee to Investigate the Geological Department—

A resolution to appropriate money to pay the expenses of the committee to investigate the Geological Department.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Redding,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Steed,
Clifton,	King,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Little,	Terrell,
Davis,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Underwood,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Webb,
Fouche,	McLester,	West,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Gross,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Perkins,	Wood.
Heard.	Rawlings,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Lang,	Thompson,
Humphreys,	Mann,	Mr. President.

Ayes 38, not voting 6.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following House bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Singletary—

A bill to prohibit certain persons in this State from drawing a pension.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 26, and the nays 2.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Adamson—

A bill to abolish the board of commissioners of roads and revenues in Clayton county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 37, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Rudicil—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Raccoon, in Chattooga county.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following is a reconsidered House bill:

By Mr. Duncan—

A bill to regulate the business of insurance in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Mr. Steed moved to table the bill, which motion prevailed.

The following privilege resolutions were adopted:

By Messrs. McGehee and Terrell—

A resolution extending the privileges of the floor to Mrs. Dr. Taylor and her two daughters.

Also, by Mr. Clifton—

A resolution extending the privileges of the floor to Hon. A. P. Mitchell during his stay in the city.

Senate bill No. 118 was taken from the table, and the report of the committee was reconsidered for the purpose of an amendment. The following is the bill:

By Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to prohibit children under the age of ten years from working in factories.

Upon agreeing to the report of the committee, which was favorable to the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Lang,	Steed,
Clifton,	Morrison,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Terrell,
Dowling,	McLester,	Thrasher,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Underwood,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wight,
Humphreys,	Rawlings,	Wilcox,
King,	Redding,	Wood.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Hodge,	Odom,
Daniel,	Johnson,	Passmore,
Davis,	Little,	Webb,
Fouche,	Mann,	West,
Hand,	Moye,	Wingfield.
Heard,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Thompson,	Mr. President.
Greene,		

Ayes 24, nays 16.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. Bunn moved to adjourn, and upon this motion the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Johnson,	Passmore,
Fouche,	Mann,	Rawlings,
Hand,	Moye,	West,
Hodge,	Odom,	Wingfield.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Clifton,	King,	Sutton.
Daniel,	Lang,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	Little,	Thrasher,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Greene,	McLester,	Wight,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wood.
Heard,	Redding,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Brannen,	McGehee,	Webb,
Davis,	Thompson,	Mr. President.

Ayes 13, nays 26.

The motion was lost.

Upon motion, the session was extended until this bill was disposed of.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	King,	Steed,
Clifton,	Lang,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Terrell,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Greene,	McLester,	Underwood,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wilcox,
Humphreys,	Redding,	Wood.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Hodge,	Odom,
Daniel,	Johnson,	Passmore,
Fouche,	Little,	Webb,
Hand,	Mann,	West,
Heard,	Moye,	Wingfield.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Rawlings.	Mr. President.
Davis,	Thompson.	

Ayes 24, nays 15.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed by substitute, as amended, and the amendments are as follows:

Amend caption by inserting the word "mothers" the words "or invalid and dependent fathers."

Also, by adding to the caption, "provided that this act shall not apply to cotton ginneries, saw mills, and fruit-packing establishments."

And by adding at the end of section 1 of said bill the following proviso: "provided further, that this act shall not apply to cotton ginneries, saw mills, and fruit-packing establishments."

Senators Thompson and Dickerson were granted leave for the remainder of the week.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Friday, November 17, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock	King,	Redding,
Bunn,	Lang,	Steed,
Davis,	Little,	Sutton,
Fouche,	Mann,	Terrell,
Greene,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Gross,	McGehee,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	McLester,	Wight,
Hand,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Odom,	Wood,
Humphreys,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Johnson,		

Those absent were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Hodge,	Thompson,
Clifton,	Moye,	Underwood,
Daniel,	Passmore,	West,
Dickerson,	Rawlings,	Wilcox.
Dowling,		

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Fouche moved to reconsider the action in passing Senate bill No. 118.

The chair ruled that the motion was out of order, because the bill had once been reconsidered.

Mr. Fouche moved to appeal from the decision of the chair, and upon motion, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Johnson,	Perkins,
Greene,	King,	Redding,
Gross,	Lang,	Steed,
Grovenstein,	McGehee,	Sutton,
Heard,	McLester,	Terrell,
Humphreys,	Nesbitt,	Wight.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Little,	Odom,
Davis,	Mann,	Webb,
Fouche,	Moye,	Wingfield.
Hand,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Clifton,	Passmore,	West,
Daniel,	Rawlings,	Wilcox,
Dickerson,	Thompson,	Wood,
Dowling,	Thrasher,	Mr. President.
Hodge,		

Ayes 18, nays 10.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Terrell moved to reconsider the action of the Senate on yesterday in passing Senate bill No. 139.

The motion was carried, and the bill was rereferred to the General Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 463 was tabled.

Upon motion, the Senate will stand adjourned until Monday, at 12 o'clock, when it adjourns to-day.

The following is the report of Mr. Bunn, who visited the North Georgia Agricultural College, at Dahlonga:

Mr. President:

As one of the committee of two from the Senate, appointed at the session of 1898, to attend the annual commencement of the North Georgia Agricultural College, the other member of the committee, Hon. E. L. Wight, being

unavoidably prevented from attending, I proceeded to Dahlonga, and was present at the annual commencement of 1898.

I found that the records show the attendance at the college for the last scholastic year was two hundred and thirty-seven young men and young ladies.

The college is in a most flourishing condition, and is doing a vast amount of good in educating the youth of the State, but especially those of that immediate section of Georgia. There are young men from every section of our State in attendance at this college. The college numbers among its alumni many of the leading men of the State. This college is accomplishing in a most gratifying and successful manner the object of its location in that particular section. The youth of that section are being excellently educated and equipped for the various avocations of life. The college is admirably managed in each and every department, having at its head that able and efficient educator, Prof. J. S. Stewart, who is well supported by an accomplished and capable corps of assistants, several of whom are graduates of the institution. It was a source of great gratification to witness the enthusiastic interest and hearty support manifested by the people of that entire section in the college and its exercises. This is evidence that the college is ably managed in every department. I heard no complaint from any source, but, on the contrary, the highest praise was bestowed on all connected with the college, including the board of trustees. That portion of Georgia particularly, as well as the whole State, owe to Col. W. P. Price, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, a lasting debt of gratitude for his labors in establishing and his devotion in maintaining and upbuilding this institution of learning.

This institution reaches and helps in part, a class that no other similar institution in the State does or can reach,

and gives substantially as good an education as any other college in the State.

The college has outgrown its present accommodations. The board of trustees, to partially meet this emergency, sold some mining property owned by the college and have completed a dormitory for boys and young men, which enables them to attend this institution at a cost of seven dollars and fifty cents per month. Out of the funds so received, the board is also erecting an additional college building, which will cost ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). The State has contributed nothing to the construction of these buildings. The college needs a similar dormitory for girls. The State should furnish it, and I so recommend.

The military feature of this college deserves special mention and commendation. The evidence of the good results flowing from this feature of the college is easily apparent in the appearance, splendid carriage and manners and deportment of the young men. The military spirit should be encouraged and fostered.

The normal department of the college is doing an excellent work and deserves high praise.

In conclusion, I beg to state that this college is doing a great work and deserves and should receive the prompt and liberal support of the State.

Respectfully submitted.

W C. BUNN,
Of the Committee.

Having been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from attending the commencement of the North Georgia Agricultural College, I cannot say anything based upon personal observation regarding the institution, its condition,

work or wants, but I have carefully looked into the matter and fully endorse all that has been said by Senator Bunn.

ED. L. WIGHT,
Member of Committee.

The following joint resolution was read:

By Mr. Wingfield—

A resolution to authorize the superintendent of the Georgia Sanitarium to discharge W. G. Shockley from said institution.

Referred to the Committee on Georgia Sanitarium.

Leave of absence was granted President Dodson for Monday, also Messrs. Humphreys, Clifton, Nesbitt, Gross, Underwood, Hand.

Privileges of the floor were extended Misses Speer, Roper, McGoodwin, Nelson and Mills, during their stay in the city.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correctly engrossed and ready for transmission to the House the following bill, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent children under the age of twelve years from working in factories, workshops and mines, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD,
Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass, as amended:

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Cedartown, in Polk county, as incorporated in the act of the General Assembly of Georgia, approved December 13, 1898.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING,
Chairman.

The following Senate bill was read first time:

By Mr. Johnson—

A bill to protect the cattle of this State free from contagious diseases.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Morrison—

A bill to amend article 2, section 2, paragraph 1 of the Constitution.

Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Also, by Mr. Moye—

A bill to create special liens in favor of physicians against the property and wages of employees.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Moye—

A bill to prohibit illicit distilling in this State.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Senate bills Nos. 107 and 135 were temporarily tabled.

The following Senate bill was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Davis—

A bill to repeal all laws authorizing graduates of schools to teach in the public schools without being further examined.

Report of committee was agreed to, by substitute.

Upon motion, the bill was tabled.

Also, by Mr. Morrison—

A bill to require judges of the superior courts to grant supersedeas in criminal cases.

Report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill was tabled.

Also, by Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend section 4611 of volume 2 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill tabled.

The following Senate bill was read first time:

By Mr. Steed—

A bill to amend section 1 of an act requiring corporations doing life insurance business in Georgia on the assessment plan to print in their policies the words "this policy is issued on the assessment plan."

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blalock, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Appropriations have had under consideration the following House resolution, which it instructs me to report back, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A resolution authorizing the payment of the per diem of Hon. W. S. King, late representative from Houston county.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. BLALOCK,
Chairman.

The following Senate bills were read third time:

By Mr. Daniel, by request—

A bill to establish a city court in Lexington.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Daniel, by request—

A bill to abolish the city court of Oglethorpe county.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Daniel, by request—

A bill to incorporate the city of Lexington, in Oglethorpe county.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Moye—

A bill to establish the city court of Wrightsville.

Report of committee agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Bunn—

A bill to alter and amend the several acts incorporating the city of Cedartown.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended, and section 1 by adding that the bill does not apply to the present incumbents, but to those elected in 1901.

Also, by Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend and supersede the several acts incorporating the city of Cedartown.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Wilcox—

A bill to provide for payment of insolvent costs to the officers of Irwin county.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Wilcox—

A bill to fix the compensation of jurors and bailiffs in the superior court of Irwin county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Ellijay, in the county of Gilmer.

Passed. Ayes 116, nays 0.

Also, a bill to establish the city court of Greenville, in the county of Meriwether, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 111, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act amending the charter of Ellijay, in the county of Gilmer, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 101, nays 0.

Also, a bill to abolish the county court of Dodge county, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 105, nays 0.

Also, a bill to establish a city court in the city of Eastman, in the county of Dodge.

Passed. Ayes 116, nays 0.

Also, a bill to levy a tax on dogs, in this State, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 124, nays 20.

The House has also adopted the following joint resolution of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to report on the acoustic properties of the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The following House bills were read third time:

By Mr. Johnson—

A bill to repeal an act relative to the protection of fish in the streams of Lee county.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Fain—

A bill to create a board of county commissioners of roads and revenues for White county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Pate—

A bill to make it unlawful to manufacture spirituous liquors in Gwinnett county, except domestic wines.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A bill to authorize the sale of the Second Baptist church in the city of Columbus.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Calvin—

A bill to make it unlawful to discharge any firearms within 100 yards of the public roads in Richmond county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Calvin—

A bill to make it unlawful for any persons to hunt on the lands of another in Richmond county, without permission.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Hardin—

A bill to provide for a new charter for the town of Washington.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Swift—

A bill to provide for a board of county commissioners for Elbert county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Newton—

A bill to create a board of county commissioners for Morgan county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Newton—

A bill to authorize the judge of the county court of Morgan county to deliver to the county commissioners all convicts convicted of misdemeanors.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Denny—

A bill to amend and codify the several acts incorporating the city of Rome.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the county of Jasper, except domestic wines.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. McDonough—

A bill to provide for the election by the people of Chatham county of a sheriff and clerk for the city court of Savannah.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to repeal the act regulating the taking of fish from the streams of Whitfield county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Merritt—

A bill to require the commissioners of roads and revenues of Hancock county to pay the criminal costs to officers of the county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the village of Summerville, in Richmond county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following Senate bill was read first time:

By Mr. Steed—

A bill to amend the law concerning the condemnation of private property in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Monday, November 20, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by the President pro tem.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon motion, the roll-call was dispensed with.

Mr. Underwood moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in passing House bill No. 426.

The motion prevailed, and the bill was tabled.

Mr. Bunn moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in passing Senate bill No. 147

The motion prevailed, and the bill was tabled.

Messrs. McLester, Grovenstein and Greene were granted leave of absence.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correctly engrossed and ready for transmission to the House, the following bills, to wit:

A bill to establish the city court of Lexington, in the county of Oglethorpe.

Also, a bill to abolish the city court of Oglethorpe county.

Also, a bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of Cedartown, approved December 13, 1898.

Also, a bill to pay the officers by the county of Irwin for services actually rendered in misdemeanor cases.

Also, a bill to fix the compensation of jurors and bailiffs in the county of Irwin.

Also, a bill to establish the city court of Wrightsville, in Johnson county.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD,
Chairman.

The following Senate bill was read first time:

By Mr. Brannen—

A bill to apply the statute of limitation in certain cases.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. McLaughlin—

A bill to establish the city court of Greenville, in the county of Meriwether.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Dews—

A bill to levy a tax on dogs in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Harrell—

A bill to abolish the county court of Dodge county, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Harrell—

A bill to establish the city court of Eastman, in the county of Dodge.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Watkins—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Ellijay, in the county of Gilmer.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Watkins—

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the town of Ellijay, in the county of Gilmer.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Harris—

A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee from the House and Senate to report on the acoustic condition of the hall of the House of Representatives.

Committee on part of the Senate is Senator Heard.

This resolution was concurred in.

The following House resolution was read second time:

By Mr. Duncan—

A resolution authorizing the payment of the per diem of Hon. W. S. King, late member from Houston county.

Upon motion of Mr. Heard, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Tuesday, November 21, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Johnson,	Redding,
Brannen,	King,	Steed,
Bunn,	Lang,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Little,	Terrell,
Davis,	Mann,	Thompson,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Dowling,	Moye,	Underwood,
Fouche,	McGehee,	Webb,
Greene,	McLester,	West,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Hand,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Perkins,	Wood,
Hodge,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.

Those absent were Messrs.—

Clifton, Humphreys,

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Engrossing Committee, begs leave to submit the following report:

Mr. President:

The Engrossing Committee have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House, the following bill, to wit:

A bill to incorporate the city of Lexington, in the county of Oglethorpe.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bills, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass, to wit:

A bill to regulate practice in the Supreme Court of this State.

Also, a bill to prevent any one from being liable for damages, who levies or causes to be levied any execution or other process, from any court in this State, upon property not belonging to defendant in execution, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to protect cattle of this State free from contagious diseases.

The committee also recommends that the following House bill do pass:

A bill to amend section 4205 of volume 2 of the Code of Georgia.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bill, which it instructs me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same be read second time and recommitted to this committee:

A bill to establish the city court of Greenville, in the county of Meriwether.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. REDDING, Chairman.

By unanimous consent, the following Senate bill was introduced and read first time:

By Mr. McLester—

A bill requiring the county treasurers of this State to make monthly statements of the financial condition of the county to the ordinary.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend section 2219 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the city council of Augusta to establish a uniform system of street sprinkling, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 100, nays 0.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to repeal the charter of the town of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 111, nays 0.

Also, a bill to provide for the appointment of inspector of roads and bridges in certain counties in this State, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 117, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Darien, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 0.

Also, a bill to cede jurisdiction to the United States to certain lands in this State, for the erection of a prison.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill to prohibit the manufacture of distilled or spirituous liquors, within the limits of the county of Henry, Georgia.

Passed. Ayes 106, nays 0.

Also, a bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States to certain lands in this State, upon which to erect a federal prison.

Also, a bill to prohibit the manufacture of any alcoholic liquors in the county of Spalding, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 94, nays 0.

Also, a bill to provide for the removal of obstructions from the running streams in the county of Milton, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 114, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act establishing a city court in the city of Carrollton, in the county of Carroll, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 92, nays 0.

Also, a bill to establish a city court in Washington, Georgia, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 112, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Hahira, in Lowndes county.

Passed. Ayes 120, nays 0.

Also, a bill to prohibit the buying and selling of seed cotton in the county of Laurens, during certain periods of the year.

Passed. Ayes 109, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act creating a board of commissioners for the county of Campbell.

Passed. Ayes 102, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to extend the corporate limits of the city of Macon.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

Also, a bill to authorize the commissioners of roads and revenues to buy two bloodhounds, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 105, nays 0.

The following communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor, through Mr. Warren, his Secretary, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body, in executive session.

The following special order was taken up, which is a bill

By Mr. Park of Troup—

To submit to the qualified voters of Troup county whether whiskey shall be sold in West Point or not.

The previous question was called, and the call was sustained.

Upon adopting the amendment, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Hodge,	Perkins,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Redding,
Clifton,	Lang,	Steed,
Daniel,	Little,	Sutton,
Davis,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Webb,
Dowling,	McLester,	West,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield.
Greene,	Odom,	Wood.
Heard,		

Those voting in the negative were Messrs.—

Gross,	McGehee,	Terrell,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Thrasher,
King,	Rawlings,	Wilcox.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Mann,	Wight,
Hand,	Thompson,	Mr. President.
Humphreys,		

The amendment was adopted. Ayes 28, nays 9.

Upon agreeing to the report of the committee, as amended, which was favorable to the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Hodge,	Redding,
Clifton,	Johnson,	Steed,
Daniel,	Lang,	Sutton,
Davis,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Webb,
Dowling,	McLester,	Wight,
Fouche,	Odom,	Wingfield.
Greene,	Perkins,	Wood.
Heard,		

Those voting in the negative were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Little,	Rawlings,
Brannen,	McGehee,	Terrell,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Thrasher,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Wilcox.
King,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Hand,	Mann,	Thompson,
Humphreys,	West,	Mr. President.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were called, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Hodge,	Steed,
Clifton,	Johnson,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Lang,	Underwood,
Davis,	Moye,	Webb,
Dickerson,	McLester,	West,
Dowling,	Odom,	Wight,
Fouche,	Perkins,	Wingfield,
Greene,	Redding,	Wood.
Heard,		

Those voting in the negative were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Little,	Rawlings,
Brannen,	Morrison,	Terrell,
Gross,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox.
King,	Passmore.	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Hand,	Mann,	Mr. President.
Humphreys,	Thompson,	

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended.

And the amendments are as follows: Provided that this act shall not go into effect until the same is ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of West Point, at a special election ordered by the mayor and council of West Point. Those in favor of said bill shall have printed or written on their tickets "For ratification," and those opposed to said bill shall have written or printed on their tickets, "against ratification."

By unanimous consent the following House bill was returned to the House:

By Mr. Newton—

A bill to repeal the act to appropriate the proceeds of the hire of convicts in the county of Morgan.

The following Senate bill was read first time.
By Mr. Redding—

A bill to better carry out the provisions of section 4732 of the Code.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Underwood—

A bill to make safe-blowing or breaking a capital offence.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Brandon—

A bill to provide for the appointment of an inspector of roads and bridges in certain counties in this State.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States certain realty, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bell—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in Spalding county.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Turner—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Henry.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Hardin—

A bill to establish a city court in Washington, Georgia.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill to cede jurisdiction over certain lands selected for the site of the United States prison.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Longino—

A bill to amend the act creating the board of county commissioners of Campbell county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Ousley—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Hahira, in the county of Lowndes.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Longino—

A bill to authorize and require the county commissioners of Campbell county to purchase two bloodhounds.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Holder—

A bill to repeal the charter of the town of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Moore—

A bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Carrollton, in the county of Carroll.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Ellis—

A bill to repeal the act extending the limits of the city of Macon, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Hopkins—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Darien, and all acts amendatory thereof.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Simpson—

A bill to provide for the removal of all obstructions in the streams of Milton county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Stubbs—

A bill to prohibit the buying or selling of seed cotton in Laurens county, during certain periods.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate bill was read first time.

By Mr. West—

A bill to amend section 2723 of the Code of 1895.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House resolution was read third time to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Duncan—

A resolution to pay the per diem of the Hon. W. S. King, late Representative of Houston county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Johnson,	Redding,
Bunn,	King,	Steed,
Daniel,	Little,	Terrell,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Fouche,	Moye,	Underwood,
Greene,	McLester,	Wight,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Rawlings,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Lang,	Thompson,
Davis,	Mann,	Webb,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	West,
Hand,	Passmore,	Mr. President.
Hodge,	Perkins,	

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in the following joint resolution of the Senate, as amended, to wit:

A resolution to convene the General Assembly in joint session at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, the 23d, 1899, to hear the address of Hon. Walter B. Hill, Chancellor of the University of Georgia.

The following Senate bill was read third time to be put upon its passage.

By Mr. Redding—

A bill to regulate the practice in the Supreme Court of this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 3.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Terrell—

A bill to prevent any one from being liable for damages who levies or causes to be levied any executions or the process from any court in this State, upon property not belonging to the defendant.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended, and the amendments are as follows: Amend caption by striking out the words "but in his possession," in the eighth line, and the words "maliciously and," in the tenth line. Amend section 1 by striking out the words "in his possession," in the 12th line, and the words "maliciously and," between the words "made," in the 14th line, and the word "without," in the 15th line.

The following Senate bill was read second time:

By Mr. Johnson—

A bill to protect the cattle of this State free from contagious diseases.

The following Senate bills were taken from the table to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend section 4611, volume 2 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 28, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Morrison—

A bill to require the judges of the superior courts of this State to grant supersedeas in certain cases.

The report of committee had been agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended, and the amendments are as follows: Amend by adding after the last word in section 1, the words "when requested to do so by the defendant or his council."

Also, by Mr. Davis—

A bill to repeal all laws authorizing the graduates of the colleges of this State to teach in the public schools without being further examined.

Mr. Gross moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in agreeing to the report of the committee.

The previous question was called on the pending motion, and the call was sustained.

The motion of Mr. Gross was lost.

Upon motion the bill was tabled.

The following House bill was read second time and re-committed to the Special Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. McLaughlin—

A bill to establish a city court of Greenville, in the county of Meriwether.

The following House bill was also read second time:

By Mr. Pace—

A bill to amend section 4205 of volume 2 of the Code.

At 12:45 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Wednesday, November 22, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Johnson,	Redding,
Brannen,	King,	Steed,
Bunn,	Lang,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Little,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Mann,	Thompson,
Davis,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Underwood,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Webb,
Fouche,	McLester,	West,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Gross,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Perkins,	Wood,
Heard,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Hodge,		

Those absent were Messrs.—

Humphreys.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House, the following bills, to wit:

A bill to require the judges of the courts of this State to grant supersedeas in criminal cases where a motion for new trial is made.

Also, a bill to regulate the practice in the Supreme Court so as to allow parties plaintiff and defendant to be made.

Also, a bill to prevent any one who levies or causes to be levied any execution, on property not the property of the defendant, unless it shall appear that said levy was made without probable cause.

Also, a bill to amend section 4611 of the Code of Georgia, volume 2, by adding the following words, "such claimant shall swear that the property is not subject to the execution," and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President.

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills of the House, which they instruct me to report back, with the recommendation that same do pass.

A bill to establish a city court of Eastman, Ga., in Dodge county.

Also, a bill to abolish the county court of Dodge county.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to create a board of county commissioners for Union county, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING, Chairman.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to change the time of holding the spring term of Milton superior court, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 0.

Also, a bill to provide for the election of the county judge and county solicitor of Jones county by the people, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 115, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act establishing a city court in the county of Clarke, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 115, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act regulating public instruction in the county of Glynn, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 0.

Also, a bill to permit the board of commissioners of Spalding county to pay the officers of the superior court of said county a reasonable compensation for the hire of misdemeanor convicts, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal an act incorporating the town of Wrightsville, in the county of Johnson, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 130, nays 0.

The following is the special order for the day:

By Mr. Walker—

A bill to amend section 1778 of the Code of 1895, in reference to stock laws in militia districts in this State.

Previous question was called.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Grovenstein,	Odom,
Brannen,	Hand,	Perkins,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Redding,
Clifton,	King,	Sutton,
Davis,	Lang,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	Mann,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Morrison,	West,
Greene,	McLester,	Wight,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Little,	Webb,
Fouche,	Moye,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Passmore,	Wood.
Hodge,	Thrasher,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Humphreys,	Rawlings,	Thompson,
McGehee,	Steed,	Mr. President.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended, and the amendments are as follows:

Provided, that nothing in this act shall apply to any

county that has already partially adopted the stock law; provided further, that this act shall not go into effect in any county in this State until recommended by a majority vote of a grand jury of said county.

Amended by adding after the word "around" and before the word "such" in the 9th line of section 1 the words "parts of," and after the word "district" and before the word "as" in the 9th line of section 1, the words "as touch no stock law or fence law districts or counties." Also, by striking the words "said district" at the end of section 2 and inserting in lieu thereof the words "portions of such district as touch no stock or fence law districts or counties."

The bill was ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

Mr. Little, Chairman of Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Agriculture have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back, with recommendation that same do pass, as amended.

A bill to provide for the appointment of a General Inspector of Oils for the State of Georgia.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. LITTLE, Chairman.

Mr. Nesbitt, Chairman of Committee on Education, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Education have had under consideration the following bills of the Senate, which they instruct me to report back, with the recommendation that same do not pass:

A bill to make the office of county school commissioners elective by the people of the several counties of this State.

Also, a bill to exempt graduates of the Peabody Normal School, at Nashville, Tenn., who may teach in this State, from further examination.

Also, a bill to authorize the graduates of the Reinhardt Normal College to teach in the public schools in this State without examination.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. NESBITT, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bills, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend the claim laws of the State of Georgia.

The committee also recommend that the following Senate bill do pass, by substitute:

A bill to prevent the use of unhealthy chemicals in food preparations in this State.

The committee also recommend that the following bill do pass, by substitute, as amended:

A bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2801 of the Code of Georgia.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE, Chairman.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Hitch, to wit:

Mr. President:

His Excellency the Governor, has approved and signed the following acts, to wit:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the Capital City Bank.

Also, an act to provide for the more full and complete transfer and assignment of rent notes, mortgage notes, etc., and for other purposes.

The following Senate bill was read second time and re-committed to the General Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Hand—

A bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2801 of the Code.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Emanuel—

A bill to amend an act regulating public instruction in the county of Glynn.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bell—

A bill to permit the board of county commissioners of Spalding county to pay to the officers of the superior court reasonable compensation for the hire of convicts.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Simpson—

A bill to change the time of holding the spring term of Milton superior court.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Barron—

A bill to provide for the election of the county judge and county solicitor of Jones county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Snell—

A bill to repeal the act incorporating the town of Wrightsville.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Carlton—

A bill to amend an act establishing a city court in the county of Clarke.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Steed—

A resolution to prohibit lobbying in the Senate, and to instruct the doorkeeper to prevent such persons from coming into the Senate.

Leave of absence was granted the sub-committee to visit the penitentiary: Messrs. McLester, Dowling, Odum, Passmore, Thompson and Sutton.

The following House bills were read second time:

By Mr. Harrell—

A bill to establish the city court of Eastman, in the county of Dodge.

Also, by Mr. Harrell—

A bill to abolish the county court of Dodge county.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to provide for the appointment of a General Inspector of Oils for this State.

The following Senate bill was read second time:

By Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend the claim laws of the State of Georgia.

The following Senate bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Steed—

A bill to prohibit the use of unhealthy chemicals in the manufacture of food preparations.

The bill was temporarily tabled.

Also, by Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to add the city of Douglas to the cities that are now State depositories.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Johnson—

A bill to more fully protect the cattle of this State against contagious diseases.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

By unanimous consent the action of the Senate in adopting the following resolution was reconsidered for the purpose of amending same:

By Mr. Steed—

A resolution to prohibit lobbying in the Senate, and for other purposes.

Upon motion the session of the Senate was extended until the business on the Secretary's desk was disposed of.

At 12:50 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

Senator Nesbitt was granted leave of absence.

Upon motion the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Thursday, November 23, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Funderburg.

Upon call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Redding,
Brannen,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Clifton,	King,	Thrasher,
Daniel,	Lang,	Underwood,
Davis,	Mann,	Webb,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	West,
Fouche,	Moye,	Wight,
Greene,	McGehee,	Wilcox,
Gross,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wood,
Hand,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Heard,		

Those absent were Messrs.—

Dowling,
McLester,

Nesbitt,
Passmore,

Sutton,
Thompson.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bill of the House, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the author be allowed to withdraw same.

A bill to amend an act regulating public instruction in the county of Glynn.

I am also instructed to report the following bills back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to require the commissioners of Campbell county to purchase two bloodhounds.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the election of the county judge and county solicitors of Jones county by the people of Jones county, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to cede jurisdiction over certain land selected for the site of a United States prison in this State, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to provide for the removal of obstructions of all kinds, other than dams used for operating mills or ma-

chinery of any kind, from creeks and other streams in Cobb county, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to establish a city court in Washington, Georgia, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to amend an act establishing a city court in the city of Carrollton in the county of Carroll, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to change the time of holding the spring term of Milton superior court, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to amend an act entitled an act to establish a city court in the county of Clarke, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act ceding jurisdiction to the United States of certain realty, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to prohibit the buying and selling of seed cotton in the county of Laurens during certain periods of the year, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act approved February 8, 1874, to create a Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for the county of Campbell.

Also, a bill to permit the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Spalding county to pay to the officers of the superior court of Spalding county a reasonable compensation for the hire of misdemeanor convicts, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING, Chairman.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report :

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct, and ready for transmission to the House, the following bills, to wit :

A bill to amend section 982 of the Code of Georgia of 1895, providing for the selection of certain banks in cities therein named, for State depositories, so as to add the city of Douglas, in Coffee county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to protect the cattle of this State from contagious disease.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report :

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills of the Senate, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass :

A bill to make it unlawful for any person to trap, net or kill any wild turkey, quail, dove or deer for the purpose of selling same from any lands, except his own without paying license for same.

The committee also recommend that the following Senate bill do pass by substitute, as amended :

A bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2801 of the Code.

The committee also recommend that the following House bill do pass as amended :

A bill to levy a tax on dogs in this State.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman.

We, the undersigned members of the General Judiciary Committee, beg leave to submit the following minority report on Senate bill No. 146.

Mr. President:

The majority of the committee having recommended that Senate bill No. 146, by Mr. Hand of 8th District, being a bill to change the law as to liens of material men, "do pass by substitute as amended," we, the minority, dissent from such report, and say that the bill "should not pass."

1st. Because the law as it now stands, in the acts of 1897, is a full, just and complete protection to the material men and laborers.

2d. Because the proposed new law would impose burdens on the land owner that would be unjust and inequitable.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. BRANNEN,
J. W. H. UNDERWOOD,
J. H. McGEHEE,
R. T. FOCHE,
R. G. DICKERSON.

We, the undersigned members of the General Judiciary Committee, beg leave to submit the following minority report:

Mr. President:

The majority of the committee having reported that House bill No. 497, by Mr. Dews of Randolph, known as the dog law bill, "do pass as amended," we, the minority enter our protest against its passage in its present shape.

1st. Because the committee struck out the provision leaving it with the grand juries to recommend it, before it became a law in any county.

2d. Because of other good reasons why the bill should not pass.

J. A. BRANNEN,
J. W. H. UNDERWOOD,
R. T. FOUCHE,
R. G. DICKERSON,

I object to striking out the provision leaving it to grand jury.

J. R. TERRELL.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Underwood—

A resolution to request the Hon. W. A. Dodson, President of the Senate, to furnish a portrait of himself to be hung on the walls of the Senate.

By unanimous consent House bill No. 428 was returned to the House for the purpose of allowing the author to withdraw the same.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Wingfield—

A resolution to require the Secretary of the Senate to publish the business on the Clerk's desk each day in pamphlet form for the use of the Senators.

The following Senate bills were read second time with adverse report from committee:

By Mr. Davis—

A bill to provide for the election of the county school commissioners of the State by the people.

Report of the committee was agreed to and the bill was lost.

Also, by Mr. Wight—

A bill to authorize the graduates of the Peabody Normal School at Nashville to teach in the public schools of this State without being further examined.

Mr. Wight moved to disagree to the report of the committee, which motion prevailed.

Also, by Mr. Webb—

A bill to authorize the graduates of Rhinehardt Normal School to teach in the public schools of this State without being further examined.

Mr. Terrell moved to disagree to the report of the committee, which motion prevailed.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend an act approved December 12, 1894, providing for a Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Jones county.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the Atlanta Banking Company.

Passed. Ayes 120, nays 0.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Five Forks in the county of Madison, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 102, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend section 287 of the act establishing a public school for the city of Moultrie, in the county of Colquitt, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 95, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Dexter in the county of Laurens, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 120, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act incorporating the Germania Loan and Banking Company of Atlanta, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 109, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to incorporate the town of Swainsboro in the county of Emanuel, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 0.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Slaton—

A bill to amend the charter of the Atlanta Banking Company.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the Germania Loan and Banking Company.

Referred to the Committee on Banks.

Also, by Mr. Williams—

A bill to incorporate the town of Swainsboro in Emanuel county.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Gay—

A bill to amend sections 2 and 7 of an act establishing a public school for the city of Moultrie in Colquitt county.

Referred to Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Stubbs—

A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Dexter in Laurens county.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Barron—

A bill to provide for a Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Jones county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bond—

A bill to incorporate the town of Five Forks in the county of Madison.

Referred to Committee on Corporations.

The following Senate bill was read second time :

By Mr. Wight—

A bill to prohibit any person from killing or otherwise destroying game in this State on another's land without permission.

The following House bills were read second time :

By Mr. Bell—

A bill to permit the county commissioners of Spalding compensation for the hiring of convicts.

Also, by Mr. Hardin—

A bill to establish the city court in Washington, Ga.

Also, by Mr. Dews—

A bill to levy a tax on dogs in this State.

Also, by Mr. McElreath—

A bill to remove obstructions of all kinds in the creeks of Cobb county.

Also, by Mr. Simpson—

A bill to change the time of holding the spring term of Milton superior court.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to cede jurisdiction to the United States of certain realty, and for other purposes.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill to cede jurisdiction to the United States over certain lands to build United States prison.

Also, by Mr. Longino—

A bill to require the county commissioners of Campbell county to purchase two blood hounds.

Also, by Mr. Longino—

A bill to create a board of county commissioners for the county of Campbell.

Also, by Mr. Moore—

A bill to amend the act establishing a city court in the city of Carrollton in Carroll county.

Also, by Mr. Stubbs—

A bill to prohibit the buying and selling of seed cotton in the county of Laurens in certain seasons.

Also, by Mr. Barron—

A bill to provide for the election of judge and solicitor of the county court of Jones county by the people.

Also, by Mr. Carlton—

A bill to establish a city court in the county of Clarke.

The following resolution was introduced:

By Mr. Steed—

A resolution to more fully enforce the rules of the Senate in reference to persons being allowed to enter the same.

Mr. Brannen moved to refer this resolution and amendments to the Committee on Rules.

And upon motion the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Grovenstein,	Redding,
Brannen,	Hand,	Terrell,
Bunn,	Heard,	Thrasher,
Clifton,	Johnson,	Webb,
Davis,	Little,	Wight,
Fouche,	Moye,	Wood.
Greene,	Rawlings,	

Those voting in the negative were Messrs.—

Dickerson,	King,	Steed,	11
Gross,	McGehee,	Underwood,	
Humphreys,	Perkins,	Wilcox.	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Morrison,	Sutton,
Dowling,	McLester,	Thompson,
Hodge,	Nesbitt,	West,
Lang,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Mann,	Passmore,	Mr. President.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Morrison, Chairman of Committee on Pensions submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Pensions have had under consideration the following House resolution, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A resolution authorizing payment of pension of W R. H. Statham.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W MORRISON, Chairman.

The following House resolution was read second time.

By Mr. Holder—

A resolution to authorize the payment of pension of W R. H. Statham.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of Committee on Special Judiciary, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Special Judiciary have had under consideration the following bill of the House which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that same do pass as amended.

A bill to establish a city court of Greenville in Meriwether county.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING, Chairman.

By unanimous consent the following Senate bill was taken from the table to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Humphreys—

A bill to authorize the forfeiture and retirement of shares of stock of delinquent subscribers to the capital stock of corporations without sale or suit.

The action of the Senate was reconsidered in agreeing to the report of the committee for the purpose of an amendment.

Report of the committee was agreed to as amended.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed as amended, and the amendments are as follows:

Amend by adding after the word "notice" in the eighth line of section 1, "to all creditors of such corporation, and if any creditor should object, then no subscriber shall be released."

Amend further, by adding to section 1 the following: "Provided, that when a subscriber or subscribers have paid any part of their subscription to the capital stock, the amount paid on the stock subscribed for shall be paid back to the subscriber upon the forfeiture of stock shall be good or binding, and whenever stock has been forfeited as aforesaid, the subscriber shall be no longer liable on his subscription."

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to incorporate the city of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 104, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend acts incorporating the town of Hamilton, in Harris county.

Passed. Ayes 109, nays 0.

Mr. Little, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Agriculture have had under consideration the following Senate bill, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that the same do not pass:

A bill to repeal section 1786 of the Code of 1895.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. LITTLE, Chairman.

The undersigned members of the Committee on Agriculture beg leave to submit the following minority report:

Mr. President:

We, the undersigned members of the Agricultural Committee, beg leave to disagree to the majority report on the following Senate bill, to wit:

A bill to repeal section 1786 of the Code of 1895.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. DAVIS, JR.,
J. L. HAND.

Also by Mr. Hand—

A bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2801 of the Code.

This bill was temporarily tabled.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Holder—

A bill to incorporate the town of Jefferson in the county of Jackson.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Fort—

A bill to amend, consolidate and supersede the several acts incorporating the town of Hamilton.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

The following Senate bill was read first time:

By Mr. Perkins—

A bill to further define the incompetency of witnesses in cases when certain parties and persons are concerned.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Leave of absence was granted Senators Morrison, Perkins, Laing for a few days.

Also, the subcommittee to visit the penitentiary, consisting of Moye, Johnson, Greene, Heard, Wood and Grovenstein.

Upon motion of Mr. Wingfield, the Senate will stand adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, after the joint session of to-day.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Senate repaired to the hall of the House of Representatives to attend the address of Hon. Walter B. Hill, Chancellor of the University.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Friday, November 24, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon motion, the roll-call was dispensed with.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous,

malt or intoxicating liquors, within the limits of the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 93, nays 65.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House, the following bill of the Senate:

A bill to authorize the forfeiture and retirement of stock of delinquent subscribers in corporations.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bill of the Senate, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend section 2723 of the Code.

The committee also recommend that this do not pass:

A bill to provide additional grounds for new trials in civil and criminal cases.

Also, a bill to make safe-blowing a capital offense.

The committee also recommend that the following House bill do not pass:

A bill to amend paragraph 1 of section 1 of article 7 of the Constitution of this State.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bill which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Ellijay in the county of Gilmer.

The committee also recommend that the following House bill do not pass:

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the town of Ellijay in the county of Gilmer.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING, Chairman.

Senate bill No. 65 was tabled.

The following Senate bill was read first time:

By Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend section 4269 of the Code, with reference to ordinary's fees.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House bill was read first time :

By Mr. Willingham—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in this State.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Mr. McGehee, Chairman of Committee on Temperance, submitted the following report :

Mr. President:

The Committee on Temperance have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that same do pass :

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of liquors in the county of Henry.

I am also instructed to report the following Senate bill back, with the recommendation that same do pass :

A bill to prohibit illicit distilling in the State of Georgia and to provide a penalty therefor.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Mr. West, Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration the following House bills and recommend that they do pass:

A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Darien, and all acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to extend the limits of the city of Macon, and for other purposes.

The committee also recommend that the following bill be read the second time and recommitted to the Committee on Corporations:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act, approved December 16th, 1897, providing for the amendment and renewal of charters by the superior courts, so as to prescribe the proper corporate action to be taken to authorize amendments or renewals.

Also, a bill to repeal the charter of the town of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act incorporating the town of Wrightsville, in the county of Johnson, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Hahira, in the county of Lowndes, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend section 1 of an act entitled "an Act requiring corporations doing life in-

surance business in the State of Georgia upon the assessment plan, to print on all their policies or benefit certificates the words, 'This contract is issued upon the assessment plan,' and also, to print the words 'assessment plan' upon every application, circular, card, advertisement, and other printed documents," approved December 21st, 1897

Respectfully submitted.

W S. WEST, Chairman.

The following House bills were read second time with adverse report from committee:

By Mr. Watkins—

A bill to be entitled to amend an act amending the charter of the town of Ellijay, in the county of Gilmer.

Report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

The following House bill was read second time.

By Mr. Watkins—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Ellijay.

By unanimous consent, the following Senate bill was read third time to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Wight—

A bill to prohibit any person from killing, or otherwise destroying quail, dove, wild turkey, or deer in this State, except on his own land, without permission.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed and ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

The following Senate bills were read second time with adverse report of committee:

By Mr. Wingfield—

A bill to provide additional grounds for new trial in criminal and civil cases.

This bill was tabled.

Also, by Mr. Underwood—

A bill to make safe-blowing a capital offense.

Report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

Senate bill No. 112 was tabled.

The following House bill was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. McLaughlin—

A bill to establish a city court in Greenville in the county of Meriwether.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs were produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional ma-

jority was passed as amended and was ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

The following Senate bills were read first time:

By Mr. Dickerson, by request—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of DuPont.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Dickerson, by request—

A bill to establish a city court of the town of DuPont.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

The following House bills were read third time to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Harrell—

A bill to abolish the county court of Dodge county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Hardin—

A bill to establish a city court in Washington, Georgia.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Harrell—

A bill to establish the city court of Eastman, in the county of Dodge.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following Senate bill was read third time to be put upon its passage :

By Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend the claim laws of Georgia.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed as amended, and the amendments were as follows :

To amend, by adding after the last line of section 2, the following proviso: "Provided, however, that the claimant shall have the right to reinstate his case at the term pending as at the next term, upon good cause to the court shown."

The following Senate bills were read second time :

By Mr. Mays—

A bill to prohibit illicit distilling in the State of Georgia.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to require corporations doing an insurance business on the assessment plan, to have the same printed on their policies.

Also, by Mr. West—

A bill to amend section 2723 of the Code.

The following House bills were read second time :

By Mr. Turner—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Henry.

Also, by Mr. Holder—

A bill to repeal the charter of the town of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson.

Also, by Mr. Ellis—

A bill to repeal the act extending the corporate limits of the city of Macon.

Also, by Mr. Hopkins—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Darien, in McIntosh county.

Also, by Mr. Snell—

A bill to repeal the act incorporating the town of Wrightsville, Johnson county.

Also, by Mr. Ousley—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Hahira in Lowndes county.

Senate bills Nos. 127 and 132 were tabled.

The following House bills were read third time :

By Mr. Simpson—

A bill to change the time of holding the spring term of Milton superior court.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr Walker—

A bill to create a board of county commissioners for Union county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Bell—

A bill to permit the county commissioners of Spalding county to pay reasonable compensation to the officers of the superior court for hiring out convicts.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. McElreath—

A bill to remove all obstructions from the streams of Cobb county, except dams to run mills.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Moore—

A bill to establish a city court in the city of Carrollton, in Carroll county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Longino—

A bill to amend the act creating the board of county commissioners of Campbell county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Longino—

A bill to authorize and require the county commissioners of Campbell county to purchase two bloodhounds.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Carlton—

A bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Clarke county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Stubbs—

A bill to prohibit the sale of seed cotton in the county of Laurens, in certain seasons.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Barron—

A bill to provide for the election of county judge and solicitor for the county of Jones, by the people.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Upon motion, the Senate will stand adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock, when it adjourns to-day.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Monday, November 27, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 12 o'clock m., and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon motion, the roll-call was dispensed with.

The journal of Friday was read and approved.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in the following Senate amendment to House bill No. 153, amending sections 1778 and 1781 of the Code, to wit: '

Amend by adding after the word "around" and before the word "such" in the 9th line of section 1, the words "parts of."

Also, after the word "district" and before the word "as" in 9th line of section 1, the words, "as touch non stock law or fence law districts or counties."

Also, by striking the words, "said district" at the end of section 2, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "portions of such district as touch non-stock or fence law districts or counties."

The House non-concurs in the following Senate amend-

ment to said House bill No. 153, and respectfully asks that the Senate recede from said amendment, to wit:

“Providing that nothing in this act shall apply to any county that has already partially adopted the stock law; provided further, this act shall not go into effect in any county in this State until recommended by a majority vote of a grand jury in said county.”

The following communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Warren, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a communication in writing, with an accompanying document.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bill of the Senate, which it instructs me to report back, with the recommendation that the same be read second time and recommitted to this committee:

A bill to better carry out the provisions of section 4732 of the Code.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman.

Mr. Humphreys, Chairman pro tem. of the Committee on Rules, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Rules have had under consideration the following Senate resolution, which it instructs me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that same do pass:

A resolution that the privileges of the floor of the Senate be restricted to those only who are justly entitled to the same.

Respectfully submitted.

W S. HUMPHREYS, Chairman pro tem.

Mr. McGehee, Acting Chairman of Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House, the following bills, to wit:

A bill to amend the claim laws of this State.

Also, a bill to make it unlawful for any one to net, trap, kill or in any way take certain game in this State, except on his own land, without a license.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. McGEHEE, Acting Chairman.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend section 65, volume 3 of the Code of 1895, defining the offense of voluntary manslaughter, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 94, nays 24.

The following Senate bills were introduced and read first time:

By Mr. Green—

A bill to prohibit the driving of cattle into this State from south of the Blue Ridge Mountains, except in certain cases.

Referred to the Agricultural Committee.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend section 221 of the Code, relative to stock law counties.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Gross, by request—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Augusta.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Redding—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Barnesville.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Redding—

A bill to establish the city court of Barnesville.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Messrs. Wingfield and Bunn—

A bill to provide the manner in which the owners of property may create by deed an estate therein, and the improvements placed thereon, and for other purposes.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following resolution was read:

By Mr. McGehee—

A resolution to make the prohibition bill the special order for next Wednesday week, December 6th.

Mr. Redding offered the following substitute: That the bill be made the special order for December 6th, immediately after the reading of the journal, and continued until the bill is disposed of.

The substitute was adopted.

Also, by Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the State of Georgia.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House bill was read first time:

By Mr. Starr—

A bill to amend section 65 of the Code, volume 3.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor:

November 27, 1899.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to your honorable bodies the final "Report of the Georgia State Memorial Board on the monument and markers erected on the Chickamauga Battle Field." This board was created by act of the General Assembly approved December 15th, 1894. Its duties are to "inspect the battle-fields upon which combats took place in the late civil war within the limits of this State, and also all places of historic interest to the people of the State since the first day of January, 1860." By act approved December 16th, 1895, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of "erecting in Chickamauga National Military Park one or more monuments to designate the position of Georgia troops participating in said battle."

Under authority of the first named act the Governor appointed as members of the State Memorial Board, Colonel James S. Boynton, Major Joseph B. Cumming, Captain W. S. Everett and the Honorable Gordon Lee, of the county of Walker, in which the battle-field of Chickamauga is situated, Adjutant-General John McIntosh Kell being ex officio chairman of the board. On the 7th of April, 1896, the board met, elected the Honorable Gordon Lee secretary, and entered upon the discharge of the duties

imposed upon them by the terms of the act of the 16th of December, 1895, to wit: the erection of one or more monuments on the battle-field of Chickamauga, and on the 4th of May, 1899, their work was completed, and they unveiled, in the presence of an immense concourse of people from Georgia and Tennessee, the most beautiful and imposing monument on this historic field.

The board have performed their work faithfully and well. They have done this without fee or reward, but purely as a work of patriotism and devotion to the State and her gallant sons who were engaged in this, one of the most gigantic and stubbornly contested conflicts of the war between the States. They have, too, not only performed this patriotic work gratuitously for the State, but they have accomplished it in a manner which reflects great credit not only upon themselves, but also upon Georgia, at a cost considerably less than the amount appropriated for the purpose. Usually when such work is done by a commission, and especially when that commission works without compensation, supplemental appropriations are necessary to complete the undertaking. These commissioners have erected more than fifty imperishable markers designating the spots on which Georgia troops fought, and on a commanding eminence overlooking the surrounding country, the most imposing monument on the field, and have left in the treasury of the State more than a thousand dollars of the first and only appropriation made for the purposes of their work.

For the faithful and economical manner in which the duty has been performed the people of Georgia owe the commission, and especially Captain Everett, the chairman pro tem., and Mr. Lee, the secretary, upon whom the burden of the work has mainly fallen, a debt of gratitude

which I am sure both they and their representatives in the General Assembly fully recognize.

A. D. CANDLER,
Governor.

REPORT OF THE MEMORIAL BOARD.

Hon. A. D. Candler, Governor of Georgia.

This report, respectfully submitted to your Excellency, embraces the action of the State Memorial Board, in the erection and completion of one large Monument and fifty-five Battle Monuments, to the valor of Georgia's brave sons, who fought on the Battle-field of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, 1863; and the dedicatory services on May 4th, 1899.

J. McINTOSH KELL,
W. S. EVERETT,
JOSEPH B. CUMMING,
JAMES S. BOYNTON,
GORDON LEE.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

Providing For State Memorial Board.

No. 61.

An act to create a board to be known as the State Memorial Board, to provide for the appointment of the members thereof, and to prescribe the duties of said board, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State to appoint four suitable citizens of this State for the time hereinafter specified, and with the powers and duties hereinafter set forth, who, with the Adjutant-General, to be known as "The State Memorial Board."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this Act the Governor shall appoint two of the members of said Board for two years, and two of the members of said Board for four years; the Adjutant-General of the State of Georgia shall be the other member of said board, and be the *ex officio* chairman of the same, and shall meet and designate one of their number as their secretary. All of said members shall serve without compensation and without expense.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said board to proceed at once and inspect the battle-fields upon which combats took place in the late civil war, within the limits of this State, and also all places of historic interest to the people of the State, since the first day of January, 1860.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said board to ascertain as accurately as possible the historic details connected with all these events since the date mentioned, to correspond with the War Department at Washington, D. C., and with persons and organizations of other States, so far as it may be necessary to ascertain the facts above mentioned.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said board to make a report of each and every year's actings and doings to the Governor of this State at least twenty days before the meeting of each General Assembly, and the same shall be submitted by the Governor, together with the other reports of public institutions of this State, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the said Board shall erect such monuments, mark such lines, and establish such memorial as they may be directed by the General Assembly to establish. Such expenses as may be incurred shall be paid out of any sum to be appropriated by the General Assembly on the warrant of the Governor.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts

of laws in conflict with this Act be, and are, hereby repealed.

Approved December 15, 1894.

APPROPRIATION FOR MONUMENTS ON CHICKAMAUGA BATTLE-FIELD.

No. 223.

An act to make an appropriation to the State Memorial Board, for the purpose of marking by monument or monuments and other suitable memorials, the position or positions occupied by the Georgia troops participating in the battle of Chickamauga within the limits of the National Military Park of Chickamauga, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and is, hereby appropriated from any funds in the treasury to the Memorial Board of the State, to be expended as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the sum of \$10,000 of the above amount shall become available for the use of said board immediately after the passage of this act, and the further sum of \$15,000 shall become available in the year 1897; and the State Memorial Board shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, proceed to carry the same into effect by erecting in Chickamauga National Military Park one or more monuments and other memorials of such material, design and inscription as they may select, to designate the position of Georgia troops participating in said battle; provided, the material used in the work shall, as far as practicable, be a product of Georgia.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the State Memorial Board shall keep a record of their proceedings and an itemized account of expenditure, and shall report the same to the Governor to be embraced in his annual mes-

sage to the legislature, and said board shall serve without compensation except actual and necessary expenses; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury for such sums and at such times as said Memorial Board may deem necessary in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Approved December 16, 1895.

February 1, 1896.

By authority of an act of the General Assembly entitled "An act to create a board to be known as the State Memorial Board, to provide for the appointment of the members thereof, and to prescribe the duties of said board, and for other purposes," approved December 15, 1894, it is

Ordered,

That the following persons be, and they are, hereby appointed members of said State Memorial Board, to serve for the terms respectively mentioned in connection with their names, to wit: Gordon Lee, of the county of Walker, and W. S. Everett, of the county of Fulton, for the term of two years, and Joseph B. Cumming, of the county of Richmond, and James S. Boynton, of the county of Spalding, for the term of four years.

(Signed) W. Y. ATKINSON, Governor.

By the Governor,

J. W. WARREN, Sec. Ex. Dept.

PROCEEDINGS.

Atlanta, Ga., April 7, 1896.

The State Memorial Board met in the Capitol in the office of Gen. J. McIntosh Kell. The object of the meeting was to organize.

Capt. W. S. Everett was elected chairman pro tem. and Gordon Lee secretary.

On motion, the members of the board called on the Governor to notify him that the board had organized and was ready for business, and to ask for any instructions he had to offer.

The board then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

GORDON LEE, Secretary

CAPT. W. S. EVERETT, Chairman pro tem.

Chickamauga, Ga., May 24, 1896.

The State Memorial Board met, pursuant to a call of the chairman, at the Park Hotel. There was present, besides the members of the board, Gens. Fullerton, Boynton, Stewart and Maj. Smith of the National Park Commission. The rules regulating the erection of monuments on the National Park were read and discussed.

The board unanimously adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the State of Georgia would erect one grand and imposing monument, somewhere near the center of the National Park; that the cost should not exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000); that the balance of the appropriation, or as much as might be necessary to defray the expenses of the board, and to erect suitable battle monuments, and locate the position of each Georgia organization participating in the battle, September 19th and 20th, 1863.

The board then adjourned subject to a call of the chairman.

Atlanta, Ga., June 15, 1896.

Pursuant to a call of the chairman, the board met in the office of Capt. W. S. Everett. The question of the selection of a suitable design for the large monument was discussed. On motion, the secretary was authorized to

exercise his discretion in judiciously advertising for a design and specifications.

The following synopsis of the advertisement was submitted and approved, after which the board adjourned to meet September 10th, at Park Hotel, Chickamauga, Ga.:

“\$500

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

\$500

“Will be paid by the State Memorial Board of Georgia for a design, if accepted by the board, as hereinafter provided, for a monument to be erected by the State of Georgia on Chickamauga battle-field, to the Georgia Confederate soldiers engaged in that battle.

“Designers are invited to make designs, putting no other limitations on their artistic conceptions than those made necessary by the following conditions, to wit:

“Cost.—The cost of the monument not to exceed \$20,000.

“Material.—The material used to be either granite combined with bronze, or marble combined with bronze, or granite and marble combined with bronze.

“Inscriptions.—The monument to bear inscriptions by regiment, battalion or battery, besides an inscription of moderate length, historical or otherwise, of general character.

“Designs, accompanied by specifications, should be sent in sealed packages to the undersigned at Chickamauga, Ga., by or before September 10th, 1896, on which day and at which place the packages will be opened and examined by the board.

“The board reserves the right to reject any and all designs offered, and any design selected by the board will be accepted and paid for only on condition that the board shall be able, within ninety days from said date, to enter into contract with a responsible contractor for the erec-

tion of the monument, including inscriptions, for a sum not exceeding \$20,000.

“State Memorial Board of Georgia,
“By Gordon Lee, Sec’y,
Chickamauga, Ga.

N. B.—The cost of the sub-surface foundation, on which the monument will rest, is not included in the sum above mentioned.”

Chickamauga, Ga., September 10, 1896.

Pursuant to adjournment, the board met at the Park Hotel. There were present Captain Everett, Colonel Boynton, Major Cumming and Gordon Lee.

Pursuant to the advertisement authorized June 15th, the following designers submitted drawings for the monument:

Southern Marble Co	.Knoxville, Tenn.
John L. Snoddy	.Knoxville, Tenn.
Muldoon & Co	.Louisville, Ky
J. N. Hazlehurst	.Atlanta, Ga.
Blue Ridge Marble Co	.Nelson, Ga.
A. Anderson	.Nelson, Ga.
Albert Weinert	.New York, N. Y.
Venable Bros	.Atlanta, Ga.
Bruce & Morgan	.Atlanta, Ga.
C. A. Venable	.Atlanta, Ga.
John Myer	.Chicago, Ill.
D. S. Dinwoody	.Placyne, La.
Chas. Smith	.Chattanooga, Tenn.
S. P. Stewart	.Cincinnati, O.
Golucke & Stewart	.Atlanta, Ga.
Alfred White & Son.	.Cincinnati, O.
P. H. Bell & Stanley	.Atlanta, Ga.
G. L. Norrman	.Atlanta, Ga.
Wm. Seviars	.Richmond, Va.
M. J. Dimmock	.Richmond, Va.

J. W. Griggs	West Point, Ga.
Martin Mock	.Buffalo, N. Y.
O. P. Heath & Chas. Moore	.Macon, Ga.
Isreals & Harder	.New York, N. Y.

Each representative present was requested to appear before the board and explain the merits of his design. After due consideration of all the designs, the board decided that the merits of ten designs were so close they desired further time to consider them. The following designs were considered the most appropriate: Isreals & Harder, O. P. Heath, Muldoon & Co., Blue Ridge Marble Co., A. Anderson, Venable Bros., Bruce & Morgan, Chas. Smith, Golucke & Stewart and G. L. Norrman.

The board adjourned to meet in Atlanta, September 18, 1896.

Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1896.

The board met in room No. 24 of the capitol, pursuant to adjournment for the purpose of selecting a design for the monument. After a careful consideration of all the designs, the one submitted by Muldoon & Co., was accepted, with some changes, and the secretary was instructed to notify them to prepare plans and specifications at once.

Meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Atlanta, Ga., November 18, 1896.

The board meet pursuant to a call of the chairman. Plans and specifications furnished by Muldoon & Co. were approved.

On motion, it was unanimously decided to advertise for bids on the granite and bronze work separate, if contractors desired to bid that way. Muldoon & Co. were requested to furnish a set of plans drawn one-half inch to the foot. The secretary was authorized to have twenty-five copies of specifications printed, and an equal number

of blue prints of the plans made, the cost not to exceed fifty dollars.

The board unanimously agreed to advertise for bids in the following papers, for two insertions: Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Journal, Augusta Chronicle, Savannah News, Macon Telegraph, and Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

The following is a copy of the advertisement:

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by W. S. Everett, Chairman State Memorial Board, Atlanta, Ga., until Wednesday, January 5, 1897, 12 o'clock noon, for the labor and material for the complete construction of a monument of granite and bronze, to be erected on the Chickamauga National Military Park, Chickamauga, Ga.

Bids will be received for the granite and bronze work separate or together. Bidders must specify from what quarry the granite is to be obtained for doing the work and where the bronze is to be cast.

A certified check for \$500 must accompany each bid. The successful bidder will be required to give a \$20,000 bond for the faithful and prompt completion of the monument.

Plans and specifications can be secured from the undersigned or can be seen after December 15 at the office of the chairman, Atlanta, Ga. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address all communications to the undersigned.

GORDON LEE,

Member of Board and Secretary, Chickamauga, Ga.

The board adjourned to meet in Adjutant-General's office, Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1897.

Atlanta, Ga., January, 5, 1897.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in the office of the Adjutant-General, and proceeded to open the bids.

The following bids were received:

GRANITE WORK.

Jno. M. Goessler & Son, Philadelphia.	.\$15,863 00
General Contracting Co., Atlanta, Ga.	12,488 00
Chas. Smith, Chattanooga, Tenn..	10,885 00
O. P. Heath, Macon, Ga	9,975 00
Venable Bros., Lexington, Ga	9,146 00
Venable Bros., Stone Mountain, Ga	7,153 00
Harrison Granite Co., Chicago, Ill.	9,729 00
C. E. Tayntor & Co., New York.	9,950 00
W B. Bowe, Augusta, Ga. . .	8,675 00
Venable & Collins, Atlanta, Ga.	9,375 00
Venable & Collins, Atlanta, Ga.	10,391 00

BRONZE WORK.

Alex. Doyle, New York	.\$ 7,500 00
Bernard & Co., New York	8,150 00
American Bronze Co., Chicago, Ill.	6,750 00
M. J. Powers, New York, N. Y	8,150 00
Gorham Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y	7,200 00
Chas. Moore, Chicago, Ill.	6,725 00

GRANITE AND BRONZE.

Jno. M. Goessler & Son	.\$21,500 00
Muldoon & Co.	18,500 00
Harrison Granite Co	16,929 00
C. E. Tayntor & Co	16,950 00
W F Bowe.	15,780 00
Venable & Collins.	15,753 00
Venable & Collins	16,945 00
Venable Bros.	16,593 00
Venable Bros	14,803 00

After the bids were read and compiled, the board adjourned, to meet in room No. 21 of the capitol at 11 a.m., January 6th.

Atlanta, Ga., January 6, 1897.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. All bids for the granite and bronze work were read, and samples of marble, granite and bronze were examined carefully.

On motion, the board unanimously decided to adopt the blue granite of Georgia, as the material of which to construct the monument. It was further decided not to award the contract until all the quarries of the State represented by the bidders could be examined by the committee of experts, to be appointed by the board. The board, on motion, rejected all the bids except the four lowest, represented by Venable Bros., Venable & Collins, W B. Bowe, and O. P. Heath.

The board then adjourned to meet subject to a call of the chairman.

Atlanta, Ga., January 21, 1897

The State Memorial Board met, pursuant to a call of the chairman, in room No. 21 of the capitol building, all members being present.

C. E. Tayntor & Co., of New York, although not a successful bidder, suggested some changes in the plans of the monument. The secretary was authorized to see him at once, and ascertain whether his plan suggesting the change in the shaft could be secured.

The secretary reported that he had secured the plans for fifty dollars.

The board ratified the contract of the secretary.

The four lowest bidders were then requested to bid on the monument, after the changes had been made. They submitted bids for the granite and bronze as follows:

W B. Bowe	\$19,055 00
Venable Bros	17,200 00
Venable & Collins	18,295 00
O. P. Heath.	17,825 00

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the bid of Venable Bros. be accepted, it being understood that said bid is made on the original plans and specifications as amended, altered and modified; provided that they will undertake for the additional sum of \$7,200.00 to provide and put in position the bronze work according to plans and specifications of Gorham Mfg. Co., and provided further that they enter into a contract to give bond for the sum of \$20,000.00 to complete the work on ——day of ——, 189

The Attorney-General was requested to prepare a suitable bond.

C. E. Smith reported that he had visited the granite quarries, and that in his opinion either of the bidders could procure stone of suitable sizes for the construction of the monument. He further stated that the blue granite of Georgia was superior to any yet found in the United States for monumental purposes.

The board then adjourned subject to a call of the chairman.

Chickamauga, Ga., March 15, 1897.

The board met, pursuant to a call of the chairman, at the Park Hotel. Colonel Boynton presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board, that the chairman be requested to enter into a contract, at once for the granite work with Venable Bros., also to confer with Venable Bros., and if they have not closed the contract for the bronze work to notify Gorham Manufacturing Co. of the acceptance of their bid, and to at once enter into a contract with them.

The members of the board then proceeded, with Generals Fullerton, Boynton and Stewart, members of the National Park Commission, to inspect all the available sights where Georgia troops fought, with a view of locat-

ing the most eligible sight for the Georgia monument. On returning from this inspection, the board unanimously decided to locate the monument on the high knoll in the southwestern corner of the "Poe Field."

On returning from the Park, the chairman was authorized, in drawing the contract for the granite and bronze work, to stipulate that the board would make advances on the work as it progressed, the advances not to exceed 66 2-3 per cent. of the actual value of the work.

The secretary was authorized to make a contract with R. D. Betts to superintend the erection of the monument at a salary of sixty dollars per month.

The question of battlemarkers or monuments came up, and the contract was let to Venable Bros. to erect from forty to sixty at a cost of seventy-five dollars each; the monuments to be six feet six inches high, four feet six inches wide, and eighteen inches thick.

Meeting then adjourned, subject to a call of the chairman.

Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1897.

Pursuant to a call of the chairman, the board met at the office of Chairman pro tem. Everett. The following resolution was offered and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the tablets on the monuments contain a list of the general officers and brigade commanders; also a list of each regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery, with commanders, who were present and took part in the battle September 19th and 20th, 1863.

The secretary was instructed to co-operate with the National Park Commission, and locate all the positions, on the Park, where Georgia troops fought.

The board adjourned subject to a call of the chairman.

Atlanta, Ga., December 13, 1897.

Pursuant to a call of the chairman, the board met and took an early train for Stone Mountain for the purpose of

inspecting the work on the monument. They found that considerable progress had been made, and as far as completed, it was done according to the plans and specifications. The secretary read a report of the work of the board for the past year. The same was ordered spread on the minutes and a copy filed with the Governor, which was as follows:

His Excellency, Wm. Y. Atkinson, Governor:

The State Memorial Board respectfully submit the following report: After unavoidable delay, we succeeded in consummating a contract with Venable Bros., of Atlanta, Ga., to construct and erect a monument of Georgia blue granite, with a substantial base, twenty-nine feet at the extreme angles, and nineteen feet six inches high. Upon this base a round shaft or column of finely dressed granite, five feet in diameter, gradually tapering, thirty-seven feet and six inches high. Upon this shaft is a beautifully carved capstone seven feet high.

The granite base is designed to receive bronze figures on three projecting parts thereof. Upon those projections three bronze statues, each six feet nine inches high, are to be placed, representing the three arms of the service—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery—with a bronze color-bearer on the top of the shaft, fifteen feet high, bearing a Confederate battle-flag unfurled, so as to display the cross and stars.

The monument from foundation to top of flag-staff will be eighty-six feet high.

Four bronze tablets are to be let into the base; one will contain a general memorial inscription; the others are designed for the names of the general officers who were Georgians; regimental, battalion and company officers who commanded corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and independent companies in the battle of Chickamauga.

This large monument will be erected on a beautiful ele-

vation in the "Poe Field," near the LaFayette and Chattanooga public road. This is a conspicuous point near the center of the battle-ground.

We also contracted with Venable Bros. to prepare and erect some fifty small battle monuments, to be four feet wide, one foot six inches thick, and six feet high. Upon each of these the name of a Georgia Commander is to be cut, with the day and the hour of the day when said command was engaged at the point where the same is erected. And by these small monuments the places where each of the Georgia commands were engaged in the battle will be marked.

We contracted with Venable Bros. for the granite work of the large monument, ten thousand dollars. For each of the small monuments, seventy-five dollars.

We contract with the Gorham Manufacturing Co., of New York, to design, make and place in position all of the bronze work for seven thousand two hundred dollars.

Many difficulties intervened to delay the completion of the work at as early a day as we earnestly desire. We confidently expect all will be finished and in position by the first of May next. When completed, the members of the board earnestly desire to confer with you, and fix a day for the dedication, and on the occasion fixed for the dedication to have present to participate in the ceremonies your Excellency and your military and civil staff, the State House officers, the officers and members of the General Assembly, the Confederate Veterans, the Judicial officers of the State, the military organizations of the State, municipal officers, civic organizations, and the people of the State, Chickamauga Park Commission, and veterans of the Union army.

The board adjourned subject to a call of the chairman.

Atlanta, Ga., March 20, 1899.

The secretary reported that he had located fifty-five positions in the park, where Georgia troops had done con-

spicuous fighting; that Venable Bros. had erected fifty-five battle monuments, according to plans and specifications.

After conferring with the Governor, it was decided to dedicate the monument on May 4th, 1899.

The Hon. Jas. C. C. Black, of Augusta, Ga., was selected as the orator of the day, and Maj. Cumming was requested to confer with him at once, and request his acceptance.

Rev. Wm. E. Boggs, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University of Georgia, was requested to pronounce the invocation upon this occasion. Gordon Lee was requested to make all necessary arrangements for the dedication.

The board decided to place a concrete pavement around the monument; they contracted with Charles Smith to do the work for the sum of \$650.00, and took the following bond from him that the work would be first-class in every respect.

The board then adjourned.

Georgia, Walker County.

Know All Men by These Presents, That—

Whereas, Charles E. Smith did lay and put down the concrete pavement surrounding the base of the Georgia Monument in Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-two (\$462) dollars, said work guaranteed to be first-class and according to specifications furnished by the Georgia Commission.

Now, for and in consideration of said sum of four hundred and sixty-two (\$462) dollars to said Chas. E. Smith in hand paid by Gordon Lee, we the undersigned jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns to Gordon Lee, his heirs and assigns, in the sum of four hundred and sixty-two (\$462) dollars, waiving all

homestead and exemption rights under the laws of this State or of the United States.

The condition of the above obligation is, that should said pavement be in good condition, and no defects found in same, and proven to be first-class work according to specifications, until after May 1st, 1900, then this obligation to be void. Should said pavement, however, prove defective in any particular, whether in material or workmanship, or should there appear any cracks or breaks in any of the sections of said pavement, or any fleaking or sloughing or peeling of said pavement, then in that event said Chas. E. Smith shall at once, without delay, remedy such defects to the satisfaction of the State Memorial Board of the State of Georgia, even to the taking up any or all of said pavement and replacing same in best material and best manner, according to specifications of contract, and in default of said Chas. E. Smith putting said defective pavement in proper condition within a reasonable time from said May 1, 1900, say till July 1, 1900, then this obligation shall be of full force and effect.

This July 21, 1899.

(Signed) W. A. SADD.

(Signed) CHAS. E. SMITH.

Witness:

R. W. BARR.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE TABLETS OF THE GEORGIA MONUMENT.

(TABLET ONE.)

GENERAL OFFICERS, BRIGADE COMMANDERS. AND STAFF-OFFICERS OF GEORGIA COMMANDS.

Lt.-Gen. James Longstreet.

Maj.-Gen. W. H. T. Walker.

Maj.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

Brig.-Gen. Henry L. Benning.

Brig.-Gen. John K. Jackson.

Brig.-Gen. Marcellus A. Stovall.

Col. Peyton H. Colquitt.

Col. C. C. Crews.

Col. Claudius C. Wilson.

Longstreet's Corps—

Lieut.-Col. G. Moxley Sorrel, A. A. Gen.

Walker's Corps—

Capt. Joseph B. Cumming, A. A. Gen.

Wheeler's Corps—

Col. Hugh M. King, A. A. Gen.

Benning's Brigade—

Capt. Herman H. Perry, A. A. and I. Gen.

Capt. Seaborn Jones Benning, A. A. Gen.

Stovall's Brigade—

Capt. J. P. C. Whitehead, Jr., A. A. Gen.

ARTILLERY

(TABLET TWO.)

Ninth Georgia Battery, Maj. A. Leyden.

T. H. Dawson Ga. Battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson.

Howell's Ga. Battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell.

Havis's Ga. Battery, Capt. M. W. Havis.

Massenberg's Ga. Battery, Capt. T. L. Massenberg.

Peeples's Ga. Battery, Capt. Tyler M. Peeples.

Scogins's Ga. Battery, Capt. John Scogins.

Wolihin's Ga. Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wolihin.

York's Ga. Battery, Lieut. Wm. S. Everett.

CAVALRY.

First Georgia, Col. J. J. Morison.

Second Georgia, Lieut.-Col. F. M. Isom.

Third Georgia, Col. R. Thomson.

Fourth Georgia, Col. Isaac W. Avery.

Sixth Georgia, Col. John R. Hart.

Third Confederate (Ga. companies) A, E, F.

Eighth Confederate (Ga. companies), K, Col. John S. Prather.

Tenth Confederate (Ga. companies), F, G, H, I, K, Col. C. T. Goode.

INFANTRY.

(TABLET THREE.)

First Georgia (Confederate) 2d Battalion, Maj. James Clark Gordon.

Second Georgia, Lt.-Col. Wm. S. Shepherd, Maj. W W Charlton.

Fifth Georgia, Col. Chas. B. Daniel.

Eighth Georgia Battalion, Lt.-Col. Leroy Napier, Maj. Z. L. Watters.

Fifteenth Georgia, Col. Dudley M. DuBose, Maj. P. J. Shannon.

Seventeenth Georgia, Lt.-Col. Charles W Mathews.

Twentieth Georgia, Col. J. D. Waddell.

Twenty-fifth Georgia, Col. A. J. Williams.

Twenty-ninth Georgia, Col. W J. Young, Lt.-Col. W D. Mitchell, Lieut. G. R. McRae.

Thirtieth Georgia, Col. Thos. W Mangham, Lieut.-Col. James S. Boynton.

Thirty-seventh Georgia, Col. A. F Rudler, Lt.-Col. Joseph T. Smith.

Forty-sixth Georgia, Col. Peyton H. Colquitt, Maj. A. M. Speer.

Forty-seventh Georgia, Col. William S. Phillips, Capt. Joseph S. Cone.

Sixty-fifth Georgia, Col. R. H. Moore.

Sharpshooters—

First Georgia Battalion, Maj. Arthur Shaff.

Second Georgia Battalion, Maj. Richard H. Whitely

Fourth Georgia Battalion, Maj. T. D. Carswell, Capt. B. M. Turner, Lieut. Joel Towers.

(TABLET FOUR.)

TO THE LASTING MEMORY OF

All Her Sons Who Fought on this Field—
Those Who Fought and Lived,
And Those Who Fought and Died;
Those Who Gave Much, and Those Who Gave All—

GEORGIA ERECTS THIS MONUMENT.

A LIST OF "BATTLE MONUMENTS."

ERECTED ON CHICKAMAUGA BATTLE-FIELD BY THE
STATE OF GEORGIA, NAMING THE COM-
MANDERS AND THE HOUR EACH
ORGANIZATION WAS
ENGAGED.

1st Georgia, Confederate, 2d Battalion Infantry, Maj.
James Clark Gordon, 1:30 p. m., Sept. 19th.

1st Georgia, Confederate, 2d Battalion Infantry, Maj.
James Clark Gordon, 5:30 p.m., Sept. 20th.

2d Georgia Infantry, Lt-Col. Wm. S. Shepherd, Maj.
W W Charlton, 4:00 p.m., Sept. 19th.

2d Georgia Infantry, Lt-Col. Wm. S. Shepherd, Maj.
W W Charlton, noon, Sept. 20th.

5th Georgia Infantry, Col. Chas. P Daniel, 1:30 p.m.,
Sept. 19th.

5th Georgia Infantry, Col. Chas. P Daniel, 5:30 p.m.,
Sept. 20th.

8th Georgia, Battalion Infantry, Col. LeRoy Napier,
Maj. Z. L. Watters, noon, Sept. 20th.

15th Georgia Infantry, Col. Dudley M. DuBose, Maj.
P. J. Shannon, 4 p.m., Sept. 19th.

15th Georgia Infantry, Col. Dudley M. DuBose, Maj.
P J. Shannon, noon, Sept. 20th.

17th Georgia Infantry Lt-Col. Chas. W Mathews,
4 p.m., Sept. 19th.

17th Georgia Infantry, Lt-Col. Chas. W Mathews, noon, Sept. 20th.

20th Georgia Infantry, Col. J. D. Waddell, 4 p.m., Sept. 19th.

20th Georgia Infantry, Col. J. D. Waddell, noon, Sept. 20th.

25th Georgia Infantry, Col. A. J. Williams, 8:30 a.m., Sept. 19th.

29th Georgia Infantry, Col. W J. Young, Lt-Col. W. D. Mitchell, Lt. G. R. McRae, 8:30 a.m., Sept. 19th.

29th Georgia Infantry, Col. W J. Young, Lt-Col. W. D. Mitchell, Lt. G. R. McRae, 12:30 p.m., Sept. 20th.

30th Georgia Infantry, Col. Thos W Mangham, Lt-Col. Jas. S. Boynton, 8:30 a.m., Sept. 19th.

30th Georgia Infantry, Col. Thos W Mangham, Lt-Col. Jas. S. Boynton, 12:30 p.m., Sept. 20th.

37th Georgia Infantry, Col. A. F. Rudler, Lt-Col. Joseph T. Smith, 5 p.m., Sept. 19th.

37th Georgia Infantry, Col. A. F. Rudler, Lt-Col. Joseph T. Smith, 11:30 a.m., Sept. 20th.

46th Georgia Infantry, Col. Peyton H. Colquitt, Maj. A. M. Speer, noon, Sept. 20th.

47th Georgia Infantry, Col. Wm. S. Phillips, Capt. Joseph S. Cone, 11 a.m., Sept. 20th.

65th Georgia Infantry, Col. R. H. Moore, Sunday, Sept. 20th.

1st Georgia, Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaff, 8:30 a.m., Sept. 19th.

1st Georgia, Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Arthur Shaff, 12:30 p.m., Sept. 20th.

2d Georgia, Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Richard Whitely, 1:30 p.m., Sept. 19th.

2d Georgia, Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Richard Whitely, 5:30 p.m., Sept. 20th.

4th Georgia, Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. T. D. Carswell, Capt. B. M. Turner, Lt. Joel Towers, 4:30 p.m., Sept. 19th.

4th Georgia, Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. T. D. Carswell, Capt. B. M. Turner, Lt. Joel Towers, 11:30 a.m., Sept. 20th.

1st Georgia Cavalry, Col. J. J. Morrison, 7:30 a.m., Sept. 19th.

1st Georgia Cavalry, Col. J. J. Morrison, 11:30 a.m., Sept. 20th.

2d Georgia Cavalry, Lt.-Col. F. M. Isom, 3 p.m., Sept. 20th.

2d Georgia Cavalry, Lt.-Col. F. M. Isom, 5:30 p.m., Sept. 20th.

3d Georgia Cavalry, Col. R. Thomson, 3 p.m., Sept. 20th.

3d Georgia Cavalry, Col. R. Thomson, 5:30 p. m., Sept. 20th.

4th Georgia Cavalry, Col. Isaac W Avery,, 3:00 p.m., Sept. 20th.

4th Georgia Cavalry, Col. Isaac W Avery, 5:30 p.m., Sept. 20th.

6th Georgia Cavalry, Col. John R. Hart, 3.00 p.m., Sept. 20th.

6th Georgia Cavalry, Col. John R. Hart, 5:30 p.m., Sept. 20th.

3d Confederate Georgia Companies, A, E, F, Cavalry. 3 p.m., Sept. 20th.

3d Confederate Georgia Companies, A, E, F, Cavalry, 5:30 p.m., Sept. 20th.

8th Confederate Georgia Company, K, Cavalry, Col. John S. Prather, noon, sept, 20th.

10th Confederate Georgia Companies, F, G, H, I, K, Cavalry, Col. C. T. Goode, 7:30 a.m., Sept. 19th.

10th Confederate Georgia Companies, F, G, H, I, K, Cavalry, Col. C. T. Goode, 11 a.m., Sept. 20th.

9th Georgia, (Everett's) Battery, Lieut. W S. Everett, 2 p.m., Sept. 19th.

9th Georgia, (Everett's) Battery, Lieut. W S. Everett, 2 to 5 p.m., Sept. 20th.

T. H. Dawson's Georgia Battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson, 4 p.m., Sept. 19th.

T. H. Dawson's Georgia Battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson, 11:30 a.m., Sept. 20th.

Howell's Georgia Battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell, 10 a.m., Sept. 19th.

Howell's Georgia Battery, Capt. Evan P. Howell, 11:30 a.m., Sept. 20th.

Havis's Georgia Battery, Capt. M. W. Havis, noon, Sept. 20th.

Massenberg's Georgia Battery, Capt. T. L. Massenberg noon, Sept. 20th.

Peeples's Georgia Battery, Capt. Tyler M. Peeples, 4 p.m., Sept. 19th.

Peeples's Georgia Battery, Capt. Tyler M. Peeples, noon, Sept. 20th.

Scogins's Georgia Battery, Capt. John Scogins, 1:30 p.m., Sept. 19th.

Scogins's Georgia Battery, Capt. John Scogins, 4:30 p.m., Sept. 20th.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF STATE MEMORIAL BOARD FROM NOVEMBER 6TH, 1896, TO DATE.

Amount paid for advertising for bids, etc.	.\$ 222 05
Amount paid expenses of Board for three years, incidentals, etc.	429 03
Amount paid for premiums for accepted plans, etc. *	526 60
Amount paid for granite curbing and concrete walk, etc.	692 82
Amount paid Gorham Mfg Co. for bronzes.	7,200 00
Amount paid Venable Bros. for monuments and markers	14,133 00
Amount paid expenses of dedication, etc.	644 46
Total expenditures	.\$23,847 96
Balance of appropriation undrawn.	1,152 04
	<hr/>
	\$25,000 00

The State Memorial Board issued the following invitation:

The State Memorial Board announces that the monument erected by the State of Georgia on the Chickamauga Battle-field, will be dedicated at ten o'clock on the morning of May fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

All Confederate and Federal organizations throughout Georgia and other States, and the citizens generally, are invited to attend.

It is the earnest wish of the board that as many as possible of the citizens and such organizations honor the occasion with their presence.

STATE MEMORIAL BOARD.

Gen. J. McIntosh Kell, Chairman	. . Atlanta, Ga.
Capt. W. S. Everett, Chairman pro tem..	. Atlanta, Ga.
Gordon Lee, Secretary	. Chickamauga, Ga.
Col. James S. Boynton.	. Griffin, Ga.
Maj. J. B. Cumming	* . Augusta, Ga.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MUSIC.

Prayer by Rev. W. E. Boggs, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor
of the University of Georgia.

MUSIC.

Presentation of the Monument to the Governor, representing the State of Georgia, by Major Joseph B. Cumming, Member of State Memorial Board.

MUSIC.

Acceptance of the Monument on behalf of the State and its transfer to the Government of the United States, by Governor Allen D. Candler.

MUSIC.

Acceptance of the Monument on behalf of the Government of the United States, by General Henry V Boynton, Chairman of the National Park Commission.

MUSIC.

Oration by Hon. James C. C. Black.

MUSIC.

BENEDICTION.

EXERCISES AT THE UNVEILING OF THE GEORGIA MONUMENT ON MAY 4TH, 1899.

The Governor and a party of distinguished guests arrived at the monument at 12 o'clock noon, where they were met by five thousand visitors from all sections of the State. When the stand had been occupied by the speakers and others, the exercises of the day were formally opened by Capt. W. S. Everett, who asked the attention of the audience to the Rev. Wm. E. Boggs, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the State University, who had been selected to ask the divine blessing on the occasion.

The invocation concluded, Hon. Gordon Lee, secretary of the commission, said he regretted to announce the inability of Maj. J. B. Cumming to be present, owing to illness. It was the intention of the commission to have him make the

presentation of the monument to the State, because of his familiarity, not only with the work, but with all the events which make this place historic. It therefore devolved upon the speaker to represent Major Cumming, and he would ask attention while he read a draft of the remarks which the writer had intended to make on the occasion :

FROM COMMISSIONER CUMMING.

“Your Excellency:—As it is well known to you and many others of this audience, the Legislature of Georgia, at its session in 1894, created the ‘State Memorial Board.’ The act made the Adjutant-General of the State, Col. J. McIntosh Kell, ex officio chairman of the board. Your immediate predecessor in the high office held by you, honored Capt. W. S. Everett, Col. James S. Boynton, Mr. Gordon Lee and myself by appointing us to the other four places, and thus the board was constituted.

“The act creating the board prescribed for it many, but rather indefinite duties; but the same legislature, at its next session, appropriated \$25,000, and charged the board with the work of applying that sum to the erection of a monument, or monuments, on this the greatest of the many battle-fields within the borders of the State.

“No member of the board could claim any knowledge or special fitness for the task. They could only bring to it zeal and devotion born of a deep-rooted and cherished sentiment. The board, at its first meeting, decided to expend the great bulk of the sum appropriated on a single imposing monument, and to use as much as was necessary of what was left after this principal object was attained in marking the positions on the field where Georgia troops fought and fell during the two days of the great battle.

“The work of this board is accomplished, and here it stands, to encounter the criticism, not only of the present

hour, but of ages to come. They deliver it to you for the State of Georgia with the hope, not free from distrust, that their efforts have produced a satisfactory result. But they can say unreservedly that whatever feelings they may entertain touching the profoundly interesting task, unsought but accepted by them, all such feelings are tempered by the full consciousness on their part of conscientious undertaking.

"As the inscription says, 'To the lasting memory of her soldiers who fought on this field—those who fought and lived, and those who fought and died; those who gave much, and those who gave all—Georgia erects this monument.'

"Around it sleep slayer and slain, foes in the days of battle, but peradventure understanding each other now, and through all the intervening years, for all the coming ages; friends perhaps, certainly no longer foes. All were brave, and all shared equally in the hour of death the consolation of the conviction common to both, of duty fully performed.

"Glorious was the day of battle, but blessed, thrice blessed are the years of peace! This monument stands for both of these, Glory and Peace. For this memorial of the valor of her soldiers Georgia has placed on a costly foundation, laid for it in this day of reconciliation by those against whom they fought.

"Glory! glory to all of either side who did their duty here, and peace encamp about this stately shaft. Glory, perennial as Chickamauga's stream. Peace, everlasting as yon Lookout Mountain."

UNVEILING OF MONUMENT.

At the conclusion of the reading—which was received with applause—the band rendered "Dixie," and Miss Myrtle Everett, daughter of Capt. W. S. Everett, pulled

the cords that held the Stars and Stripes gracefully draped over the statues at the base of the monument, revealing to the assemblage the beautiful proportions of Georgia's offering to her sons who had "fought and lived, and who had fought and died" on the battle-field of Chickamauga.

ACCEPTANCE FOR THE STATE.

Gov. A. D. Candler was the next speaker. He was greeted with prolonged applause. When this had ceased, the Governor said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Georgia Commission.

In accepting as the chief magistrate of Georgia from your hands this beautiful monument, intended to perpetuate the memory of all of the sons of the Empire State of the South who thirty-five years ago fought on this gory field, I congratulate you, and award to you the plaudit, 'well done, good and faithful servants.' Never have Georgians, always faithful to every trust, been more faithful than you have in the discharge of the duty imposed upon you. Never have any commission wrought with means so scanty results more marvelous for beauty and grandeur and symmetry. All Georgia is proud of this monument, erected by you of imperishable brass, and granite from her own everlasting hills in historic old Oglethorpe county, 'to the lasting memory of all her sons who fought on this field—those who fought and lived, and those who fought and died; those who gave much and those who gave all'—and all Georgians congratulate you on the fidelity with which you have discharged your trust. In the name of all your fellow citizens, I thank you, and repeat the well-earned plaudit, 'well done, good and faithful servants.'

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Chickamauga Park

Commission: This monument and these markers have been erected by the State of Georgia to perpetuate the memory of all her sons, living and dead, who illustrated her on this now historic field, and as everlasting reminders of their heroism and valor. All men in all ages have honored bravery, and those nations whose soldiers have fought most bravely have in all ages been most powerful. Indeed, among the Romans so high did bravery rank among human attributes that the word was a synonym for virtue; the same word which meant also bravery. If a man was brave he was also virtuous, but if he was not brave, no matter what his other ennobling attributes, he was not virtuous.

“Perhaps the sublimest exhibition of patriotism and bravery and devotion to principle in the annals of the world was when the American colonies, in 1776, threw off the British yoke, and laid the corner-stone of this fabric of freedom upon which our descendants have erected the grandest republic of all the ages. I am proud that Georgia was one of the thirteen. I am proud that the Georgians who fought on this bloody field were the lineal descendants of the men who fought at Camden, and Yorktown, and Cowpens. At that time Georgia was the youngest, the most remote, the most sparsely populated, and consequently the least important of the British provinces in America. She had less cause for complaint at the British government than any other one of them, and hence had less incentive to rebel against British rule. On the contrary, she had much for which to be personally grateful; for while the Parliament had enacted no law that injuriously affected her people, save only the stamp act, which had never been enforced within her borders, it had spent many thousands of pounds in efforts to promote the prosperity and welfare of her people, and to protect them from the savages who surrounded them. In view of all the facts, Georgia was slow to take

up arms against the mother country—so slow that her nearest neighbor, South Carolina, with the zeal and impetuosity which characterized her people, denounced Georgia as an ‘infamous State,’ and attempted, by passing in her Legislature a non-intercourse law, to force her into revolution. But our sturdy ancestors were not to be enforced, but acting on the motto which they afterwards emblazoned on their escutcheon, ‘Wisdom, Justice and Moderation,’ pursued the even tenor of their way till American blood moistened the soil of Bunker Hill, and it became apparent that reconciliation between England and her colonies was no longer possible. Then Georgia flew to arms, and put herself in line with her northern sisters, regardless of the dangers to which she exposed herself at the hands of the savage allies of the royal government, the smoke of whose wigwams could be seen on every side, fought to the finish for the right of self-government, and as a reward for her temerity suffered more in the sanguinary conflict than any other one of the immortal thirteen.

“We, Mr. Chairman, who have erected and tender to you this monument, as a perpetual reminder to coming generations of the valor of the men of Georgia who fought on this historic field, are the lineal descendants of the men whom I have described. We are proud of the valor and self-sacrificing devotion of our brethren, as well those who fought and lived, as those who fought and died on this ensanguined field. We are proud that we are citizens of the greatest Republic on earth; we are proud that we are Georgians, and that we are the lawful heirs of the bravest, the truest and the wisest men who ever fought the battle of freedom, or put in motion the machinery of a new government. In the wars of the Republic, from Bunker Hill to Santiago, Georgia valor has been conspicuous. In the battles of the war of 1812; in all the Indian wars; at Monterey

and Cerro Gordo, and Cherubusco, and Buena Vista, and the City of Mexico, when the Stars and Stripes were unfurled over the halls of the Montezumas, Georgia was there, and Georgia blood flowed. Here on this ensanguined field, within her own borders, Georgians illustrated Georgia. But let it not be forgotten that all these Georgians were Americans. Waiving all inquiry as to who was right and who was wrong in the fratricidal conflict of 1861, where is the American who is not proud of the names of Lee, the cavalier; Stonewall Jackson, the puritan; Albert Sidney Johnston, the Chevalier Bayard of the South; Joseph E. Johnston, the Fabius of the Confederacy; and J. E. B. Stuart, the Marshal Ney of the Lost Cause? Who does not honor our own illustrious Georgians, Longstreet, and Gordon, and Wheeler, and Walker, who perished in front of Atlanta, who while Georgians, were Americans, scions of the great Anglo-Saxon stock, and sons of the great Republic, nourished at her breast, who nobly and brilliantly illustrated American valor and devotion to the cause they had espoused? All men, from Maine to Texas, and from the lakes to the gulf, respect and admire and honor them for their chivalrous bearing and sturdy manhood, as all unprejudiced men must and do honor the illustrious Grant, and the indefatigable Sherman, and the gallant McClellan, for their deeds of daring and heroic devotion to the cause each believed to be right. All of these, no matter under which flag they fought, were Americans, and the deeds of daring and heroic achievements of all of them reflect glory on the American name. We in Georgia honor all of them alike, because they were all Americans, and are worthy of honor; but we will be pardoned for according equal honor and more love to the sons of Georgia, children of the Empire State of the South,

NURSED AT HER BREAST AND CRADLED IN
HER ARMS,

who fought her on her own soil, in obedience to her behest, and thus honored the name of Georgian as well that of American. For this reason we erect this monument, and inscribe on it the names of Georgia's valiant sons—'immortal names that were not born to die.'

"And now, General Boynton, into your hands, as the representative of the great Republic, we give it, and ask you to accept it and preserve it, that generations yet unborn may see and know the esteem in which the heroes whose names we have inscribed on its tablets were held by us, and that it may be an inspiration to our descendants centuries hence, and prompt them to deeds of valor in defense of the undying principles of the great American Republic. Such an inspiration it will be. The nation and the people who thus honor their heroic dead will never want defenders. I have sometimes thought that the fratricidal side of life, which rendered this field historic, was only a part of a plan of an inscrutable providence protecting and more firmly cementing together the many parts of this great country with which God has blessed us. These monuments and these four hundred thousand heroes who fell fighting each for what the other thought was right may yet be the shrines from which future generations will draw the inspiration to nerve them to defend the cardinal principles of the faith for which both sides fought. We are not the only nation which has been rent with fratricidal strife. Rome, the first Republic, and Greece, the land of scholars and 'the nurse of arms,' the home of the arts and sciences, two thousand years ago, the nurseries of philosophers, orators, scholars and warriors, are full of monuments and ruins, reminders of the courage and manhood of those who left

them. Our old mother, England, the greatest nation on earth, save only her American daughter, has suffered the throes of internal strife and bloody revolution, and her fair fields are dotted with monuments of deadly conflict between her own sons, but they only add to her glory and her grandeur. They are only the evidences that her people have opinions and the courage to defend them. Hence these monuments and these graves and the ruins they have left. They are not a reproach, but an honor to us. I glory in them because they bear testimony to the patriotism and valor of my countrymen—my countrymen—of whom I am proud, whether they wore the blue or the gray. The graves and monuments all over this Republic, and the ruin and demolition wrought in the South during the four years of fire and blood from 1861 to 1865, are the evidences of the valor and heroic devotion and self-sacrifice of men who fought the battles of that gigantic conflict.

“A land without ruins is a land without memories—a land without memories is a land without history.”

“ Then give me the land where ruins are spread,
And the living tread light on the hearts of the dead ;
Yes, give me the land where the battle's red blast
Has flashed to the future the fame of the past ;
Yes, give me the land that hath legends and lays
That tell of the memories of long vanished days ;
Yes, give me the land with a grave in each spot,
And names in the graves that shall not be forgot ;
Yes, give me the land of the wreck and the tomb :
There is grandeur in graves—there is glory in gloom ;
For out of the gloom future brightness is born,
And after the night comes the sunlight of morn.' ”

ACCEPTANCE FOR GOVERNMENT.

At the conclusion of Gov. Candler's remarks Capt. Everett introduced the next speaker, who would represent the

United States Government. It gave him pleasure, he continued, to introduce Gen. Henry V Boynton, the representative of the Secretary of War. Gen. Boynton spoke as follows:

“Governor Candler, Representatives of Georgia, Ladies and Gentlemen:

“It is a thrilling lesson in patriotism to stand in this great park, ceded by the State of Georgia to the general government, to the end that the valor of all soldiers who fought here, from the North and from the South, might be suitably and impartially commemorated. It emphasizes that lesson to think that your splendid monument signifies and teaches—a divided nation, a great war, followed at length by mutual respect, and a reconciliation so perfect as to have brought both sections together to fight shoulder to shoulder under the one flag of our restored and indissoluble Union; a Union great and mighty, which, within a year, has made a century’s journey, and stands to-day by the consent of the world in the front rank of the world’s advance.

“From the inception of this park project to this culminating day, when Georgia dedicates and the nation receives the most imposing monument on these grounds, representatives of your State have been active, earnest and most efficient in assisting the national commission. In the first gathering of Union and Confederate veterans at Crawfish Springs, in 1889, to confer as to ways and means of here securing a national park, Gov. Gordon and Hon. Gordon Lee and his associates gave cordial welcome and practical help. Later, when Congress had provided for establishing the park, Gov. Gordon and his successors, Governors Atkinson, Northen, and lastly you, sir, with the Georgia commission, and scores of active helpers with them, have rendered every aid. When it was found that the constitution

of your State required that public expenditures should be made through departments of the State government having proper jurisdiction, and none such existed that could properly erect monuments, nothing daunted, at one session of your legislature the needed department was created, and at the next the appropriation was made which has resulted in this magnificent monument, and fifty minor monuments to Georgia regiments and batteries on this field.

"In this inposing memorial Georgia not only sets an example to all the States, but calls especially upon her sister States of the South to emulate this. The National commission takes great pride in this most attractive work; first, because it is the masterpiece upon this Chickamauga Park; next, because they feel confident that it will incite every Southern States to follow where Georgia has led. What one of these States, with the pride which they all possess, can afford to do less than Georgia here has done to perpetuate in granite and bronze the military prowess of her sons?

"It gives me especial pleasure, on behalf of our commission, to attest to you, sir, the efficient and enthusiastic work performed through several years by the Georgia State Commission; and also to publicly acknowledge the practical assistance rendered to make this dedication successful by the large and influential Georgia Society recently organized by ladies and gentlemen among native Georgians resident in Chattanooga.

"It is like breathing exhilarating mountain air to turn away from the sickening talk with which the sensational press of the land is seething, and stand on this field among its veterans who know what war is and what it imposes, and recall army commanders whom we all knew, who fought battles and, with their men, ate what fortune gave them, if it gave them anything, instead of spending days and nights smelling around commissary stores for a chance in-

voice of spoiled provisions, and, upon each discovery, filling the land and the world with lamentations which have only served to detract from the glory of results as marvelous as any which history affords.

"I am proud to stand in this presence, as the representative of the Secretary of War, an able, honest, fearless and successful public servant; a strong, earnest, practical and unwavering friend of this park project; and, acting for him, to receive from you, sir, into the lasting keeping of the great Republic this magnificent memorial which the State of Georgia has here erected to the valor of her sons."

When General Boynton had concluded, Capt. Evan P Howell introduced the orator of the day—"one who knew what Chickamauga meant, and one whose eloquence had made notable many an important occasion like this." Captain Howell paid a tribute to the Northern soldier, and was followed by

HON. J. C. C. BLACK,

whose eloquent address was listened to with rapt attention. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"The Athenians inscribed upon ten pillars, erected over their ashes, the names of those who fell at Marathon. The spirit which animated them was not purer nor more elevated than that which moves us to this day's duty, nor the debt they paid more justly due than the obligation we now discharge. Until this hour we have been under bond. That liability is now happily and fully met. A noble sentiment prompted the purpose to commemorate, by fitting and enduring memorial, the services of soldiers who gave, on this very spot, some of them much—some of them all—to

state and country. The accomplishment of this worthy object was entrusted to a commission composed of citizens, some of whom stood with the men whose services inspired that purpose. That all of them were worthy of so high an office is witnessed by this occasion. A patriotic duty has been faithfully and successfully performed. We come to celebrate, with appropriate ceremonies, the completion of a work begun and ended in gratitude and love. The foundation of this structure is laid in soil once wet with the blood of the brave, and its summit crowned with the figure of a soldier bearing colors which never waved but in freedom's cause, and, though forever furled in defeat, was never lowered in disgrace. As we come with reverent spirits to dedicate it to patriotic and pious uses, how impressive the occasion, how auspicious the surroundings. On this field brave men fought and died. When the struggle was ended, thirty-three thousand lay dead or wounded. On the spot where they stood or fell, to all her sons, the living and dead, Georgia erects this memorial shaft. As Webster said at Bunker Hill, 'It is itself the orator of this occasion.' Let it inspire us, and all who look upon it, with feelings worthy of its elevated sentiment and purpose. It is the grateful tribute of a great State to the devotion and valor of her sons, who, for her, surrendered or imperiled life. Purchased by the common treasure of all her people, it speaks the sentiment of every heart. For those who give, it speaks of gratitude and love; for those to whom given, of those qualities and deeds which always, and everywhere, evoke the deepest and most enduring expression of these noble emotions. It tells of the highest civic and military virtues. As we look upon it, we are thrilled by its recital of love of home, love of country, love of liberty. Its speech is of courage—of fortitude—of heroism. It teaches the State that her sons are brave enough to endure

suffering, to shed blood, to surrender life for her sake. It teaches the sons of a great commonwealth that service and sacrifice for the common weal shall sooner or later have fitting recognition. It commemorates the services of the living as well as the dead, and so it should be. Those who died may more deserve our praise; those who live, more need it. The living will soon be dead. Most of them will fall asleep on the bosom of the soil where they lived, and for the defense of which they were willing to die. A few may rest in other soil, but wherever they find sepulchre, they—all—shall be held in grateful and affectionate memory of the common mother whom in life and death they have served and honored. Those who died here and those who survived the battle are alike worthy of the distinction with which we this day crown them; those who died, because no purer libation was ever poured upon Liberty's altar than the blood they shed; those who survived, because they fought like true soldiers, and, when overcome, like true men accepted defeat without apology though without reserve.

“This monument—no monument, is needed to perpetuate the record of the Confederate soldier. The most enduring work of human hands may perish. That record shall live. It shall live in history and poetry, in song and fiction. That story, brief as it is, so brief that, measured by time, it is scarcely a chapter in the great volume of human events, is the heritage of the world. The glory of his sufferings and achievements belongs to mankind. It shall not be diminished by the lapse of years, nor is it tarnished by the cause which inspired him. Let it be stated again, and reiterated until the truth is acknowledged, that he did not go to war to perpetuate human slavery. Reared in the pursuits of peace, he was not a professional, but a citizen soldier. Sordid gold neither bribed nor tempted him. No mercenary motive prompted or sustained him.

Neither the glory nor spoils of conquest fired his ambition. The flame that burned in his breast was kindled upon his country's altar, and his costly offerings of sacrifice and sufferings—of life and fortune—were laid on his country's shrine. He was no traitor. He did not take up arms to oppose either the form or principles of the government—for these were preserved in the supreme law of the new Confederacy. He was not disloyal to the Union, under the Constitution. He loved with devotion the principles upon which that Union was founded, as embodied in that Constitution, and he cherished it with inherited devotion, for his ancestors had kept faith with every purpose for which it was established. It was ordained 'to form a more perfect Union'—

THEIR BLOOD HAD CEMENTED THE FOUNDATIONS

of that Union, and no work on that magnificent structure was more polished and enduring than that wrought by them; they had never demanded that which was not theirs by moral and legal right, and only asked for themselves what they fully conceded to others; 'to insure domestic tranquility,' they had never meddled with the domestic affairs of any other State; 'to provide for the common defense,' in every war on land or sea the best and bravest of them had carried the country's flag; 'to secure for ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty'—every protest they uttered against federal encroachment was in the interest of the rights of the people and the equality of the States.

"He revered the names and memories of the fathers of the Republic. Why should he not? They were his fathers. He cherished with patriotic pride the glories of that Republic. Why should he not? He was akin to the

men who had achieved them. His forefathers, too, had fled from persecution. They, too, had helped to subdue the savage and the wilderness, and erect and open for all the world a new home for freedom. He knelt at the altars on which they lit the fires of civil and religious liberty. By the graves of her dead, on the spot once crimsoned and forever hallowed by their blood, Georgia declares that her sons who here fought were not traitors. To the military student who may come hither to study the art of war; to the traveler who may be attracted here to visit the field of a great battle; to whomsoever may look upon it in this and the generations that follow, by this token of pride and affection, Georgia proclaims that no stain of treason defiles the record of her sons who were marshaled on this or any other field. Covered with the wounds of war, begun and carried on in defense of great principles, without a scar of dishonor, our Confederacy fell, and Liberty stood weeping at the grave of her youngest and fairest daughter. Our peerless military chieftain taught us that 'human virtue should be equal to human calamity'; and in a historic institution of learning, the illustrious name of Lee—greater than which was never written in the annals of war, and fit for such companionship—was joined with that of Washington. Our great civil leader, sustained by conscious rectitude, in dignified silence, in majestic patience, stood amidst the ruins of hopes he had most ardently cherished, and taught us that human virtue could be equal to human calamity.

"The integrity of his private character; the stainlessness of his public record; the ability he brought to the highest stations; his steadfast devotion to principle, place him among the most worthily distinguished characters in American history. Standing here in this presence, with a full sense of the responsibility imposed by this occasion and its surroundings; feeling an ardent attachment to a Republic

of States, in a Union whose peace they fervently pray may never be broken, for the people of Georgia I declare what no propriety forbids, the truth justifies, and justice to her living and dead demands: that the character of Jefferson Davis is worthy of the respect and admiration of all his countrymen. On the roll of Confederate leaders, if vicarious suffering can add to the claims of loyal and distinguished service, it stands pre-eminent. The soldiers of our army resumed their places in peaceful pursuits, and in every department of life have contributed their full share to all the advancement we now enjoy. Whoever at any time denied or doubted their sincerity, must yield to the public facts of our recent history. The delicate and difficult questions growing out of the situation in Cuba were entrusted to a distinguished Confederate general, whose fidelity and skill

WON THE PLAUDITS OF ALL HIS COUNTRY- MEN.

“In the opening chapter of that history is written the name of Fitzhugh Lee. When the office of the diplomat was ended, the service of the soldier began. Who can tell the disasters which might have ensued but for the brave counsel and unconquerable spirit displayed at Santiago by another gallant Confederate chieftain? When the war with Spain was proclaimed, he was among the first to answer his country’s summons. He did not seek personal comfort, for he exchanged a residence in the national capital for a tent in the jungles of Cuba, and a seat in the House of Representatives for the burning, sickening heat of a tropical sun. With him went two sons, willing servants in their country’s cause. But this is not all of this record of devotion. A daughter, accustomed to all high station could confer and ample means provide, surrendered

these for life among the sick and wounded and dying, on a foreign shore. After all this, when age and distinguished service and sacrifice would justify the refusal of any further offering, he stands not only willing, but asking for an assignment to duty in war against uncivilized tribes seven thousand miles distant from our nearest coast. No wonder as patriot, soldier, hero, the heart of the American people enshrines the name of Wheeler; and this man rode on this very battle-field, under the Confederate flag. The first sacrifice in the Spanish war was offered when Worth Bagley, the son of a Confederate soldier, surrendered his pure young life at the post of duty in Cuban waters. A son of Georgia stood by the hero of Manila in an engagement which startled the world with surprise and quickened its admiration for the American sailor; and on that bright page in our naval history, is inscribed the name of Brumby with that of Dewey. From thousands of homes in the States which composed the Confederacy went forth the descendants of Confederate soldiers, like their fathers, to follow the flag of our common country wherever national duty or honor might unfurl it.

“This monument tells not only of the glories of war, but of the blessings of peace. It perpetuates the valor of soldiers who fought against those who have furnished the foundation on which it rests. The State has ceded soil it once defended with its treasure and blood to those who invaded it with a destroying army, to erect memorials to the soldiers of that army. The national government has furnished, to be laid on ground dedicated to the preservation of the very lines of battle occupied by its army, the foundation of a structure dedicated to the soldiers who charged those very lines and swept them with destruction. Strange spectacle this, which witnesses such meeting of the victorious and the defeated, but sublime as it is strange. To the

dead it is the tribute the brave pay the brave, and for the living the pledge that henceforth they be brethren. The dedication of this, honors the sentiment of the States which have erected monuments to the valor of soldiers who fought on the other side in that struggle. They, too, deserve the admiration and praise expressed by lasting memorials. Let every State whose sons participated in this battle bring here its tribute. And then I would erect another. It should be the gift of all the States. Its foundation should be broad and deep. Its endurance should withstand the wasting touch of time. In symmetrical proportions and massive grandeur it should rise column upon column, its lofty summit crowned with the statues of two soldiers, with swords sheathed and hands grasped, and on it I would write this inscription: Here lie the victor and the vanquished. They lived in duty done; they sleep in honored graves. In memory of all her Sons who fought in the war between the States—those who fought and won, and those who fought and failed—American patriotism erects this monument to American valor.

“We this day celebrate a greater victory than was ever achieved over a foreign foe—the victory of a great people over the passions and resentments engendered by domestic war. Other nations have conquered the world and fallen the pitiable victims of their own ungoverned passions. We have conquered ourselves. Whatever the future may have in store for us, we shall henceforth and forever

DWELL IN PEACE AMONG OURSELVES.

“Heaven grant us peace with all the world, and all the world peace. It ought to be so. The earth has drunk enough of the blood of her sons. War should cease. The wisdom of the world should devise some other method of settling international disputes, and the humanity of the

world demand its adoption. But if this cannot be, we may rest in the assurance that the Union of these States will never again be disrupted by sectional war. We rejoice to-day in a country reunited, and forever. Let our joy be tempered by a sense of responsibility. In material progress, while we look with pride on what we have already achieved, and contemplate the future with hope, let us hold fast to the principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and secured by the Constitution of our country. That declaration is the most blessed evangel ever proclaimed in human government. It declares that the right to life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness was the birth-right of man, and the purpose—the only true purpose—of government was not to confer, but to secure this right.

“The doctrine that had so long dominated the governments of the world—the divine right of kings to rule—was repudiated, and that of the divine right of man to be free was proclaimed. The supreme need of the day is the re-assertion and readoption in practical administration of the truth that government is made for man and not man for the government. The great principles of that declaration were esteemed by our fathers of such value that to their maintenance they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. They are none the less worth our vigilance and devotion. Like the laws of ancient Israel, they should be in our hearts. We should teach them diligently unto our children, and talk of them when we sit in our houses, and when we walk by the way, when we lie down, and when we rise up. We should bind them for a sign upon our hands, and they should be as frontlets between our eyes, and we should write them upon the posts of our houses and on our gates. For our domestic government, our Constitution is fully adequate to accomplish all its exalted purposes. In our homes and schools, on the hustings and at

the forum, and through the press we should diffuse a knowledge of its principles and blessings, until there are none so ignorant they do not know, and none so ungrateful they do not cherish them. The Constitution of our country is the supreme law of the land, and Presidents and Congresses, and governors and legislatures, and courts and people alike should bow before its majesty, and yield obedience to its authority. Upon it rests the perfection and strength of our political institutions. If preserved, they shall stand; if overthrown, they shall fall. The events of the year just closed have opened a new volume in our history. No man can tell when its last chapter will be written, nor what it will record. In solving the new problems which confront us, the teachings of our fathers and the traditions of our past, the wisdom of which has been vindicated by more than a hundred years of experience, should be the law of our conduct. If we are to enjoy prosperity and peace abroad, we must recognize the existence and authority of that Supreme Being whose law is above all human governments, whose power is stronger than armies and navies, and whose righteous judgments are everywhere manifest in human history. The Lord God of our fathers should be our God and the God of our children. If we maintain the supremacy of our Constitution at home; if we regard the lessons of the past in our intercourse with other countries; if we recognize as over all (our domestic and foreign affairs) the Divine Being to whom its founders committed the destiny of our Republic, then our free American institutions shall survive the mutations of time and the vicissitudes of fortune, their strength and vigor unimpaired, their harmony and unity undisturbed, their glory and beneficence undiminished. Then we will enjoy the reign of equal and just laws over all factions and parties, over every section and State, over every class and interest, dispensing their bless-

ings on all alike; other nations shall share the blessings we enjoy, and they and we help the oncoming in grandeur and felicity of that day, the vision and hope of which has kindled sacred fires on the lips of prophecy, and sustained and cheered the heart of faith since Infinite Love first promised redemption to a fallen race.

THE PATRIOT VOICE WHICH FIRST CRIED FROM THE BALCONY

of the old State House in Boston, when the Declaration was originally proclaimed, 'Stability and perpetuity to American Independence,' did not fail to add, 'God save our American States.' I would prolong that prayer: Now and always, here and elsewhere, from our hearts and all hearts, from every altar in family and church, from every patriotic and pious soul, let this prayer go up, 'God save our American States.'

"What more shall I say? Why should I have spoken at all? Standing in this presence, and amidst these environments, I feel that my voice should have been hushed by the voices all around us. This and the other memorials here erected; these trees; this river, prophetically named Chickamauga—'River of Death'—this overshadowing mountain; the sky above and the earth beneath; these, all these, to the listening ear and the appreciative soul are vocal with an eloquence to which my poor speech can add nothing of worth or beauty. The feeble words I utter here shall perish with the passing hour. Their voices shall be like the voices of day and night, in the inspired and poetic conception of the Psalmist; they utter no audible speech, no articulate language, but their sacred silence itself is speech. 'Their lines shall go through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.' They shall tell of courage sustained by conviction, of duty faithfully done, of suffering

heroically endured, of death bravely met in a great battle, and together as citizens of a common country, with mutual respect and in peace as lasting as the sleep of their fallen comrades, of state pride and national glory. Here Ohio and Illinois, and Michigan and Wisconsin, and Minnesota and Indiana, and Kansas and Missouri and Massachusetts have brought their tributes to the sons who fought in the Federal army. Here, too, Tennessee has reared her memorial to Forrest and the men who followed him, and commemorated the heroism of her sons. And Kentucky has come with her memorial, dedicated to her sons in both Federal and Confederate armies—Kentucky, the home of Clay and Crittenden, of Morgan and Hanson, the birthplace of Davis and Lincoln.

“And now to this historic and consecrated place, enriched by so much to perpetuate the hallowed memories of the past, to impart inspiration for the present and hope for the future, Georgia brings her offering. Bowed by a mother’s grief for the dead, yet sustained by a mother’s joy in the living, and exulting with a mother’s pride in the dead and living who were marshaled here, confidently committing their claims to the highest distinction to the judgment of a just and enlightened public opinion, invoking upon them and their posterity the richest blessings of Heaven, to their lasting memory and undying glory, she dedicates this monument.

“May it stand immovable as the foundations of yonder mountain, a worthy expression of the love and gratitude which inspired it, and ceaselessly as the flow of the river at its base, proclaim the duty here performed, the valor here displayed, the fame here achieved. And in the years to come, every son of the great State whose glory is augmented by the lives and death of those whose services and sacrifices it commemorates, looking upon it and recalling their names

and deeds, his eye lustrous with patriotic pride, his heart aglow with patriotic fervor, may with rapture exclaim, 'Thank God, I, I too, am a Georgian!' "

This closed the regular program of the day. After the rendition of a patriotic air by the band, congratulations showered upon the speakers, and then the throng passed away, each one carrying with him lasting impressions of the scenes which had made Georgia Day a memorable one among the list of States that have placed in Chickamauga Park monuments which will excite the admiration of nations yet unborn.

The following Senate bill was read second time and re-committed to the General Judiciary Committee:

By Mr. Redding—

A bill to better carry out the provisions of section 4732 of the Code.

The following Senate bill was read second time:

By Mr. Little—

A bill to provide for the amendment and renewal of charters by the superior courts.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Tuesday, November 28, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Theron Rice.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Johnson,	Steed,
Brannen,	King,	Sutton,
Bunn,	Lang,	Terrell,
Clifton,	Little,	Thompson,
Daniel,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Davis,	Moye,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Webb,
Dowling,	McLester,	West,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Gross,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Rawlings,	Wood,
Heard,	Redding,	Mr. President.
Humphreys,		

Those absent were Messrs.—

Greene,	Morrison,	Perkins.
Hodge,		

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under con-

sideration the following bills of the Senate, which they instruct me to report back, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to establish the city court of Barnesville.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Augusta.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Barnesville.

The committee also recommend that the following House bills do pass:

A bill to amend sections 2 and 7 of an act establishing a public school for the city of Moultrie, in Colquitt county.

Also, a bill to amend the act creating the board of commissioners of roads and revenues for the county of Jones.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING,
Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bill of the Senate, which it instructs me to report back, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to provide the manner by which the owners of property may create by deed an estate therein and improvements placed thereon, and for other purposes.

The committee also recommend that the following bill do pass, as amended:

A bill to fix the salaries of the Solicitors-General of the State of Georgia.

The committee also recommend that the following bill do pass, by substitute:

A bill to better carry into effect the provisions of section 4732 of the Code of 1895.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE,
Chairman.

Mr. Hand, Chairman of the Committee on Banks, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Banks have had under consideration the following House bill, which it instructs me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend the act incorporating the Germania Loan and Banking Company, of Atlanta.

Respectfully submitted.

J. L. HAND,
Chairman.

Mr. Nesbitt, Chairman of Committee on Education, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Education have had under consideration the following Senate bill, which they instruct me to report back, with the recommendation that same do pass, by substitute:

A bill to establish a system of public schools in the town of Blue Ridge, in the county of Fannin.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. NESBITT,
Chairman.

Mr. Underwood, chairman on the part of the Senate of the special joint committee to investigate the Georgia Sanitarium, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

Under authority of joint resolution of the Legislature, session of 1898, approved December 20, 1898, the committee appointed to thoroughly investigate each and every department connected with said institution, and report its findings to the Governor of this State, and at the next session of the General Assembly, and make such recommendation as they may see proper, submit the following report:

The committee met at the State Sanitarium, on the 1st day of May, 1899, and after hearing statements from the trustees of the institution, proceeded to take testimony relative to "each and every department" of the institution, which statements and evidence taken before us, are attached to this report marked Exhibits A and B, respectively, and filed herewith as part thereof.

The committee thoroughly examined and inquired into the methods used in conducting the affairs of the institu-

tion, in and about the grounds, and in every department connected therewith.

Deeming it as much our duty under the resolution under which we were appointed, to commend good and faithful service, as it is to condemn dereliction, we report that the subordinates of the Sanitarium, from Dr. Powell to the humblest servant employed under him, are rendering to the State efficient and intelligent service, and we unreservedly commend each of them to your Excellency's favorable consideration, and commend them all to the people of Georgia as good and faithful servants. We find in Dr. Powell an official efficient and practical, tenderly and patiently administering to the wants of the State's unfortunate subjects in minutest detail, and with marked executive and administrative ability directing the affairs of other departments of the institution with the aid of faithful assistants under him.

The committee summoned Lucius J. Lamar, of Baldwin county, as a witness, and requested his assistance in examining the records, vouchers and accounts of the institution, going over several years of its administration. Mr. Lamar was for years steward of the Sanitarium, and we find him perfectly familiar with its history in every department, which enabled us to make our examination thorough and sifting.

In our investigation we find that with the exception of emergency purchases, all purchases for the Sanitarium are made under competitive bidding. This we commend, but having found one or two instances where bids by citizens of Georgia were preferred and accepted by the purchasing committee of the trustees, over slightly lower bids by persons or firms outside of the State, and for same quality of goods, we condemn such practice, and recommend, if necessary to prevent like conduct, legislative enactment on the subject. It was explained to us that in the instance

referred to contracts were awarded to Georgians, because the difference in price was trifling and that the Georgian was a taxpayer, but we find that the principle involved is of importance, and that such conduct tends to deter foreign bidders, aside from the fact that public servants ought to use public funds with more caution and economy than private funds of prudent men are used. We very much regret that the evidence which we file with this report discloses the fact that more or less friction or disagreement exists among the trustees of the institution. The line of disagreement seems to be well defined, separating the trustees long in office from seven whose terms in office date back a few years only. This we find to be unfortunate, and more or less hurtful to the State's best interest. The Sanitarium is a charitable institution, and its benevolence finds warm support in every Georgia home. The position of trustees of this institution should partake of the nature of the institution itself.

It is the opinion of the committee that the official conduct of each trustee should be such as will establish a fellowship or unanimity of sentiment among the trustees as a body; such as will keep in view the good of the institution, aside and separate from all other matters, personal or private, in any manner connected with the affairs of the institution.

Under the law, as it stands, we have no authority to do more than call attention to this unfortunate condition, with the hope that the matter will be given such attention by the proper authority as will best serve the public interest.

The committee finds that in 1895 the law relative to the State Sanitarium, was compiled in pamphlet form, covering fourteen (14) pages.

The compilation was made by Hon. W. H. Burwell of Sparta, Ga. Mr. T. M. Hunt, then and now a trustee of

the institution, contracted with Mr. Burwell to do this work for \$66.66.

On the 26th day of April, 1895, Mr. Hunt collected the sum of \$250.00 from the steward of the sanitarium for this service, signing a receipt therefor as follows: "W. H. Burwell by T. M. Hunt" (the claim in Mr. Burwell's name having been previously audited).

We further find that Mr. Hunt paid to Mr. Burwell \$66.66 of said \$250.00, and illegally appropriated the balance, viz.: \$183.34 to his private use. We unhesitatingly condemn this conduct on the part of Mr. Hunt as trustee, and urge that legal proceedings to compel the return of said sum of money, viz.: \$183.34, to the State treasury where it legally belongs, be had, and that the legislature take cognizance of said trustee's conduct in said matter.

The committee further finds that Mr. Hunt, trustee, received sums of money from the institution as follows:

At one time for professional services, \$50.00; on one other occasion, \$25.00; and that during the year 1898 he was paid \$25.00 for services and expenses in going to Macon, Ga., to purchase mules and wagons for the institution. We find that previous to this time like purchases did not cost exceeding \$3.00 under the direction of the steward. Aside from the fact that the law prohibits officers of the State, from using public funds, except in cases *where* the law clearly and by *express* authority authorizes its use, we think the practice of paying out funds appropriated to the sanitarium to members of the board of trustees for services not enumerated in the law defining a trustee's duty, is a bad one, and should not be tolerated, and that it is also a bad practice for trustees of the institution to render services for a consideration other than those provided by law.

We recommend legislation making it criminal for any

trustee, officer or agent of the State Sanitarium to directly or indirectly accept or receive money or anything of value for services, other than the compensation or salary now provided by law.

Relative to the \$250.00 transaction above referred to, the committee calls attention to the evidence of Hon. W. H. Burwell and Mr. T. H. Hunt, found in the evidence and filed with this report.

The committee further finds that Mr. Adolphus Joseph of Baldwin county, who was appointed trustee of the sanitarium in December, 1894, has since his appointment as agent for Fried & Co., wholesale dealers in merchandise and for other merchants, all of whom were frequently successful bidders for the sale of goods to the sanitarium, shared in profits on sales made by the companies whose agent he was. In several instances Mr. Joseph received 50 per cent. profits made by the merchants he represented as agents.

The evidence showed that in some cases that the successful bidder made profits ranging from 20 to 25 per cent., 50 per cent. of which Mr. Joseph received.

The evidence clearly shows that while Mr. Joseph was in the employment of J. R. Fried & Co., of Macon, Georgia, on a salary of \$2,400 per annum, that company was frequently successful in selling large amounts of good to the sanitarium, and that Mr. Joseph, as the agent of other bidders, made frequent sales of goods to the institution, amounting in the aggregate to many thousand dollars.

In the last named instance the evidence does not disclose the amount of profits made, but does disclose the fact that Mr. Joseph received a commission on the profits made by the merchants he represented. The evidence of Mr. Jewell shows that Mr. Joseph, while acting as trustee, undertook to control bids for sale of goods made by Mr.

Jewell to the sanitarium, and also that he complained that Mr. Jewell made bids to the institution too low

Mr. Joseph's explanation of this was to the effect that the complaint was concerning a thread company, represented by both Mr. Joseph and Mr. Jewell, and that each had broken contract with the thread company by entering bids under the limit made by the thread company as to selling price of thread to all its agents. Without further details from the evidence, all of which is filed with this report, the committee condemns the practice on the part of Mr. Joseph being in any manner concerned with bidders for sale of goods to the State Sanitarium, or interested in the profits derived from such sale of goods to said institution, and we recommend legislation prohibiting such conduct in the future on the part of trustees of the institution or other officers or agents thereof.

The evidence before us shows that Dr. E. E. Dixon, of Hall county, chairman of the board of trustees, during the year 1898 accepted and received from the Mingo Coal & Coke Company of Middlesboro, Ky., which company in 1898 secured the contract to furnish the sanitarium with coal for said year, as a donation one car of coal, viz.: 42,750 pounds.

We find that while the law is not violated in this instance, nevertheless we condemn such conduct on the part of trustees, and recommend that the legislature enact a law, making it a crime for trustees or other officials of the State sanitarium to accept donations from bidders, or other persons dealing with said institution. It is just to Dr. E. E. Dixon, that we state that we have not heard his side of the coal transaction named above, although we used every possible means to secure his attendance and explanation.

We submit the foregoing as our final report, reserving the right to amend the same, if anything of importance

should develop in certain matters concerning which we have some evidence at present, but have been unable to fully develop by proof sufficient for action at the present time.

The special Sanitarium Committee having reserved the right to hear future evidence, and to amend its reports made to his Excellency the Governor, and having heard additional evidence and argument, herewith submits said additional evidence, together with the following modification of its findings on questions of facts.

We find that the charges against trustee Hunt are sustained, to the extent that he received the money as set out in our original report. It being doubtful, however, that said money belongs to the State, we strike from our report the recommendation that suit be commenced to recover said sum. We further find that under all the evidence submitted, trustee Hunt did not intend to do any legal wrong in said matter.

As to trustee Dixon, we adhere to our original findings with the following modifications: We find that the donation of a car of coal to trustee Dixon by the Mingo Coal & Coke Co., was made after that company had been successful as a bidder to furnish coal to the State Sanitarium, and therefore had no connection with said bid, and said trustee's conduct in said matter, in our opinion did not involve moral turpitude, but we find that his published statement of denial of the donation did not state the fact.

As to trustee Joseph, we find that as an individual he did not receive profits from successful competitive bidding to the State Sanitarium, but his principals did share in such profits. We condemn the practice of trustees being in any manner interested in bids, but in justice to Mr. Joseph we have doubts that he intended any legal wrong, in justice to all the trustees with the exception in our report made, we

find that they have generally managed the affairs of the Sanitarium with ability and in business-like manner.

We adhere to our recommendation that legislation be had to limit the discretion of trustees and officials of the State Sanitarium as in original report suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. H. UNDERWOOD,
Chairman part Senate.

W. M. RAWLINGS.

F. W. COPELAND,
Chairman House Committee.

J. T. NEWTON,

J. B. PARK, JR.

This report was adopted.

TRANSCRIPT OF EVIDENCE AND TESTIMONY
SUBMITTED BEFORE JOINT SPECIAL
SANITARIUM COMMITTEE,
MAY 2, 1899.

DR. E. E. DIXON.

In January, 1898, this Board of Trustees was organized for two years. They saw fit to elect me president of the board, and Mr. T. J. Carling was elected vice-president.

My first duty as president, was to divide the board up into committees so that every department would have its proper head, and be directly overlooked by some of the trustees. In appointing these committees, my object was to get the best results for the good of the institution. When the executive committee was first appointed Mr. Joseph was not on it. He, being the local member, felt that he should

have been appointed on this committee, and not long after the meeting of the board, wrote to me about the matter. I wrote to brother Joseph that my sole object was to help the trustees to do the best work. When I was first appointed on this board of trustees, being a new member, I did not get into the workings of the institution. I had heard that there were some of the trustees who were taking some personal interest in the selling of goods to the institution; in fact, had been receiving some commissions, but that they did not regard it as wrong. They claimed that the State did not lose any money by the transactions, and they did not do anything wrong. I wrote brother Joseph that, if, when we met to get up the rules and by-laws governing the institution, he would introduce the following resolution (see page 4, section 7): "No trustee or any of the officers created by them, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or sale of any supplies to the institution," that I would appoint him on the executive committee.

My object was to get so we could get at the business of the institution. These committees meet every thirty days, and my object was to put those members on these committees that lived nearest the institution. I added brother Joseph's name to that committee. You will see the duties of all committees embodied in the by-laws and regulations. Appointing Mr. Joseph on that committee did not please some of our brethren. I would not do anything for the purpose of displeasing any of our trustees. We found that prior to that time the board of trustees elected one of their number private secretary. Mr. Jones was the secretary of the institution, at \$100.00 per month, and I did not see that the board needed a private secretary. Some of the board seemed to think the meetings ought to be private, but I said, so far as I was concerned, I did not regard this as a masonic lodge, and I was willing for everyone to know what

we did, and when we came to elect a private secretary, the board elected Mr. Jones, and he has been acting as secretary since. The board met four times a year, and it was a question in my mind whether the Board had the right to give one of their number a position as secretary.

The law provides that the superintendent shall receive \$2,500 a year. I consulted with the Attorney-General, and we could find no law and no statute giving the superintendent the right to more than \$2,500, but the board of trustees added emoluments until he now receives board and maintenance, horses, carriages, etc. In calling your attention to the superintendent, there is nothing personal toward Dr. Powell in it, but I refer to the office, and it is your duty, gentlemen, to arrive at the inside workings of this institution, and find out what this board of trustees is doing. I think you will find that the board of trustees have done their best to take care of these buildings, and monies, and funds, and my impression is, that you will find that we have saved the State money.

We found that they were paying a treasurer \$900.00. I felt this was too much, and the sentiment grew on the board, and at our last election we elected another man treasurer. We fixed the salary first at \$300.00, and then elected the man. The question was raised whether it was necessary to deposit the funds of the institution in a State Depository, but it was finally decided that this would not be necessary, as the treasurer was under bond, and we could hold his bondsmen responsible. The treasurer's bond was formerly \$20,000, but our appropriations have been increasing every year until we found it necessary to increase his bond to \$40,000. The bonds of both the steward and treasurer are now in the Governor's hands, and the secretary has his receipt for them. We found that the old manner of doing business was very satisfactory to a num-

ber of the trustees, but we saw proper to make some change. Under the old management, the steward, together with the chairman of the prudential committee and the superintendent, constituted the purchasing committee of the institution. The chairman of the committee being frequently absent, and the superintendent being a very busy man, it was called to my attention that he was not always with the committee.

The old order was that the steward was the sole purchasing agent of the institution. My opinion is, that the new management has saved the State some money.

Q. When were you appointed on the board?

A. Governor Atkinson appointed me on the board. This is my fourth year. This change in the steward being the purchasing agent was made while I was president of the board.

Supplies are purchased for the institution under competitive bids four times a year. Mr. Carling, chairman of the executive committee, can tell you the manner in which it is done.

Mr. Carling The competitive bids are advertised for in the Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Columbus and Milledgeville papers, once in each of the papers, but the advertisements do not all appear on the same date. The advertisement states that bids will be received on such a date for supplies, and that specifications can be had by applying to the steward. The steward is instructed also to send a list to every firm ever making a bid.

Dr. Dixon: Since the legislative committee came down here to investigate matters, I have asked this board of trustees as a board, and I have asked the committees as committees, "Gentlemen, do you believe there has been any purpose or intent to perpetrate any fraud on the State?" and they have answered no in every instance.

I take this position, gentlemen: If a member of this board of trustees, or *any* member, had knowledge of anything wrong, it was their duty to bring this matter to my attention, that we might take proper action. I am sure, gentlemen, that I do not know of anything wrong that has been done.

I found under the old rule that the superintendent fixed the salaries of the subordinates. You will find a list of 350 to 400 subordinates who are employed by the superintendent, and the fixing of all their salaries, something like \$65,000, was left with the superintendent, and I thought it was unjust to the superintendent to put this responsibility on him, and I thought proper in fixing these salaries that this duty be placed on the executive committee; that they, in connection with the superintendent fix the salaries.

Now, gentlemen, I call your attention to another matter here. The trustees in former years had been paying the dummy line for the delivery of freight to the institution. When the contract expired last spring the dummy line asked for an increase to \$4,000. This board of trustees refused to make a contract at this figure, and decided that rather than do so they would purchase additional wagons and mules and do their own hauling. We entered into communication with the Central Railroad authorities, and endeavored to get them to run a spur track from their main track near Midway up to the asylum. They did this, and all they asked of us was simply the right of way. The road now is completed, and has resulted in the saving to the State of Georgia of \$3,000 per annum.

In the matter of wagons, our Mr. Hunt, with Mr. Carling, bought the wagons. Mr. Adams asked me if we could not buy them in Milledgeville cheaper than in Macon. I told him that I could not say. Brother Adams then asked, "tell the members of this committee about the reso-

lution your board passed taking the purchasing power out of the hands of the steward and putting it into the hands of Mr. Joseph." I told him that I did not know of any such action being taken. The secretary was requested to read the minutes of the board of trustees, and in the minutes of the executive committee, we found this resolution:

"That in all matters of purchase during the interim of the executive committee meetings, which are necessary and urgent, shall be referred by the steward to trustee Joseph for direction and purchase."

That committee stated that the intent of this resolution was this: That anything necessary to be purchased in the interim between the meetings of the executive committee, the steward should confer with trustee Joseph as to the necessity and urgency of the purchase of such articles, and if, he, trustee Joseph, thought the purchase of such articles essential before the next meeting of the executive committee, that the steward have the authority to make such purchase.

I would like for you gentlemen to remember this.

At the last election of officers the board of trustees saw proper to make two changes in the officers. The former steward, for sufficient cause, the board of trustees saw proper to elect another man in his place. When Mr. Troutman was elected steward, Mr. Lamar seemed to take great offense at the board of trustees. Before the election of officers we fixed the salaries of the different offices. When we went down to dinner I was a little late in getting to the table. While I was eating I called Mr. Carling in, and asked him when the change should take place, and we decided that the new steward should go into office on the 31st of December. Mr. Lamar came rushing into the dining-room, and stated that he was ready to turn over his books at once. I replied, "Mr. Lamar, the board of trustees have

decided to have you turn over your books, etc., on the 31st inst. He stated that he was ready to turn them over at once, and wished to be relieved of the office. I received a letter from the new steward after he was installed in the office, stating that Mr. Lamar refused to give him any information as to the matters of the office, as it had taken him thirteen years to learn the routine duties of the office, and he did not propose to give any man the benefit of his knowledge.

Q. Are those officers elected annually?

A. Some are elected annually, and the medical staff are elected every two years.

Q. Why was Mr. Lamar discharged?

A. Sometimes, Mr. Copeland, you can see things and feel things without specific details. I went down to Atlanta during the last session of the legislature, and I found the steward up there, and I went to him and asked him if there were any matters of interest relative to the institution, and he told me there was not. I being president of the board of trustees, felt that he ought to consult me in any matters pertaining to the institution.

Q. There is nothing in the rules where a board of trustees is required to keep a man; they can remove him without cause?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You can make any change any time an officer's term expires?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. About what has been the per cent. of increase of the patients in the institution per year?

A. About 175.

Q. Is there any method whereby we can arrive at the harmless and incurable cases?

A. The line of demarcation is very slight, and it would

be difficult to state who were absolutely harmless and incurable.

Q. Has the board ever considered the question under the statutes of the State of discharging the harmless, incurable ones?

A. This present board has not. The statute authorizes the superintendent to send back to the different counties the harmless incurable cases.

Dr. Eugene Foster: I think there was about 125 returned to the different counties sometime ago when we became so crowded. While the law speaks of harmless incurable, it always seems to a medical man to be an anomalous expression. Any one of them is liable to become violent or dangerous at any time. There is no such thing as harmless incurable unless in the matter of absolute idiocy. I hope the board will discuss this matter at some length, for I think the great State of Georgia ought to provide for the idiots as well as the lunatics.

Mr. Copeland: In my county it is being discussed, and it is thought, that owing to the hard times that we are passing through the ordinary and parties are being too hasty in sending patients to the asylum.

Dr. Dixon: In the specific matter of Mr. Joseph having grown rich in the sale of goods to the institution, it was considered by this board that no member should be interested in sales made to the institution, and in making profits or gains therefrom. My attention was called by the chairman of the executive committee to a bill of goods sold by Mr. Joseph to the institution last year after that rule had been adopted. Mr. Joseph had failed in business, and offered some shoes, etc., cheaper than they could be bought in open market.

Mr. Carling: It was the purchase of a bill of shoes, dry goods, etc., amounting to some three hundred and some odd

dollars. Dr. Foster called my attention to it, and I told him that I knew nothing of it, and we went down stairs together to see the steward, and he stated that Mr. Joseph purchased the goods, and sent them out here to the institution. Mr. Joseph came in about that time, and I spoke to him about the matter, and he said: "Mr. Lamar, did you not buy these goods?" Mr. Lamar said: "I bought them as they were reasonable." I then told Mr. Joseph that this was contrary to the rules of the institution, and while we would let this matter go by, if he made any more bills we would not pay for them. Mr. Joseph then got a little angry, and said, "I cannot see the difference in selling merchandise and in selling professional services," and I told him that he was correct.

Dr. Foster: I would like to state that immediately when I called Mr. Carling's attention to the matter he said it was against the rules of the institution, and would not be allowed. Mr. Lamar stated that Mr. Joseph called his attention to the matter and said, "I have got this lot of goods which I propose to sell very cheap," and that he looked over them and found the lot very cheap.

Mr. Carling: Everything that Dr. Foster has stated is correct. The purchase was made during the interim between the meetings of the committee.

Mr. Underwood: To whom did Mr. Joseph refer, when he talked about professional bills and services?

A. Col. Hunt. He had prosecuted a negro here for selling liquor to an inmate. He had also been employed by the superintendent to prosecute a negro for furnishing Osborne with the pistol with which he attempted to kill the superintendent. He was also employed to draw a bond or deed for the board of trustees.

Dr. Dixon: Referring back to the previous matter under discussion, there was only one other sale of goods that

my attention was called to. That was a bill of Fried & Co., Macon, Ga. I have a statement from ex-Senator Roberts that he has affidavit from Fried & Co., stating that Mr. Joseph did not get one cent commission.

Dr. Gaulden: I only want to say that there seems to be a good deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the minority of the board, and the charge has been made that there was a caucus held in Macon, and everything fixed before coming over. I know of no such caucus. I did meet Dr. Dixon and Dr. Mallory on the train coming here. I had met Dr. Dixon before, and happened to recollect him, and we had a very pleasant chat. So far as the organization is concerned I had no knowledge. I had no personal feeling in the matter—no friends to reward or enemies to punish. I proposed to look out for the maintenance of this institution with the least possible cost to the State.

So far as Mr. Lamar was concerned, I did not feel that he was in touch with the majority of the board of trustees in the management of the institution. I felt that he was disgruntled at the withdrawal of the purchasing power from his hands. If you will make an examination of the books of the institution you will see that thousands and thousands of dollars were expended by him on open account. Certain parties claim to be highly in favor of retaining this gentleman as steward of this institution, but I felt that in going to the legislature and trying to get a committee appointed, he was trying to bias the minds of this committee against the directors. I felt that it was a matter of insubordination. I suggested the present steward, and he was elected.

Q. How long have you been on the board?

A. Two years, in December.

Dr. Mallory: I have nothing to say. I came down at the request of the president of the board to meet the com-

mittee, and I am glad to have met you. I will state to the committee, that I am ready to answer any questions that they might ask.

Mr. Copeland: We have had a little caucus ourselves, and have outlined our manner of investigation. It may be that we will never have to call on you gentlemen again. If we think it necessary to call on you we will notify you. If we want your testimony on any matter we will let you know. The presumption is that nothing will develop that will necessitate our calling upon you.

Mr. Underwood: I want to state that no man will be condemned unheard.

Mr. Parks: How often do the committees meet?

A. The executive committee, with the auditing committee, meets on the 20th of each month.

Dr Eugene Foster: I will state, gentlemen, that I am the oldest member of the board of trustees, having served as a member for ten years, representing a membership on five boards of trustees. I want to say this: that the board of trustees has always acted as a board for the very best interests of the State and the institution it represented. At the first meeting of the newly created board of ten members, committees were formed, and their duties were just what they are now with the exception of the executive committee. Under the old policy every member was a committee of one to go into any department he might think proper.

Something has been said by the president about the secretaryship. It was always a star-chamber board up to January, 1898. I served the board as secretary for two years, freely. The work was arduous and I tendered my resignation, not feeling that it was right for one member of the board to do all the work. The board then fixed a salary of \$300.00 a year, offered me the place, and urged me to take it. The matter was referred to the Governor and At-

torney-General of the State as to whether it could be legally done. I have the correspondence at home on the subject in which they state it was perfectly legal. It was not \$75.00 a month, however. I also acted as secretary to the prudential committee, and that brought me here every month; often when I would not have come otherwise. Since that time Mr. Joseph has been acting as secretary, except at the quarterly meetings, by what authority, I do not know, the secretary simply recording the minutes on the book of minutes.

Now about the rules, gentlemen: This board has always been governed by rules. If you will read those rules, and compare them with these you will find that the best rules ever made were made by previous boards of trustees. These rules—nearly every one of them—were developed after long experience of some of the wisest and ablest men of the State. Under the new rules the executive committee makes the purchases for the institution. There has been some disagreement, but certainly no friction about the matter. I thought the old way of purchasing was best; other members disagreed with me, and I bow to their judgment.

Now the question of the superintendent's salary. I want to say that the matter was brought up a long time ago by an old member of the board, my impression is, by Dr. Hopkins, of Thomasville. He gets \$2,500, and can get no more, as it is made by special appropriation of the legislature. We gave him table expenses and services of servants.

There was always a carriage used by the superintendent, but not for him exclusively. If you will go back you will find that Dr. Green was superintendent when there was not one-fifth the number of patients that Dr. Powell has in charge. He got the same salary, and they allowed him \$2,000 as perquisites, and that has continued, because the board felt the inadequacy of the salary.

I do not think this board is entitled to any credit for any saving over any other board of trustees. They have all done their duty. You will find by reference to page 109 of the report of 1898, that six times out of nine the previous boards maintained the institution at less cost per capita per diem than the present board. As to whether this year will show a saving, I do not know.

You will find that in 1890 the per capita per diem was 31 42|100; in 1891, it was 32 8|100; in 1892, 32 33|100; in 1893, 31 95|100; in 1894, 32 42|100; in 1895, 32; in 1896, 32 52|100; in 1897, 33 11|100; and in 1898, 32 46|100.

Mr. Parks: That per capita each year includes the whole expenditure of the institution, including officers' salaries, etc.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does that compare with the cost of other institutions of like character?

A. I have not the book, but can get it for you, but it shows that this was the cheapest maintained institution of this character in America; I think you can say the whole world. We have absolutely no pay patients. A millionaire can send his wife or daughter, and she must be received here, and her support comes out of the State funds. I will state that relatives of patients are allowed to deposit funds with the steward to be expended for their individual benefit, with which extras are furnished them, and this private deposit account is sacredly kept by the steward of this institution.

I do not know what was said before the examining committee; I was not present, but I saw in the Constitution where a statement was made by one member of the board of trustees who received commissions on supplies. I do not know anything about it, and the statement was further credited to Mr. Joseph in the Constitution. The article

further stated that Mr. Joseph said that the board knew what he was doing. If those statements were made, gentlemen; if he stated that he accepted a commission, I am perfectly satisfied that the matter was wholly unknown to any other member of the board of trustees. If it was done it was an abuse of confidence, and if it is found out it should be published to the world, and if any member is guilty of it it should be known. My character is all that I have. I have practiced medicine for twenty-seven years. I have always believed that the legislature had no desire to do anything but what is right and proper. I felt considerably mortified about the thing, and did write to the chairman of the Senate and House committees, and called their attention to the fact that this committee was to report to the next session of the General Assembly. I wrote the letter deliberately, and would write it again under similar circumstances. I am equally certain that Mr. Carling knew nothing about it, and I am equally satisfied that Mr. Hunt knew nothing of it.

Mr. Parks: The executive committee, under the present rules and regulations are the purchasing agents of the institution?

Dr. Foster: Yes, sir. I believe that it takes long years of training and thorough knowledge of the value of the different articles to qualify a man for the position of purchasing agent of this institution. I believe that the proper person would be Mr. Carling to represent the board of trustees, and think he ought to be paid a salary to do the work. In my judgment, that would be the proper way to do the purchasing, assisted of course, by the steward and superintendent. Mr. Carling very wisely made this suggestion, that we have money enough to run a store-house, and that we could carry stock enough to run us from one quarter to another without the necessity of buying things in the interim.

When I called Mr. Carling's attention to the rule previously referred to, he stated to me that the construction of the rule was not what had been put upon it. The unfortunate part of that rule was, that it was in Mr. Joseph's handwriting, and I think Mr. Joseph honestly put it there, but it was in words that did not convey the meaning of the executive committee.

Mr. Joseph: In regard to the rule which was adopted by the executive committee, and which I reduced to writing, my understanding was just as it was given by Mr. Carling and Dr. Foster. Mr. Lamar came to town the following day, or the day after, with a list of articles that he wished to buy. He came to me, and I told him that I did not want him to come to me; that when he wanted anything to buy it, and I would approve it. The construction placed by me upon that resolution was exactly the same as that placed by the other members of the committee, and I declined to act upon the construction the steward put upon it.

In reference to the publication in the newspaper, I declined to enter into a newspaper war with my distinguished friend, Mr. Adams. The committee charged me with having received compensation other than my salary as trustee. I think, Mr. Bass, of Habersham, I think, that I was not the only one who received fees other than salary. There are other members of the committees who have received other monies than their salaries. I made no reflection upon anyone. I am a merchant, in the legitimate pursuit of selling goods. I never did a thing without first consulting some member of the board. I claim that I had a perfect right as a tax-payer and citizen of Georgia to sell goods to the State. I asked Col. Hunt, he being a lawyer, "If I succeed in furnishing samples and selling goods cheaper to the institution, do you think there is anything wrong in it?" He said, no, he did not. I went to the Governor of the

State, and asked if there was any impropriety in my selling goods to the State. He stated that he did not think there was. I do not think that I was fairly treated by the former committee. I asked to appear before them, and asked the privilege of asking one question, and that was, "Mr. Steward, why did you buy these articles of merchandise?" I think his reply was, "Because they were better."

In reference to that purchase, when we were closing out a lot of summer goods at far less than cost, I told Mr. Fowler to lay out these items, and if I see Mr. Lamar I will call his attention to them. We laid the goods out on the floor, and figured them down as low as we possibly could. Mr. Lamar came in, and I told him that I thought this was a lot of goods the asylum ought to buy, as I thought they could use them. He said he would let me know; that he would submit them to Mrs. Darnell, the Matron. The next morning I received a telephone message to send out the goods. I think Mr. Lamar was called in by the executive committee to verify my statement, and I think that was substantially his reply.

Dr. Foster: The board did not ratify that statement. As the purchase had been made we let the matter pass, but we notified Mr. Joseph that it must not happen again.

Mr. Copeland: Don't you think such a thing is liable to occur at any time transacting such a large amount of business?

Dr. Foster: I think it was a deliberate violation of the rules of the institution.

Mr. Hunt: I have been a member of the board for about eight years. For several years I acted as chairman of the prudential committee. Some five years ago Mr. Joseph was appointed on the board of trustees. Soon after coming on the board Mr. Joseph put in two or three bids, and they were passed upon, and I suggested to him after-

wards that I did not think it looked exactly right for a trustee to bid in his own name, whereupon he stopped putting in bids.

I have received fees, and they have been audited by the trustees. At one time Dr. Powell wrote me to come over and assist the county solicitor in the prosecution of two negroes, and stated that if the State did not pay my fee he would himself. I came, prosecuted the negroes, convicted them, and the State paid my fee. I have frequently drawn deeds or contracts, and they paid me for it. I do not understand that my duties require me to quit my business and do work for the State, and that I should not be paid for it. That is the view the trustees have taken of it prior to the last two years.

Mr. Copeland: I have heard this statement of this purchase in violation of a rule, and heard the explanation of it, and if I correctly understand what you gentlemen understand, it seems to be a waste of our time to investigate it, and I want to know if I correctly understand it. I understand you gentlemen to state that in that the State lost nothing, but is the gainer by it?

Dr. Foster: Mr. Lamar stated that there was nothing lost to the institution by the sale of goods referred to.

Mr. Carling. The steward stated that he bought them because they were cheaper, and that the State gained by them. I will state now emphatically that I know of no man making one cent out of the institution contrary to those rules except that one bid, and that was done without the knowledge of the other members of the committee.

I went before some of the committee in Atlanta, and asked to be heard. My reason was that I felt a little outraged at the article in the paper like Dr. Foster. I went before them, and stated that I knew nothing of anybody selling anything to this institution except that one bill of

goods, which was purchased during the interim between the meetings of the committee. We went right to work, and investigated the matter, and I told Mr. Joseph then that it was a direct violation of the rules. I was asked by Mr. Adams if I had not purchased some wagons in Macon at \$75.00 each, when they could have been purchased in Milledgeville cheaper. I replied, "No, sir, but Col. Hunt did, and I was present, and assume my part of the responsibility." I do not know why they did not ask about the mules. We paid for one pair of mules \$185.00; for the other two pair of mules, I think, \$480.00. I do not know anything about a mule, but Col. Hunt went there as judge of mules and wagons both. I do know something about wagons, but one of the board of trustees, Dr. Gaulden, said he had been told by a wagon man that he would not duplicate the wagons for the price. As to the purchases, Dr. Foster stated that he did not agree with the way purchases are made. I do think in all candor that seven men can do better in selecting out samples and passing on bids than any one man. I introduced a resolution, and if I am not mistaken, Dr. Foster requested me to withdraw it, that no item to the amount of \$5.00 be purchased except by competitive bids. My idea is that a public official has the eyes of everybody upon him, and he ought to have everything very straight. The bids are all opened together and then we go through the samples. Some of the things we do not understand. No one man can go in and tell the different qualities of calico, jeans, and groceries, and other articles purchased by the institution, but as a whole I think the committee makes a pretty good combination, and it takes the responsibility off of one man. If there has been any sale of any supplies made to this institution since I have been a member of the board I know nothing of it, except this one bill, and that was before there was an investigation,

and before we expected any investigation. I stated it must be stopped, and if there was any more of it it would not be paid for. When Mr. Hunt was directed to go to Macon to purchase mules, wagons, etc., the executive committee recommended that he be paid \$25.00 in that transaction, and I thought it a very reasonable charge. I would not have wasted that amount of time to do it, and I do not think Col. Hunt would have done so under other circumstances for that amount.

Dr. Foster: I would suggest that this committee take into consideration the advisability of recommending that an addition in compensation be made to those coming here every month. They have the management of everything, and they ought to receive double the compensation of the other members of the board. As to the auditing committee, I think he ought to be paid for the work out of the State Treasury, but I do not see the necessity of paying three men to do the clerical work which one man can attend to. It was the policy of the old board that the prudential committee receive \$10.00 a day, not for the time that each trustee served, but this wholly extraneous service. The full board makes the plans of the business, and this committee executes the work. The matter was brought to the attention of the Governor, and he stated that there was probably a great deal of merit in the question, but it would require legislative action. I do believe that the executive committee ought to stay here two days every month, for this reason, that while we have a capital corps of officers there are many things that ought to be looked after.

Dr. Dixon: If the committee will not need the members of the board of trustees some of them would like to be excused.

Mr. Copeland: That will depend upon the evidence

that we may take, but if we wish any of them we will send for them.

Board adjourned.

Mr. T. J. Carling appeared before committee. Being sworn testified as follows:

Mr. Copeland:

Q. What official position do you hold relative to the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. I am vice-president of the board of trustees, chairman of the executive committee, and also a member of the auditing committee.

Q. How long have you been a member of the board of trustees?

A. Since January, 1898.

Q. Do you remember the appropriation by the legislature for the year 1898?

A. It was \$290,000.

Q. Do you remember the appropriation for the year 1897?

A. It was \$280,000.

Q. As an officer of this institution can you inform the committee the most convenient way of getting at the vouchers showing the expenditure of the two sums of money you have just named?

A. No, sir. I could not tell for this reason. The bills and vouchers are in the custody of the steward. Monthly he submits them to the auditing committee for their approval, and I do not know what becomes of them after that.

Q. Who was steward during the year 1897?

A. I understand that Mr. L. J. Lamar was steward.

Q. Who was his successor?

A. Mr. C. H. Troutman.

Q. When did Mr. Troutman succeed Mr. Lamar?

A. On December 31st, 1898.

Q. Under the rules would not the vouchers, books, etc., of Mr. Lamar be turned over to Mr. Troutman?

A. They were ordered to be turned over to him.

Q. Can you inform us where we could find the books and vouchers that I have inquired about?

A. I could not say positively, but I think you can in the steward's office.

Q. Who would be the proper person or officer about the institution for us to call on for those books and vouchers?

A. Mr. Troutman, the steward.

Q. Where does he reside?

A. I think he resides here at the institution.

Q. Have you made any purchases or assisted in making any purchases for the institution since you have been a trustee?

A. Yes. I have assisted in making the great majority of the purchases.

Q. Can you give us the names and post-offices of persons from whom purchases were made by you, or purchases in which you assisted in making?

A. I could give you the names of a great many. I could give you the names of all of them. When I said the majority of purchases I want you to understand I meant by competitive bids.

Q. Please give the names and post-offices of persons from whom you have made or aided in making purchases for the institution.

A. I will say this: that at every letting of the contract every three months since I have been a member of the board of trustees I have attended and presided at the letting of all those contracts, and the contract book, which is kept by the secretary, will show the names and post-offices of the successful bidders.

Q. Will that book give the names and post-offices of persons from whom purchases were made?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Underwood:

Q. Can you give the committee a statement of why Mr. Lamar was discharged? Was there any charges preferred against him?

A. I know of no charges ever being made against Mr. Lamar. I do not know that he was discharged.

Q. I did not mean to say that. Permit me to ask you a few questions.

Q. Was there any complaint as to his efficiency as an officer?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the complaint against him, if any?

A. The only complaint that I know of, and that was not made as a charge against him, was that he criticised very much the actions of the board of trustees in every way—the change in business, and then there was considerable friction between him and the storekeeper. I went to Dr. Powell myself, and told him that I thought he ought to look on everybody here as his own family; that he ought to be the father to them all, and stop these little differences, and he told me that he would do it, and I think he did do it, and got Mr. Hunter and Mr. Lamar on friendly terms, but there seemed to be considerable clash between the storekeeper and the steward. There was a good deal of undercurrent going around that the steward was saying that the board of trustees did not know what they were about. But as to any direct charges there were no direct charges that I know of.

Q. Did he have any intimation that he would be displaced?

A. I think he did.

Q. What evidence have you that he knew that?

A. A letter that I received on September 28th, as follows:

“Mr. T. J. Carling, City.

“My Dear Sir:—If you can consistently give me any information in reference to the enclosed inquiry, will appreciate it and regard it as strictly confidential.

Very truly yours,

H. HORNE.”

“Sept. 26th, 1898.

“Mr. H. Horne, Macon, Ga.

“My Dear Brother:—It is rumored over here that there are to be some changes in the officers of the asylum, and that Mr. T. J. Carling knows something about it. Now if you can, I would like for you to talk with him in an indirect way, and find out what you can just what officers are likely to be changed. I understand that you and Mr. Carling are good friends; so perhaps you can accomplish what I want. Of course whatever you learn will be treated confidentially by me. The steward is one of my most intimate friends, and I am very anxious about him, and if his fences are down I want to see that they are put in shape so that he may work on the trustees. Let me hear as soon as you can.

Your brother,

JULIUS HORNE.”

This is my reason for believing that he had some intimation of a change. At this time I did not know there was any contemplation of a change while I knew there was some feeling against his actions. On the 20th of December, when the election was to take place on the 21st, Dr. Gaulden introduced me to Mr. Troutman, in Macon, and stated that he was an excellent man, a good bookkeeper, and that he

wanted my vote for steward. On the 21st the election took place and Mr. Troutman was elected.

Q. In your statement this morning you said that that one bid of Joseph's of two hundred and some odd dollars was the only instance that you knew of. Now you do not know but what he may have accepted commissions from other parties?

A. I know nothing of it. If I knew it I would have brought it to the attention of the board of trustees and condemned it.

Q. The only charge brought against any member of the board was that brought against Mr. Joseph?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge of where Mr. Joseph received either directly or indirectly commissions on sales made to the institution?

A. Not except in previous years before I was connected with the institution. The object of this rule was more especially to shut him off. He had promised Dr. Dixon that if he would put him on that committee that he would introduce that resolution, but he did not introduce it; I introduced it, and it was as follows:

"No trustee or any of the officers created by them, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or sale of any supplies to the institution."

There were some employees who sold, and sold after the rule was put in force. Sometime after the rule was formulated, Mr. Lamar called my attention to the fact that he did not understand until a few days previous that this debarred him from buying milk from the officers or employees, and he had been buying milk from the assistant steward, and I stated, "Now, Mr. Lamar, Mr. Hollinshead has these cows over at his house, and it would be hard to

cut him off. Let him go on until the 1st of the month, and let him dispose of his cows or make other arrangements.

Q. Since the rule was adopted, in May, 1898, the only instance that you have that Mr. Joseph sold anything to the State was that one instance?

A. Yes, that one instance.

Q. In awarding contracts you have sealed bids?

A. Yes.

Q. And you award them to the lowest bidder?

A. Not always. We get the best goods for the least money. The lowest and best bidder. I want to call your attention to another fact. In one instance there was a sugar contract awarded; a bid from a New Orleans house was 5.74, that was a Louisiana concern, and the bid of a Georgia concern was 5.75. It amounted to \$1.16 on the 16,000 lbs. of sugar. We awarded the contract to the Georgia man, as under the circumstances we considered him the best bidder he being a tax-payer.

Q. In the purchase of dry goods have you a merchant who passes upon the quality of the samples offered with the bids?

A. No, sir. We all examine the bids. The storekeeper, the steward, Col. Hunt, Mr. Joseph, Dr. Foster and myself. We have no particular one to pass on the quality.

Q. You spoke awhile ago of the purchase of some mules and wagons. Was that under a competitive bid?

A. No, sir. When they decided not to pay the dummy line \$4,000 a year, which was asked to carry the freight, the board passed a resolution appointing a committee of three to purchase wagons, mules, and harness. That committee was composed of Col. Hunt, Mr. Joseph, and myself, appointed in full board meeting. Mr. Joseph did not come to Macon to see about the purchase of mules, and there was no one present save Mr. Hunt and myself. We went to

different wagon dealers and different stock dealers, and purchased from the lowest and best bidder.

Q. You confined yourselves in that to the city of Macon.

A. Yes. That was the resolution.

Q. How many wagons did you purchase?

A. Three two-horse wagons.

Q. What make of wagons?

A. The manufacturer, W. H. Schatzman, a resident of Macon.

Q. What was the price paid for them?

A. \$75.00 each.

Q. How many mules?

A. Six.

Q. What did you pay for the six mules?

A. One pair of mules cost, I think, \$175.00 or \$180.00. The other two pair were bought from a different man at \$460.00 or \$470.00.

Q. When was this purchase made?

A. Sometime in March, 1898, I think.

Q. Do you know within the last two years, or since January, 1897, of any other purchases having been made for the institution not under competitive bids?

A. Yes, quite a number. The books will show. It is a matter of record. That was one great complaint that I had with Mr. Lamar. I thought everything should be purchased by competitive bids. The books show all the purchases, and show whether it is under private purchase or competitive bidding. The reason I cannot enumerate them I find when I come over on the 20th of the month quite a number of bids. We have money enough to our credit, and a storehouse to keep the goods in, and we might just as well have the goods in the storehouse as the money in the bank, and then we would get the benefit of this competition.

Q. Who were the six mules purchased from?

A. Four from Waterman & Co., and two from Hicks & Co.

Q. Have there been any mules purchased this year?

A. Yes. Mules were purchased last week; two, I believe, was the number.

Q. Who purchased those mules?

A. Colonel Hunt purchased them. We get recommendations at the board meetings and executive committee meetings from the superintendent as to what is necessary for the institution, and we ask his reasons why it is necessary to get this thing or that thing. He recommended the purchase of another pair of mules because we are working on the avenue, and he wanted a pair of mules for the farm, so he could take some of the mules from the farm to put on the road work. This was referred to Colonel Hunt, and he purchased them from a gentleman right at the front door.

Q. Since you have been on the board and as chairman of the executive committee have you known of anything being purchased by any of the officers that was not necessary?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any instance where an unreasonable price was paid for anything by any officer of the institution?

A. No, sir.

Mr. C. H. Troutman, Steward Georgia State Sanitarium, appeared before the committee, and being sworn stated as follows:

Q. What official relation, if any, do you bear to this institution?

A. I am steward.

Q. How long have you held that position?

A. Since January 1, 1899.

Q. You succeeded Mr. Lamar?

A. Yes, Mr. L. J. Lamar.

Q. Did he turn over to you the books, and vouchers, and other papers and records of his official conduct and administration?

A. No, sir. He only turned over to me a receipt for the money he had deposited in the bank for patients' fund and petty cash. I gave him my receipt for the money on deposit. The books, etc., I suppose, are in the office, but he did not show them to me, or make any explanation of them.

Q. In your opinion are the vouchers and books of his administration in your office?

A. I think they are. I have never examined them all. Of course I had to examine his books, but so far as the vouchers are concerned, I have never examined them. Mr. Lamar turned the office over to me in a very few minutes. He stated that he had a very sick brother in Milledgeville, and wanted to get back to him, and did not take long to turn things over.

Q. In what office at the Georgia State Sanatorium are the records showing the expenditures of the institution?

A. They are in the steward's office, I think. They ought to be there. They are there from the 1st of January, and there is a general statement filed in the superintendent's office.

Q. Can you furnish to this committee books, vouchers, stubs, checks, and other evidence showing all the expenditures for the years 1897 and 1898?

A. I do not know whether I can or not. They may be in my office, and they may be stored away upstairs.

The witness, Troutman, having stated to the committee that he was not familiar with the administration of his office prior to December, 1898, further examination of this witness was discontinued for the purpose of examining the former steward, Lamar, to secure the information originally sought from Mr. Troutman.

Mr. George Adams, Eatonton, Ga., appeared before Committee and being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. You notified some members of the committee that you were in possession or had knowledge of some facts relative to the former conduct of the Georgia State Sanitarium. You will please proceed in your own words, and state any facts relative to the matter of which you have knowledge.

A. I am here because I was chairman of the sub-committee of the joint Senate and House Committee that visited this institution last December, I think it was, of which sub-committees were appointed to inquire into each department. I was made chairman of the sub-committee to examine the steward's department, which includes the purchase of supplies. I had understood that my presence would be desired before the committee, and as this was a convenient time of the week for me to come, and as I was apprehensive that I could not come later during the week, I came down at this time.

It might be well for me to state to the committee that most of what I have to say will be in writing, in order that it may be more correct.

(Following is transcript of written statement made by witness, George Adams, to Special Investigating Committee, and read by him to them:)

During the last session of the legislature, the joint House and Senate Committee on the State Sanitarium, visited the Sanitarium for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on it. Sub-committees were appointed, and I had the honor to be made chairman of the sub-committee to examine into and report on the steward's department. This sub-committee found some irregularities on the part of one of the trustees, Mr. A. Joseph, and it so reported. The substance of its report may be found in the report of the joint com-

mittee to the General Assembly, beginning on page 369 of the House journal, and page 748 of the Senate journal for the session of 1898, but that report does not go into detail, and for the information and convenience of the present special committee of investigation, and in justice to the said sub-committee, I will give a statement of the facts upon which it was based, so far as the steward's department was concerned.

By reference to the Code of 1895, the committee found that section 3010 said: "Without the express consent of the principal, after a full knowledge of all the facts, an agent employed to sell cannot be himself the buyer, and an agent to buy cannot be himself the seller." The committee took the position that this applied to all persons and officers whose duties were of a fiduciary character. It therefore applied to the trustees of the Sanitarium, and the committee proceeded to inquire whether or not it had been violated by them, or any one of them. I found that it had been violated by trustee Joseph, both directly and indirectly. In part substantiation of this, I ask your consideration of the following items and facts as brought out before the committee, said items and facts having reference to dates between September 16th, 1895, September 15th, 1897, inclusive:

1. On September 16th, 1895, a bid of Sonneborn & Co., of Baltimore, on clothing and blankets, \$6,630.00, was accepted. It was on the stationery of Sonneborn & Co., but in A. Joseph's writing. Mr. Joseph admitted before the committee that it was his writing. He also admitted before the committee that he got a net profit out of it of about five per cent. It was testified before the committee by P. J. Cline, that Sonneborn & Co. dealt exclusively in clothing, whereas, about one-half of the bid was on blankets. It was testified before the committee by the steward that a receipt for part payment of said bill showed that the

amount of said payment was placed by Sonneborn & Co. to the credit of Wolff & Happ, of Macon, for whom Mr. Joseph admitted before the committee that he was agent.

2. On September 16th, 1896, A. Joseph submitted in his own name a bid on blankets, coats, vests, shoes, jeans, thread, \$2,212.72. On objection to a trustee bidding, Mr. Joseph, who was present as a member of the purchasing committee, ran a pencil line through his name, and substituted the firm name of Dannenberg & Co., of Macon, and the bid was accepted. Mr. Joseph testified before the committee that ten per cent. would cover his profits on this transaction.

3. On December 17th, 1896, a bid of Dannenberg & Co., of Macon, \$318.38, was accepted. It was on the printed stationery of A. Joseph, and in his handwriting, but the printed part of one of Dannenberg & Co.'s bills had been pasted over the printed part of Joseph's. Mr. Joseph testified before the committee that he wrote the bid and pasted the printed part of Dannenberg & Co.'s bill over his own on account of the very close and friendly relations between him and Dannenberg & Co.

4. On September 15th, 1897, a bid of Dannenberg & Co., of Macon, \$2,036.50, was made and accepted. It was in A. Joseph's handwriting. Mr. Joseph testified before the committee that he wrote and submitted the bid, and that it was a similar case to the one just referred to.

All of these bills were examined in the original by the committee.

In the printed by-laws, rules, and regulations as adopted by the trustees, the committee found the following, adopted on or previous to May 1, 1898. "Section 7 No trustee, or any of the officers created by them, shall be interested directly or indirectly, in any contract or sale of any supplies to the institution." The sub-committee took the view that so far as the illegality of a fiduciary officer selling to the

institution was concerned, this rule was superfluous. In other words, that such selling was illegal without that rule, which was probably to call attention to the law on the subject. It is now referred to, because trustee Joseph testified before the committee that he had not submitted any bids since the adoption of that rule, except one instance, on the order of the steward. But the records show that on May 5th, 1898, A. Joseph sold to the Sanitarium, calico, \$43.26, and that on August 31st, 1898, he sold to it shoes to the amount of \$148.08. These dates and items may be found in the annual report of the trustees for the fiscal year, September 1, 1897, to September 1, 1898, pages 75 and 76. On September 22, 1898, a bid of \$2,423.40 was made by J. R. Fried & Co., of Macon, and accepted, and it was testified before the committee that some of the samples accompanying it came from the store of A. Joseph, in Milledgeville. Mr. Joseph testified before the committee that he sent the samples from his store, and that he was acting as agent for J. R. Fried & Co., of Macon, who, at that time, practically owned his business in Milledgeville.

The goods which Mr. Joseph testified as having sold to the Sanitarium since the adoption of the rule, quoted on the order of the steward, were sold September 10, 1898 and September 14, 1898, aggregating \$240.44. As stated, Mr. Joseph testified that he sold these goods on the order of the steward. The steward testified before the committee that he did not understand it, and that he had no such authority or power to give such an order. It was an emergency purchase, that is, made between the meetings of the purchasing committee. By reference to the printed rules, the committee found that up to May 1, 1898 (see rules page 3), all matters of outlay or expense were decided by the executive (purchasing) committee, "except" quoting from the rules, "in emergency cases, when authority may be delega-

ted to the superintendent or steward by the president of the board of trustees or chairman of executive committee." But after May 1, 1898, and before the dates of the emergency purchases mentioned and particularized, the following resolution was adopted by the executive committee:

"Resolved, That all matters of purchase during the interim of executive committee meetings, which are necessary and urgent, be referred to trustee Joseph for direction and purchase."

The steward showed up the typewritten copy of this resolution, which had been served on him by the secretary, as required. He did this in corroboration of his statement, that he had no authority or power to give an order for the goods, purchased September 10, 1898, and September 14, 1898. In the opinion of the committee, the resolution showed that trustee Joseph alone had the direction and purchase of them, and that whether he purchased them (from himself) on the order of the steward or not, he violated section 3010 of the Code of 1895.

The bills for all these purchases were examined by the committee.

As already stated, Mr. Joseph admitted before the committee having directly and indirectly sold goods to the Sanitarium while acting as one of its trustees, and if further evidence on this line is requested, I can furnish his written statement over his signature, that he did. He testified that he was ignorant of the existence of the law contained in section 3010 of the Code of 1895, that he did not request or obtain consent to bid and to receive awards, that he had the right to do so, and that his bids were competitive, and the Sanitarium lost nothing by their acceptance. The committee, however, from the records, and the testimony, felt it its duty to the State to condemn such practices, and to ask the appointment of a special joint committee to make further and wider investigation, and in this action, so far as it

relates to Mr. Joseph, it was the more pronounced because trustee Joseph was shown not only to have made bids and received awards, but the records show that he was added to the purchasing committee prior to September 1, 1898, and was on the purchasing committee as far back as September 16, 1896, and was chairman of the auditing committee.

Mr. Adams submitted the following letter at the request of the committee:

(Copy of Letter.)

“ MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., December 30th, 1898.

“I. H. Adams, Esq., Eatonton.

“Dear Hud:—The long and warm friendship which has always existed between us, prompts me to ask your indulgence. For some unaccountable reason, Mr. Geo. W. Adams (who I learn, is your brother), has seen fit to pursue me in a matter connected with the management of the State asylum. I am sure that if he would permit me to explain to him the transactions with which he finds fault, I could easily convince him of his error. I have committed no wrong. In my capacity, as merchant, I have often been a competitor to furnish supplies to the institution. It was a matter open and above board, known to the chairman of the prudential committee, and many, if not all, of the trustees. *That is all.* Other members of the board often have received fees—such as attorney’s fees and other services, other than their salary. I would like, if you can arrange for me, an interview with your brother, so that I can, in a friendly way, show him that he is doing me an injustice. I am satisfied that he can have no personal reason for his unfriendly manner, and therefore, appeal to your friendship to help me to convince him. I beg to refer to my

friends, Dr. R. B. Nisbet, Hon. W. F. Jenkins, Thos. G. Lawson, and others, in your community.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ADOLPH JOSEPH."

Q. Where did you get the letter you have just had the stenographer to identify?

A. It was handed to me by my brother, Capt. I. H. Adams.

Q. Do you identify the handwriting?

A. It is on Mr. Joseph's office stationery, and in the same handwriting as the bids were in.

Q. You state that you wish to make a statement as to this matter; you can now make your statement.

A. The first statement I want to make, is in reference to that letter. I think that without a statement from me, it would be misleading in some things. In the first place, I have not pursued Mr. Joseph. I came here as a member of the legislature, on a committee to examine into this institution last fall. I was put on a committee that had to deal directly with the board of trustees. I knew there was such a man as Mr. A. Joseph, who lived in Milledgeville. I had never seen him before. That was all that I knew about the man. I had no friendly feeling toward, nor any unfriendly feeling, no prejudices or objections, either one way or the other.

I found these irregularities on record, and they were so proved and admitted, and as chairman of the sub-committee, I so reported back to the full committee. If this is persecution of Mr. Joseph, or pursuing him, as he phrases it, then I have persecuted him. He refers to Mr. Nesbit and Judge Jenkins and Judge Lawson, in the latter part of his letter. The intention of course, is to create the impression that they indorse his course in this matter, but I wish to say

from my personal knowledge, that they condemn it very severely. I have heard them openly condemn it.

Q. Is there any other fact or facts relative to the institution that you know? If so, state them.

A. I wish to call the attention of this committee to some items in connection with this Joseph matter, which the sub-committee did not have time to refer to or ask him about.

Q. Does the report of the sub-committee to the legislature show what witnesses you had before the committee?

A. No sir. We had Mr. Joseph, Mr. Cline, and one or two others, but the committee depended mainly on the records of the office.

Dr. T O Powell appeared before committee and testified as follows:

You all know I am a subordinate officer of the trustees. I know nothing of the matter of my own knowledge, though I have heard a good deal. Any information that you may desire as to the expenditures of the institution will be shown by the reports, vouchers, and accounts in the steward's office. The former steward can place his hands on anything that you may desire.

Q. Have you heard anything, that in your judgment, we could take hold of and ferret out that would be to the interest of the State or the institution, or both?

A. I have heard this much: I saw it in print that one of the trustees admitted that he got a commission on goods sold by other parties. As to the truth of this, I cannot say. I knew that he was trading with the institution, but I did not know that he was getting a commission.

Q. You have no other or further facts than we have derived from that other committee?

A. No, sir. The only man that is fully capable of giving you a full account of the matter is Mr. Lamar.

Q. I understand there has been a change in the manner of purchasing. When was that change made?

A. Sometime in May, 1898. Prior to that date, the steward was the purchasing and disbursing agent. He was perfectly familiar with the duties and requirements of the office. He had been, prior to his connection with the institution, at various times, a dry goods, grocery, and hardware merchant. Some members of the board of trustees were usually present when contracts were let. I was very frequently there myself, but I did not feel capable of buying calico, or anything of the kind. The matter was left almost entirely by the trustees to Mr. Lamar.

Q. What additional perquisites do you get besides your salary?

A. I get \$2,500.00, my board and lodging, and for wife and daughter. I get the use of the carriage, but frequently the carriage is used for the benefit of the institution. That was the salary when I came here thirty-three years ago, when there was only three or four hundred patients, when Dr. Green was superintendent, only he had thirteen in his family, and they were all furnished board and lodging. There has been no increase since that time. I have never asked for an increase of salary to trustees or General Assembly. There has been no change in the salary since about the foundation of the institution.

Q. When was the present board of trustees appointed?

A. The present board of trustees was appointed December 31st, 1897.

Q. How long have the respective members served?

A. Dr. Eugene Foster has been on the board ever since December, 1889, when the number of trustees was increased to ten. Mr. T. M. Hunt was appointed in October, 1893, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Hall. Dr. Jas. P. Walker was appointed in December, 1893; Mr. A. Joseph, in December, 1894; Dr. E. E. Dixon, Dr. R. A. Mallory, and Dr. N. S. Walker, in December, 1895, and

Mr. T. J. Carling, Dr. S. S. Gaulden, and Dr. H. J. Smith in December, 1897

Q. How many employees are there on the pay-rolls of the institution at this time?

A. About 400.

Q. How many inmates?

A. There are 821 white males, 920 white females, 352 colored males, and 362 colored females, making a total number in the institution at this time of 2,455 patients.

I give below the yearly cost per capita of maintaining patients in eighty insane asylums, for the year 1887 This table shows that the State Sanitarium of Georgia is the most economically managed institution of its character in the United States:

STATE.	Where Located.	No. of Patients.	Per Capita.
Alabama ..	Tuscaloosa. ..	555	\$ 156 43
Arkansas ..	Little Rock ..	245	198 75
California ..	Napa ..	1,269	149 65
California ..	Stockton ..	1,449	135 69
Connecticut ..	" Hartford Retreat "	136	520 00
Connecticut ..	Middleton ..	946	177 48
District of Columbia	1,173	274 71
Georgia. ..	Milledgeville ..	1,179	135 36
Iowa ..	Mt. Pleasant. ..	488	190 53
Iowa ..	Independence ..	633	212 82
Illinois	Anna ..	576	178 10
Illinois ..	Jacksonville ..	629	178 73
Illinois ..	Kankakee. ..	514	200 49
Illinois ..	Chicago.	437	202 10
Illinois ..	Elgin ..	525	207 39
Indiana ..	Indianapolis ..	1,421	175 88
Kansas ..	Asawatomie ..	424	234 56
Kansas	Topeka ..	128	274 38
Kentucky ..	Anchorage ..	553	220 44
Kentucky ..	Hopkinsville ..	564	151 46
Kentucky ..	Lexington ..	583	224 20
Louisiana ..	Jackson ..	597	166 10
Maine ..	Augusta ..	506	224 31
Massachusetts ..	Worcester (chronic) ..	391	155 48
Massachusetts ..	Worcester (acute)	765	205 15
Massachusetts ..	Danvers.....	705	196 32
Massachusetts ..	Taunton ..	659	180 65
Massachusetts ..	North Hampton. ..	476	166 48
Massachusetts ..	Boston (McLean Asylum) ..	166	849 53
Massachusetts ..	Boston ..	212	277 68
Maryland ..	Catonsville ..	400	233 97
Michigan ..	Kalamazoo ..	782	219 44
Michigan ..	Pontiac ..	652	214 60
Minnesota ..	St. Peter's ..	693	199 59
Minnesota ..	Rochester ..	350	178 88
Mississippi ..	Jackson ..	428	138 45
Missouri ..	Fulton ..	503	235 51
Missouri ..	St Joseph ..	266	205 28
Missouri ..	St. Louis ..	518	156 62
Nebraska ..	Lincoln ..	172	162 32
New Hampshire ..	Concord ..	322	264 20
New Jersey ..	Trenton. ...	654	229 87
New Jersey ..	Morristown ..	790	257 92
New York ..	Auburn (criminal) ..	166	180 90
New York ..	Buffalo ..	365	298 89
New York ..	Middletown (Homœopath) ..	329	385 94
New York ..	Flatbush.	820
New York ..	Willard ..	1,835	150 27
New York ..	Utica ..	585	301 58
New York ..	Bloomingtondale ..	256	758 33

STATE.	Where Located.	No. of Patients.	Per Capita.
New York	Poughkeepsie	350	332 80
North Carolina.	Raleigh	254	217 80
North Carolina.	Morganton.	182	215 00
North Carolina.	Goldsboro	133	158 61
Ohio	Carthage	712	140 43
Ohio	Cleveland.	633	168 64
Ohio	Athens	628	167 44
Ohio	Dayton	607	185 70
Ohio	Columbus.	950	189 02
Ohio	Newburgh	300	224 64
Oregon	Salem	403	158 50
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	364	479 07
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia (Friends)	104	799 05
Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	522	223 69
Pennsylvania	Norristown	1,226	198 58
Pennsylvania	Warren	642	202 39
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	431	230 57
Pennsylvania	Dannville	367	240 83
Pennsylvania	Dixmont.	510	430 19
Rhode Island	Providence	189	430 19
South Carolina.	Columbia	630	146 96
Tennessee.	Nashville	400	178 06
Texas	Austin.	524	251 49
Utah	Puro City	51	562 75
Vermont	Brattleboro	443	198 75
Virginia	Petersburg (colored)	433	113 69
Virginia	Williamsburg	434	187 92
Virginia	Staunton	637	139 98
West Virginia.	Weston	631	115 44
Wisconsin.	Winnebago	631	166 17
Wisconsin.	Milwaukee.	523	180 13

Mr. L. J. Lamar appeared before committee; being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Have you ever held any official position at the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. Yes.

Q. What position did you hold, and how long, and when did you cease to do so?

A. I have been the assistant steward, I have been the treasurer, and I have been the steward of this institution. I was the assistant steward from February, 1883, to November, 1885. Judge Hammond died in November, 1885, and I succeeded him as steward. I was steward from that time until November 1st, 1888, when Colonel Humber came in as steward. I was treasurer then from November, 1888, until June 1st, 1890, Colonel Humber having resigned, the trustees asked me to accept the position as steward, and I came back. I then continued in office as steward until December 31st, 1898.

Q. Do you know of a trustee by the name of Joseph?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long has he been trustee?

A. I do not know, exactly, but think he was appointed in the fall of 1895. He succeeded Colonel Huff, of Bibb county.

Q. Do you know of any transaction, such as the sale of goods, or property, that Mr. Joseph made to this institution, either directly for himself, or as agent for other people?

A. Yes.

Q. The purpose of this question is to develop as evidence, your entire knowledge of his transactions along that line. You have access to the papers, and we want all information you can give us from them.

A. I can state this, gentlemen: In September, 1895, Mr. Joseph was present at the awarding of contracts, and who-

ever the chairman of the prudential committee was, was also present; I think it was Colonel Hunt. The rule required that all bids should be opened in the presence of the chairman of the prudential committee, the superintendent, and the steward, and the awards made. I cannot say whether Mr. Joseph was on the prudential committee at that time, or not, but he was present and aided in awarding the contracts. The contracts awarded that day were payable one-third each, November 5th, December 5th, and January 5th, 1896. When I made a remittance to Henry Sonneborn & Co., of Baltimore, for one-third the amount due, that remittance was made promptly on November 5th. It was a rule of the board, and it was my custom to be prompt in the remittance of contracts. When I got a receipt for the amount, the receipt was written, "Received of L. J. Lamar, steward, for account of Wolff & Happ."

Q. Who is Wolff & Happ, and where do they reside?

A. They live in Bibb county, and were doing business in Macon, Ga. I made it a rule during my term of office to keep nothing from the superintendent. I went into his office, and showed him the receipt. The second receipt and the third receipt came in the same way. That was the first thing, gentlemen, that aroused my suspicion. I never have charged Mr. Joseph, directly, or anybody else, with having made a cent out of the sale.

Q. Where did this firm, to whom you made the remittances live—their place of business?

A. They were in Baltimore. The Rev. Mr. White, now of Gainesville, was chaplain of the institution at that time. He was out here that day, and being an officer of the institution, he was in the store-room while the awards were being made. When I got back to town Mr. Cline, one of the merchants who had put in a bid, asked me, "What did I get?", and I told him. He said, "The Rev. Mr. White told me that Henry Sonneborn & Co., of Baltimore, got the

blankets?" I told him that they got the bulk of them. "Why," he says, "they are a clothing house, and never sold any blankets in their life."

The records of the institution show that Mr. Joseph was one of the prudential committee, whose business it was to receive and award bids for goods for the institution, having been appointed April 26th, 1895, and the records further show that he was a member of that committee on September 25th, 1895.

Q. I have a paper furnished from the office of the steward of this institution, showing a bid made September 15th, 1895 from Mr. Joseph, for various articles. Do you remember as a fact, that Mr. Joseph then made this bid?

A. Yes, sir, I will swear to his handwriting.

Q. Was this bid accepted?

A. Yes, sir. He received

6,000 yds sheeting, at .0478, amounting to.	286 80
3,000 yds Calico at .0496.	148 80
250 pr Brogans at 1.12½	281 25
250 pr Shoes at .95	237 50
48 lbs Ball Thread at .18½	8 88
150 doz Coats' Thread at 4101	61 51
6 g.gr. Shoe lacers at .55	3 30
12 g.gr. Buttons at .85	10 20
200 pr Slippers at .90.	180 00
150 pr Slippers at .85	127 50
	<hr/>
	1,345 74
Excess of award.	42 43
	<hr/>
Total	1,388 17

Q. Do you know of any other bids awarded to Mr. Joseph while he was trustee?

A. Yes, sir. Each quarter will show what was awarded to him.

Q. Then call them out so the stenographer can take them down.

A. This bid is in the handwriting of Mr. Joseph, but purports to be submitted by H. Sonneborn & Co.

(Witness also states that Mr. Joseph stated in his presence the latter part of last year, that he made this bid as agent for H. Sonneborn & Co.)

Q. Was this bid accepted?

A. Yes sir; certain items of it were, which were as follows:

100 coats at 1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$.	192 50
100 coats at 1.98.	198 00
100 coats at 2.05	205 00
100 coats at 2.15	215 00
100 coats at 2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 50
100 coats at 1.98	198 00
100 coats at 1.85	185 00
100 coats at 2.05	205 00
300 vests at .73.	219 00
100 vest at 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 50
100 vests at 78.	78 00
100 pr blankets at 2.25	225 00
100 pr blankets at 2.50.	250 00
500 pr blankets at .95	475 00
300 pr blankets at 1.50	450 00
300 pr blankets at 1.65	495 00
200 pr blankets at 1.90	380 00
500 pr blankets at 1.10	550 00
100 pr blankets at 2.60	260 00
300 pr blankets at 1.25	375 00
240 pr blankets at 1.25	300 00

350 pr blankets at 1.50	525 00
200 pr blankets at 1.80.	360 00
	<hr/>
	6,630 50
Of which he failed to deliver	. 612 63
	<hr/>
Total ..	6,017 87

Q. Did you ever hear Mr. Joseph say whether he received a commission on this, or not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you hear him?

A. When the committee was here last November.

Q. Did he say how much commission?

A. Yes sir; he told me he received five per cent.

Q. Did you ever hear him say that he received commissions on any other sales?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Lamar, please state all bids and sales made to this institution by Mr. Joseph, while he was trustee, and furnish each one as you have the two foregoing, and if you know of your own knowledge, or ever heard Mr. Joseph say, whether he made a commission on any of them, state what he said, and from whom he got the goods in each instance.

A. On December 16th, 1895, Mr. Joseph was awarded the contract on bid in his own handwriting, and in his own name, for the following:

3,000 yds prints at .0545	163 50
125 pr shoes at .97½.	121 88
100 pr shoes at 1.05.	105 00
	<hr/>
	390 38
He furnished in excess.	3 90
	<hr/>
Total	394 28

March 20th, 1896.

10 doz hats at 4.25	.	42 50
150 doz Coats' spool cotton at .41		61 50
2 g.gr buttons at 1.35	. ..	2 70
		<hr/>
		106 70
He furnished in excess.	.	11 16
		<hr/>
Total	.	117 86

June 19th, 1896.

150 doz Coats' cotton at .4101.		61 51
36 lbs ball thread at .18		6 40
		<hr/>
Total	.	67 99

September 16th, 1896.

On this occasion Mr. Hunt was chairman of the prudential committee. Mr. Joseph put in a bid in his own name, and Mr. Hunt declined to take it, and said, "Mr. Joseph. I do not think it right for you, being a trustee, to bid on these things." Mr. Joseph then took the bid, run a line through his own name, and wrote the name of the Dannenberg Co. above it in pencil. I saw him do this.

Q. Where do the Dannenberg Company transact business?

A. In Macon.

This is the award made him on that date, under the name of the Dannenberg Co.:

1,000 yds Jeans at .18.	180 00
100 Coats at 1.50	150 00
100 Coats at 2.15	215 00
1,000 yds Jeans at .15	150 00

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1899.

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100 Vests at 75	75 00
12 doz Undershirts at 3.00.	: 36 00
12 doz Undershirts at 3.36.	40 32
300 Blankets at .95	285 00
200 Blankets at 1.90.	.. 380 00
200 Blankets at 1.55	310 00
100 Blankets at 1.35	135 00
5 doz Hats at 5.40.	.. 27 00
5 doz Hats at 7.20	36 00
250 pr Shoes at .90	225 00
48 lbs Ball Thread at .17½.	8 42
	<hr/> 2,212 72
He furnished an excess.	131 21
	<hr/> 2,343 93
Total	

December 17th, 1896.

I find that he bids as A. Joseph, agent, but nothing was awarded to him.

March 19th, 1897

I submit a bid from The Dannenberg Co., which is in Mr. Joseph's handwriting, and he has admitted this to be true:

100 Coats at .48	48 00
50 Vests at .60.	30 00
5 doz Hats at 6.00	30 00
5 doz Hats at 5.76.	28 80
	<hr/> 136 80
A deficit of	1 00
	<hr/> 135 80
Total ..	

June 21st, 1897

Mr. Joseph bid in his name as agent. The bid is in his own handwriting:

He was awarded:

36 lbs Ball Thread at .16	...	5 76
100 pr Shoes at 1.25		125 00
		<hr/>
		130 76
He furnished an excess of		75 00
		<hr/>
Total ..		205 76

September 15th, 1897.

The bid is in Mr. Joseph's handwriting, and in the name of The Dannenberg Co., of Macon, Ga.:

1,000 vds Jeans at .16.	160 00
100 Coats at 1.50	150 00
100 Vests at .85	85 00
100 Vests at .65 .	65 00
300 pr Blankets at .98.	. 294 00
100 pr Blankets at 1.35	135 00
100 pr Blankets at 2.00	200 00
100 pr Blankets at 1.35	135 00
100 pr Blankets at 1.55	155 00
100 pr Blankets at 1.85	185 00
5 doz Hats at 8.50.	42 50
5 doz Hats at 12.00.	60 00
5 doz Hats at 8.00	40 00
300 pr Brogans at 1.10	330 00
	<hr/>
	2,036 50
Furnished in excess.	174 51
	<hr/>
Total	2,211 01

September 20th, 1898.

Bid in the name of J. R. Fried & Co., no name signed to bid, but the figures are in Mr. Joseph's handwriting:

3,500 yds Checks at .0557 $\frac{1}{2}$.	195 12
3,500 yds Drilling at 4 1-8.	144 37
250 Coats at 1.40	330 00
33 doz Undershirts at 3.00	99 00
500 pr Blankets at .92	460 00
250 pr Blankets at 1.50	375 00
250 pr Blankets at 3.00	750 00
100 doz half-hose at .50	50 00
	<hr/>
	2,423 49
Furnished in excess.	187 56
	<hr/>
Total	2,611 65

The following goods were bought from Mr. A. Joseph, a member of the board of trustees, not under competitive bids:

February 5th, 1895	182 56
March 6th, 1895.	39 95
April 5th, 1895	32 50
May 9th, 1895	39 13
June 5th, 1895 .	205 68
July 6th, 1895	115 25
August 5th, 1895	4 50
September 9th, 1895 .	598 30
October 5th, 1895	161 98
November 7th, 1895	589 00
December 6th, 1895	180 24
December 21st, 1895, cotton at 7 7-8	374 29
January 4th, 1896.	160 39

March 5th, 1896, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker	575	51
May 7th, 1896, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker	72	70
June 5th, 1896, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker	267	25
July 6th, 1896, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker	22	46
August 5th, 1896, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker	81	99
September 5th, 1896, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker	362	60
November 2d, 1896, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker	158	41
December 5th, 1896, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker	242	39
January 5th, 1897, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker	203	90
January 14th, 1897, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker	12	63
March 5th, 1897, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker	405	00

April 20th, 1897, examined and approved by auditing committee, consisting of A. Joseph, T. M. Hunt, and N. S. Walker 384 18

I think I can explain why the approval of bills was stopped at this time. The Governor objected to the stamp being used; required that they put it in writing, and after that instead of approving each one of these bills, they would check up the books, and approve the book in their own handwriting, and Mr. Joseph's name appears upon the book as one of the examining and auditing committee in the following instances:

June 5th, 1897	215 50
July 5th, 1897, approved by Joseph alone. . .	42 54
August 5th, 1897, approved by Col. Hunt and Dr. Walker	408 04

September 4th, 1897, approved by Dr. Walker, Dr. Dixon, Col. Hunt and Mr. Joseph.	45 00
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This closed the fiscal year, but the vouchers were checked up for the year, and approved by Col. Hunt, Dr. Dixon, Mr. Joseph, and Dr. Walker.

October 26th, 1897, approved by Dr. Walker and Col. Hunt	14 13
November 9th, 1897, approved by Dr. Walker and Col. Hunt. . .	359 35
January 8th, 1898, approved by Dr. Walker, and Col. Hunt	135 50
January 31st, 1898, approved by Dr. Walker and Mr. Joseph	2 50
February 5th, 1898, approved by Dr. Walker and Mr. Joseph . .	5 40
March 5th, 1898, approved by Mr. Carling, Dr. Walker and Mr. Joseph. .	27 63
March 23d, 1898, approved by Mr. Carling and Mr. Joseph	72 00

April 4th, 1898, approved by Mr. Carling and Mr.

Joseph 15 19

May 5th, 1898, approved by Mr. Joseph alone,

chairman auditing committee. 43 26

I want to make a statement in justice to myself. The rules were adopted in May, but I never saw them until after they had been printed some five weeks later, and I continued to purchase as heretofore, until I saw the printed rules. Mr. Joseph was cognizant of the rules, but I was not until the printed rules were handed me.

Now, these two purchases are the ones I wish to explain. These two Mr. Joseph says I bought. I claim that I bought them under the direction of the rule passed by the executive committee on July 20th:

August 25th, 1898, approved by Dr. Walker, alone 184 08

September 22d, 1898, approved by Dr. Walker and

Mr. Joseph 240 44

I want to call your attention to these two bills, as there seems to be some question about them. These are the only purchases that you will find from Mr. Joseph in any shape, after I got a copy of the printed rules, which I told you was the latter part of June. Mr. Joseph says I bought those goods. On July 5th, Mr. Carling wrote me this letter.

July 5th, 1898.

“Mr. L. J. Lamar, Steward.

Dear Sir:—When you are in need of anything for the asylum, it is the wish of the executive committee that you consult the local member, Mr. Joseph, who is authorized to give directions in all matters in the absence of chairman as committee.

(Signed) T. J. CARLING,
Chairman Executive Committee.”

On July 20th, the secretary of the board furnished me with the following resolution:

“Resolved, That all matters of purchase during the interim of the executive committee meetings, which are necessary and urgent, shall be referred by the steward to trustee Joseph for direction and purchase.”

I told Mr. Joseph, under that resolution I had no authority to buy anything. That I did think the goods really worth the price asked for them. I think it was a good trade, so far as the price was concerned. My recollection is, that Mr. Joseph wrote that resolution out himself in my office in pencil.

Q. Who is secretary of the board?

A. Mr. H. S. Jones.

Q. In whose handwriting does it appear on the minutes, or do you know where the minutes of the executive committee are?

A. I do not know, sir. These minutes were turned over to the secretary of the board.

Mr. H. S. Jones sworn, says:

Q. What official position do you hold connected with the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. My official position is secretary of the institution, and private secretary to the superintendent.

Q. Do you act as secretary of the board of trustees?

A. I have so acted since January, 1898.

Q. Do you act as secretary of the various committees of said board?

A. I act as secretary of the executive committee every quarter, when they meet to award contracts for supplies for the institution. Have never been called upon to act in that capacity at any of the other meetings of the executive committee.

Q. Have you ever seen the original resolution alluded to by Mr. Lamar, relative to all matters of purchase during the interim of the executive committee meetings? If so, will you kindly show that to us.

A. Yes, sir. I have the original resolution in my possession.

Q. Do you recognize the handwriting of this resolution?

A. Yes, it is the handwriting of Mr. Joseph, and purports to be introduced by trustee T. J. Carling.

Mr. L. J. Lamar, recalled:

Q. (After being shown the original resolution), Mr. Lamar, whose handwriting is this resolution written in?

A. It is in the handwriting of Mr. A. Joseph.

In connection with this, I want to state that after the legislative committee was here last fall, I went to Atlanta in obedience to a telegram from the chairman of the Sanitarium Committee, Judge Jno. T. Allen of this place. It has been my custom for several years, either at the request of our representative or the board of trustees, to go before the General Assembly to make such explanations in reference to our annual appropriation, as they deemed necessary. I went directly from the car shed to the capitol; did not go by the then president of the board's office, Col. G. A. Cabaniss. I have always gone when requested by the board of trustees, and never at any other time, except when summoned by the legislature. My object in this is only to make matters as clear as I possibly can. Here is the voucher for the expenses of my first trip to Atlanta. I did not pay my own expenses, the State of Georgia paid them. I did not appear before the committee at all. Judge Allen had telegraphed me, "Come Tuesday morning. Bring Dr. Powell with you." Dr. Powell was in Augusta attending

conference. I wired him to come, and he came and brought Dr. Foster with him. As I stated above, I did not appear before the committee, and I do not think Dr. Foster did. They did not call us at all. I was very much pressed with the work here, and asked them to let me off as soon as they could. On the following Sunday, I think it was, I met Judge Allen on the streets of Milledgeville, and he said: "You and Dr. Powell had better come back Tuesday; the Sanitarium Committee meets Tuesday at 3 o'clock. I went back, and went before the Sanitarium Committee, and also before the Appropriation Committee. Here is the receipt for my expenses on that occasion, paid by the State. I want to explain the discrepancy in the expenses of the two trips; one was \$9.46, and the other \$3.75. This discrepancy was due to the fact that on one occasion I had a pass over the railroad, and on the other I did not.

Q. Do you know of any amount or amounts that have been paid to any other trustee out of the public funds aside from his salary as fixed by law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Name the trustees that have received such payments.

A. Col. Hunt was paid, in two cases, for services rendered in prosecuting a negro, Sam Sams, who we thought furnished fire arms to a patient who fired on the superintendent. In April I paid Col. Hunt for aiding in the prosecution of this negro. Col. Hunt was at this time a trustee of this institution. Col. Hunt was paid a fee of \$25.00 during the year 1898, for prosecuting a negro for furnishing whiskey to an inmate named Jas. P Ramsaur.

Q. Was not Col. Hunt also paid a fee for drawing a deed or doing some other writing?

A. He was paid a fee of \$50.00 for drawing a contract.

Q. About when was this?

A. About 1894.

Q. Wasn't he also paid \$25.00 for going to Macon and aiding in the purchase of some property for the institution?

A. He was paid \$25.00 for purchasing some mules and wagons about a year ago.

Q. How far is it from Sparta to Macon via. the railroad?

A. About 54 miles.

Q. Do you know of Col. Hunt having been paid any other perquisites or sums other than those you have named?

A. No, sir, I cannot recall.

Q. You have been steward for a number of years, and you are conversant with the manner of making purchases for the institution. I will get you to state if the amount paid for these wagons and mules was not such as to justify competitive bidding?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know why competitive bidding was not made the rule in this particular instance?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did any other trustee of the institution assist in making the purchase of these mules and wagons in Macon at the time Mr. Hunt was paid \$25.00 for his services?

A. I cannot say. The resolution read that trustees Carl-
ing, Hunt and Joseph should make the purchase. Mr.
Joseph did not go over, however.

Q. I will get you to state if you know of any other trustee who has at any time received sums of money from the Sanitarium besides their salaries as provided by law?

A. No sir, I do not.

Q. Mr. Lamar, state if you know of your own knowledge, or if you can by searching the records of the institution, ascertain the fact, by refreshing your memory, what trustees, if any, had actual notice or knowledge of the sales made by Mr. Joseph to the institution, or of the sums of money which you have named as having been paid to Mr. Hunt.

A. The auditing committee knew of the sums paid to Mr. Hunt for going over to Macon to purchase mules, wagons, and harness, and also knew of the payment of the fees for prosecuting those two negroes.

Q. Can you name the auditing committee or committees that had this knowledge?

A. Dr. N. S. Walker, Mr. T. J. Carling and Mr. A. Joseph were the auditing committee at that time.

Q. Do you know of any other member of the board of trustees that had knowledge of it?

A. No sir, I do not.

Q. As to the transactions that you have detailed with Mr. Joseph, what trustees had knowledge of those transactions?

A. The auditing committee that audited the accounts every month were familiar with them.

Q. Name the members composing that committee at different times.

A. The auditing committee in 1895 was Mr. Joseph, Col. Hunt and Dr. N. S. Walker. That was the same committee through '96 and '97, and in '98 Mr. Hunt was dropped from the committee and Mr. Carling substituted.

In reference to the \$50.00 paid Mr. Hunt for drawing the contract, that was the action of the board of trustees. This was about 1894, I think. The minutes of the board of trustees of July 31st, 1894, shows that a resolution was introduced by trustee Huff employing Col. Hunt and Judge Watts, two of the trustees, as attorneys to draw contract and bond with contractor for building to be erected on asylum grounds, and that the president of the board, Mr. G. A. Cabaniss, arrange with them as to their fees.

At one time the auditing committee was paid \$10.00 per diem for auditing accounts, and those amounts have been drawn by Judge R. F. Watts, Dr. R. B. Nisbet, Dr. W. H.

Hall, Col. T. M. Hunt, Col. W. T. McArthur, Dr. Jas. P. Walker (\$40.00 for four days services examining accounts). That continued until Governor Atkinson objected. Probably he had been in office a year before it was stopped. My recollection is that it was stopped about sixteen months after he was inaugurated. It was commenced back with the appointment of the ten trustees in 1889, my recollection is.

Q. By whom was this codification of the laws compiled, and what was the amount paid for that work?

A. The board of trustees paid W. H. Burwell \$250.00 for compilation of the laws relative to the State Sanitarium. It is a pamphlet containing fourteen pages of printed matter.

Q. In the payments that you have above named to trustees you will please furnish the names of other trustees that you know had notice of these payments.

A. I suppose that this was done by action of the full board of trustees.

Q. When the auditing committee charged \$10.00 per diem for examining the accounts, was this by resolution of the board of trustees?

A. I do not know as I was not steward at the time this started.

Q. Who paid for the publication of the codification of the laws that Mr. Burwell got up?

A. My impression is that the asylum paid for it.

Q. T. O. Brown was contractor to rebuild the negro building?

A. No, sir; J. W. McMillan, of Milledgeville, was the contractor.

Q. We see in the annual report for the year ending September 1st, 1898, that T. O. Brown was paid for services, \$55.60.

A. The \$5.60 was railroad fare from here to Augusta.

The \$50.00 was for services spent here, I do not know how many days, with our engineer in ascertaining the damage by fire to the negro building. He was the representative of the board of trustees in adjusting the insurance. The insurance adjusters appointed a man, and the trustees appointed a man, both practical men, and they submitted their estimate of the amount of damage the State sustained by the fire to the adjusters of the various companies.

Q. Do you know of any officer other than trustees of the institution who have received compensation other than salaries provided by law? If such has been done can you ascertain it by refreshing your mind from the records of the institution?

A. In addition to the cash salaries that they get, they get fuel, lights and quarters, and some of them get their board.

Q. Who fixes the wages of the employees here?

A. The wages of the attendants are fixed by the superintendent. Those in the steward's and engineer's departments are fixed by the engineer and steward after consultation with the superintendent.

Q. Do you know how many persons, including laborers, are employed in the institution?

A. I cannot to-day. I can tell you about the number when I was here. In December, 1898, there were about 400 on the pay-rolls.

Q. Do you know the amount paid them for labor per diem, per month, per annum?

A. Yes sir, the pay-rolls will show that. The supervisor is paid \$1.00 a day. His duty is supervising the male wards. The male attendants—yard attendants, head attendants, and nightwatches are paid \$25.00 per month, board and lodging. The assistant male attendants are paid \$16.65, with the same perquisites. In addition to their lodging they get their physic, and any necessary medical

attention. They are not charged with any loss of time if they are sick on the wards. The head nurse gets \$40.00 per month, and the same perquisites. I think she is a graduate of a training school. Besides her other duties she lectures to the female attendants two or three times a week. They have a regular course to pursue. The head female attendants, female nightwatches, and yard attendants, get \$16.65 per month, and the same perquisites. The assistant female attendants get \$12.50 per month, and the same perquisites. The supervisor of the colored building gets \$50.00 per month, but does not get any board. He gets his quarters, and fuel and lights. His wife, the matron in charge of the colored females, gets \$33.35, and gets the same perquisites as her husband.

Q. What amount is paid to common day laborers on the farm, at the dairies, caring for and feeding stock, carrying off the garbage, and other like work?

A. The garden hands get \$14.00 per month, but have to board themselves. The two head dairymen get \$30.00 per month, house rent, fuel, and lights, but have to board themselves. Each one has an assistant, and he gets \$16.65 per month, but they board themselves. Our teamsters, who, in my judgment, do the hardest work here, having to handle five to six thousand tons of coal during the year, get \$1.00 per day, but board themselves. Mr. Hobby, who looks after the mules, etc., is paid \$1.00 a day, and Sundays, because he has to come and look after the stock. He also drives a wagon that goes to town, and delivers goods from the storehouse to the various buildings. The attendants are allowed every other Sunday and two days in the week during the month, which makes them put in twenty-six days during the month.

Q. Do they have any vacation during the year aside from that?

A. No, sir. I think not. They are charged back with the time.

Q. Mr. Lamar, do you know the names of the parties composing the firm of Dannenberg & Co.?

A. Their billheads show that J. Dannenberg and I. Block compose the firm. They do business in Macon, 464 Third street.

Q. Who compose the firm of J. R. Fried & Co.?

A. J. R. Fried and Robert Hect, Macon, Ga. Mr. Joseph stated to me in town that he made 10 per cent on the Fried bill, and 5 per cent. on the Sonneborn & Co. bill. I want to call your attention to the published report of the board of trustees, and read this clause of it:

“Your board of trustees are pleased to report that the officials of the institution have faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties of their respective positions during the year just closed, and we take this opportunity to publicly acknowledge our indebtedness to these officers for valuable assistance in the successful management of the Sanitarium.”

I also want to call your attention to the surplus that was on hand. There was about \$31,966.66 reverted to the Treasury. Of that amount, about \$12,000 was brought forward from the preceding year, really starting January, 1898, with a balance of about \$12,000 on hand. This saving of \$32,000 was made prior to the change in the manner of purchasing supplies for the institution, or at least the bulk of it was saved prior to that time, which was about June, 1898. Our fiscal year closes on August 31st.

Q. What reason did the trustees give for making that change in purchasing the supplies, taking it away from the steward and superintendent, and putting the purchasing power in the hands of the trustees.

A. I will read the following letter as my answer:

(Copy.)

“Gainesville, Ga., April 7, 1898.

Mr. L. J. Lamar, Steward, Milledgeville, Ga.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 6th has been received. I fully appreciate your situation, and can see how some little confusion will result for awhile. In this connection I want to assure you, and all the officials of the asylum, of the full confidence of our board. Do not think for a moment that the new rules adopted is any reflection on anyone. We think the trustees should share more of the responsibility and not place so much on its officers.

You will please confer with the executive committee in regard to what information you desire. Our secretary, Mr. Jones, can give you the names. Mr. T. J. Carling is chairman. They will take pleasure in advising you. The sole purpose of our board is to help in the management of the affairs of the asylum as to give the best results, and at the same time bring as far as possible every department under the immediate supervision of its committee.

We appreciate the arduous duties of your department, and I am anxious and willing to aid you in any way, at any time. With best wishes for your success,

I am very truly,

Your friend,

(Sgd) E. E. DIXON,

President Board.”

See Exhibit for tabulated statement of contract awards for the years 1897 and 1898, giving names of parties to whom contracts were awarded, amount of awards, and post-offices of firms.

Mr. D. A. Jewell, Jewells, Ga., appeared before the committee, and being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Where do you reside?

A. Jewells, Hancock county.

Q. How far from Milledgeville?

A. Thirty-three miles by rail, and five miles from the railroad.

Q. How long have you resided in Hancock county?

A. All my life—about thirty-nine years.

Q. Do you know Mr. A. Joseph, of the city of Milledgeville, who is a trustee of the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. Yes, sir, I do.

Q. How long have you known him?

A. I have known him quite a number of years; probably twenty or twenty-five years.

Q. Did you, in the year 1895, or at any other time, have any conversation or correspondence with Mr. Joseph in reference to making a sale of any goods to the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. I cannot say what year it was, but it was in the last three years. One day I was over here at the asylum; came over on contract day to make a bid, and when I got back to Milledgeville I went in Joseph's store. He was in his office, and he and I had a conversation.

Q. Will you please give as correctly as you can in detail that conversation?

A. Mr. Joseph said to me: "Why in the hell do you make your bids so low for the asylum." I said I did it to get the business. I make the asylum bids on 5 per cent. margin of profits, and when I can get 5 per cent. on a thing like that I am satisfied. "Why," he says, "that is no profit. Now," he says, "I will tell you what I will do. I want to make an arrangement with you whereby you furnish the goods and let me put in the bid. Don't you bid at all, but let me put in the bid. I will put them in at a profit, and then we will divide the profits." I said, "How are you going to manage that?" He said, "That's all right, I will

attend to that. I look at the matter in this way The State of Georgia is amply able to pay a legitimate profit on the business we do out there, and there is no need in the world to go out there and sell goods on a 5 per cent. profit. You know that is not a legitimate profit." My reply to him was, "That is true; 5 per cent. is a very small profit if you are selling goods from your store by the piece, but when I go out there and sell them \$1,000 at 5 per cent., I get \$50.00, and that I consider a very good day's work." That is about the sum and substance of the conversation; that I was not to bid, but furnish the goods, and he was to do the bidding.

Q. Mr. Jewell, did you at any other time have another or like conversation with Mr. Joseph?

A. No, sir.

Q. What business were you in at that time?

A. I was a manufacturer, running a cotton mill, and general merchandise.

Q. Prior to that time had it been your custom or habit to sell goods to the Sanitarium?

A. Yes, sir, we have sold them here for years.

Q. Did Mr. Joseph know of that fact?

A. Yes, I suppose he did.

Q. Can you positively state, Mr. Jewell, that he did know that you had been furnishing goods and making bids?

A. Why, certainly, he could not have helped but know it, for he has asked me to quote him prices on sheeting, etc.

Q. Did you ever know any other trustee other than Mr. Joseph to make any such suggestions?

A. No, sir.

Q. You know of no other purchases that have been made by Mr. Joseph where a like commission has been offered?

A. No, sir.

Mr. George. W. Hollinshead appeared before the committee, and being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What official position do you hold connected with the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. I am assistant steward.

Q. What do your duties consist of?

A. Looking after the outside work of the institution, the wagons, teams, gardens, farms, dairies, blacksmith shop, etc.

Q. How near, Mr. Hollinshead, in your opinion, does your department come to furnishing the inmates with vegetables that they need? What per cent. of it do you think you furnish?

A. I furnish the bulk of the vegetables.

Q. How long have you been with the institution?

A. About twenty-six years.

Q. How long have you held the position that you now hold?

A. About twelve years. I have been here in three capacities. First, I had charge of the laundry, then was supervisor of the wards, and was then made assistant steward.

Q. You doubtless have heard some talk about the wagons and mules that were bought in Macon by Col. Hunt and Mr. Carling. Do you know what was paid for those mules of your own knowledge?

A. No sir, I do not.

Q. You have those wagons under your control and in your custody?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long has it been since those wagons and mules were purchased?

A. To the best of my recollection, it has been about twelve months.

Q. Do you know what they paid for the wagons?

A. No sir, I do not know of my own knowledge.

Q. As compared with the wagons of a like description that you had on hand, if in fact you did have any, what would you say is their relative value?

A. My opinion was that the wagons we had on hand were as good as the ones that were bought.

Q. Do you know what those that you had on hand at that time cost the institution?

A. No sir.

Q. Have you ever heard anyone say what those wagons cost?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Lamar said that the last wagons cost \$75.00 apiece, and the others cost \$51.00 or \$52.00.

Q. Taking the price into consideration, which do you prefer, the Macon wagons or the ones that you had on hand?

A. Well, I would take the \$51.00 wagon in preference to the other at \$75.00.

Q. Do you really think that the \$51.00 wagon is of equal value as to service as the others, after having used them?

A. I do.

Q. Do you know what those mules cost that were bought at the same time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Suppose that four head of them cost \$480.00 and another pair cost \$240.00, would you consider that a fair price for them, or would you consider it too much, or would you consider them a bargain at that price?

A. I do not know that that would be an exorbitant price for the mules.

Q. Suppose that they paid \$75.00 for those wagons, do you consider that a fair price for them, or do you consider it more than they were worth, as compared to other wagons of like character?

A. If the same wagon that we bought the year before at \$51.00 could be bought at the same price now, I think it would be an exhorbitant price to pay \$75.00 for the others.

Q. Along about the time that those wagons were being sold who dealt in wagons of like character in Milledgeville, if any one?

A. I think there were two firms, W & J. Caraker and J. R. Hines.

Q. Can you give us the number of cows that you now have on hand?

A. We have 122 head of cows on hand.

Q. What is, in your opinion, their value?

A. I should say \$25.00 a round would be a fair valuation for them.

Q. How many calves have you now?

A. Twenty-four head of calves.

Q. What is their market value?

A. The market value of them would be about \$1.50 apiece. Of course the purpose for which we are keeping them makes them worth more to us.

Q. How many hogs?

A. 207 head.

Q. How many pigs?

A. 105.

Q. What do you consider the value of the whole lot?

A. About \$2,280.00.

Q. Have there been any recent purchases of mules for the institution?

A. Yes, sir. On the 21st of April.

Q. How many head?

A. Two head.

Q. By whom were they purchased?

A. By Col. Tom Hunt.

Q. Do you know what he gave for them?

A. Yes, sir; \$285.00.

Q. Do you consider that a bargain, or do you consider it an excessive price, or do you think he paid too little for them?

A. I think the mules were worth that price. I do not think they could be bought for less money than that.

Q. What do you consider the amount of mules and horses on hand at this time worth?

A. We have some mules that are very old, that we have had for a long time, and we would have to make a big reduction for them. Including those old mules, I think \$100.00 around would be a fair price.

Q. How many have you on hand?

A. We have twenty-six mules and four horses—thirty head in all.

Q. What do you consider the wagons, carriages, buggies and harness worth?

A. We have no buggies. The carriages are very old, and not worth much. They are nearly worn out. I should say \$40.00 around would be a fair valuation. We have two carriages, and eight two-horse wagons, and then what we call a little hearse wagon and a hearse. I think the above would be a fair valuation.

Q. What do you receive as compensation for your services?

A. I receive \$1,500.00, and fuel and lights.

Mr. S. J. Dannenberg, of Macon, Ga., appeared before the committee, and being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Where do you reside?

A. I reside in Macon, Ga., Bibb county.

Q. How long have you resided there?

A. Off and on I have been in Macon about twenty years.

Q. What business are you engaged in?

A. Wholesale and retail dry goods, and clothing and shoes.

Q. Did you at any time ever sell any goods, or your firm ever sell any goods to the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. We did.

Q. When?

A. I cannot give you the dates.

Q. About when?

A. To the best of my knowledge and belief we sold some goods this season when the last contract was let.

Q. Do you remember any other?

A. The contract previous to that, I think, and several previous to that.

Q. What is the style of your firm?

A. The Dannenberg Company.

Q. How long have you been in business under that name?

A. About eight years.

Q. Do you know A. Joseph?

A. I do.

Q. How long have you known him?

A. About fifteen years.

Q. Who compose the members of your firm?

A. It is a stock company.

Q. How long has it been a stock company?

A. About eight years.

Q. How many stockholders?

A. Four or five.

Q. Who are they?

A. J Dannenberg, I. Block, S. J Dannenberg, W F. Dannenberg.

Q. Have you a business manager?

A. We have.

Q. Who is business manager?

A. J. Dannenberg.

Q. Do you hold any official position?

A. Yes, I am director.

Q. Has Mr. Joseph ever been an agent for your company with authority to act for it in the sale of goods?

A. I cannot answer. I do not think he has.

Q. Did he ever by authority of your company have authority to make bids for the sale of goods to the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. I think he has. I am not positive. Mr. J. Dannenberg is the only one who could answer that, and he is in Europe.

Q. Has he ever been an agent of your company for the sale of goods?

A. Not that I know of. Mr. Joseph has been an agent to my certain knowledge and belief for Messrs. J. R. Fried & Co., and Wolff & Happ. I want it distinctly understood that he has never been agent for The Dannenberg Co., so far as I know.

Q. Is The Dannenberg Co., J. R. Fried & Co., and Wolff & Happ members of the same firm?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has A. Joseph, Agent, ever sold goods to the Georgia State Sanitarium for your company?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he make any commission or per cent. in those sales that he made as agent?

A. I think he did.

Q. What reason have you for thinking that he did?

A. For this reason: We have credited on account of A. Joseph, Agent, certain amounts which he received as commissions on sales that he made for The Dannenberg Co.

Q. I will now call your attention to a transaction that we find here. We find that A. Joseph on one occasion a few years ago put in a bid here in his own name. Some

of the trustees objected to it under a new rule that they had made that a trustee could not sell to the Georgia State Sanitarium, and Mr. Joseph then ran a pencil through his name, and added the name of your firm. Can you explain anything about that? Had he authority to do that?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you, or so far as you know, did any member of your firm, have any knowledge of that act?

A. Not as far as I know.

Q. Would you have been likely to have known it?

A. If I was home at the time, yes.

Q. Was there any financial or business relationship existing between your company and Mr. A. Joseph?

A. No, except as agent for J. R. Fried & Co., and Wolff & Happ.

Q. When you say that he received a commission by way of a credit, who gave that credit.

A. The Dannenberg Co. gave it to him as "agent," not as an individual.

Q. Agent for the Dannenberg Co.?

A. Agent for Wolff & Happ and J. R. Fried & Co.

Q. Did he get any commission for selling goods to the Sanitarium for The Dannenberg Co.?

A. As A. Joseph, Agent, yes.

Q. Did A. Joseph ever get any commission as agent or otherwise for selling goods to the Georgia State Sanitarium for the Dannenberg Co., of Macon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. About how much in amount?

A. I cannot tell you.

Q. Have you any idea?

A. I suppose it would be about half of the profit made on the sale.

Q. Do you remember the gross amount?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has your firm books that will show that?

A. I do not know.

Q. I will now show you a paper identified by officers of this institution as a bid purporting to be from A. Joseph with the Dannenberg Co's. name in pencil—his name erased. Do you, after looking at that, seeing its date, goods, etc., tell who made that bid?

A. Mr. Joseph made that bid.

Q. Who for, himself or your company?

A. I guess for himself.

Q. Do you know whether your company furnished the goods or not?

A. I do not.

Q. Refreshing your memory from the copy of the letter I have just read to you, and which you have compared with the bid in your hands, I will ask you if your company furnished these articles to the institution?

A. They did, so far as I know.

Q. Did that company make this bid?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who made it for Dannenberg & Co.?

A. The handwriting is that of Mr. A. Joseph.

Q. Did your company have any knowledge of this until the original letter, of which this is a copy, was sent your company?

A. I do not know. If they furnished samples to Mr. A. Joseph, agent, I think they did.

Q. Why would Mr. Joseph make the bid in his own handwriting in his own name, which he did, and then erased his name on the first page and write your firm's name in pencil?

A. I suppose he wanted to make a profit on the merchandise sold the institution.

Q. Did your firm permit Mr. Joseph to sell your firm's goods to this institution at a profit to himself?

A. They must have, according to this.

Q. Was there any understanding between your firm, or any of its members and Mr. Joseph that he could sell your goods and make a profit?

A. As stated before, Mr. J. Dannenberg is the only one who could answer that question.

Q. Does the books or any data in the office of your company or elsewhere show that Mr. Joseph did make a profit or was allowed a profit on the firm's goods?

A. As stated before, I think it will.

Q. Was he indebted to your firm?

A. As A. Joseph, Agent, yes.

Q. On his debits you allow him a credit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did not he get a commission on all goods that he sold for your firm? Didn't you say that you had allowed him credit as agent for Fried & Co.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How came it that you allowed him credit as agent for Fried & Co., if you have no connection with Fried & Co.?

A. He was their agent, and the only way that he could do business was through Fried & Co.

Q. How was that?

A. Because we did not have his name in the commercial world.

Q. Did your firm ever sell any goods either directly or indirectly to this institution that Mr. Joseph had any connection with?

A. Yes, sir. Recently we have had no business relations with Mr. Joseph, not since last August or September.

Q. Did you stop doing business with Mr. Joseph entirely?

A. Yes, as agent.

Q. Did you cease to do business with him?

A. Entirely. The house refused to have any business dealings with him as agent or otherwise.

Q. Why was that?

A. For the simple reason it took us so long to get our money.

Q. Have you sold as many goods to the Sanitarium since you ceased to have dealings with Mr. Joseph?

A. No, sir.

Q. What proportion?

A. I imagine not by one-third as much.

Q. As long as he acted as agent, and you dealt with him as agent you sold about two or three times as much to the institution as you have since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What amount of profit do you usually make?

A. From 20 to 25 per cent. He received about one half of this.

Q. If Mr. Joseph testified heretofore that he received ten per cent., that was approximately true?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you go to Macon could you examine your books, and let us know what commissions Mr. Joseph got.

A. Yes, sir. The Dannenberg Co. was also agents of Fried & Co. and Wolff & Happ to the extent of selling goods to the asylum?

Q. Did Mr. Joseph have an agency with them also?

A. There is no question but that he got the benefit of everything sold. He certainly got the benefit either directly or indirectly.

Q. You stated just now that as soon as Mr. Joseph ceased to sell goods as agent for you that you had not sold as many goods to the asylum as you had previously done. Why was that?

A. Our bids were not accepted. I will state that the same shoe that was offered through Mr. Joseph at \$1.10 and accepted was offered direct by the Dannenberg Co., and was not accepted.

Q. Are you positive in your mind as to the time that Mr. Joseph stopped acting for you as agent?

A. We have not had any business transactions with him since last August, and I presume it was about that time or shortly before that time.

Mr J R. Hines, Milledgeville, Ga., before committee.
Being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Are you a member of any firm, or are you doing business for yourself?

A. For myself.

Q. How long have you been in business at your present place?

A. I have been in business here since 1882.

Q. What is the nature of your business?

A. General merchandise and livery business. I handle wagons, buggies, harness, etc.

Q. Have you seen the wagons bought in Macon, Ga, three of them, about a year ago, for the State Sanitarium?

A. I believe I did see them as they passed through the streets as they were brought out.

Q. Were you advised as to what they cost?

A. No, sir.

Q. You never examined those wagons carefully?

A. I only saw them pass through the streets. I do not know what they cost, and did not make any inquiry about them.

Q. You sell wagons?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is a two-horse wagon with four-inch tires worth?

A. I do not remember, I rarely sell a wagon that large. I sold the State some several years ago, but they cost about \$51.00, made by the Kentucky Wagon Co. It is considered a standard wagon.

Q. From your knowledge, having dealt in wagons, would you say that \$75.00 was a fair price for the wagons as compared with the wagons you sell?

A. The bid on wagons from me was for the running gear without the bodies.

Q. Suppose they cost \$75.00, would you say they were a bargain, or too high?

A. I think they could have bought them a little cheaper.

Q. Mr. Hines, would you object to walking down to the lot with Mr. Parks and looking at those wagons?

A. No, sir, not if the committee desires me to do so.

Mr. Hines excused.

Mr. Hines recalled—

Q. Now, from having looked at those wagons, and supposing that they cost \$75.00, do you think it was a bad purchase for the State?

A. I think it was a bad purchase.

Q. Could those same wagons, or wagons of like capacity or duration have been bought, in your opinion, in Milledgeville, for the same money or less money?

A. For less money.

Q. How much less?

A. I should say from \$15.00 to \$20.00 less on each wagon.

Q. How long have you been in the wagon business?

A. About ten years.

Q. Then you have had considerable experience in handling and selling wagons?

A. Yes, sir, the State has two of my wagons down there now, and they are better wagons to-day than the last ones they bought.

Q. What would have been the additional cost on your wagons with the same tire as the others?

A. It would have been somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5.00 or \$7.50. It would not be over \$10.00.

(Witness states this after having examined the wagons that were bought in Macon and those that were sold in the open market in Milledgeville.)

Mr. Jacob Caraker, Milledgeville, Ga., before committee. Being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Mr. Caraker, do you know anything about some wagons bought for the institution sometime last year?

A. Yes, I saw them as they came through town.

Q. Having seen those wagons, and from your knowledge of the business, state, if you please, what you think they were worth?

A. I do not know what they were worth, but I offered a better wagon for \$55.00 without body—with three-inch tires. That is all I know, I accidentally saw them.

Q. You looked at the wagons that day?

A. I examined them, and they were pretty light wagons for that money. I used to build wagons, and I know all about them. I have been in the business a long time, and if I know anything it is about wagons.

Q. Would you consider \$225.00 for the three wagons a good trade or a bad one?

A. I think it was a bad one, for they gave too much.

Q. Do you think the wagons could be duplicated for less money?

A. Yes.

Q. What would you think would be the probable freight from Macon over here?

A. Probably \$1.75 per wagon.

Q. You say you looked at the wagons that day?

A. Yes.

Q. You do not think they are superior in quality of wearing capacity to the wagons you had?

A. Nothing like it. Mine was the improved Tennessee wagon.

Q. Was there any application made to you to bid on wagons?

A. No, sir.

Mr. P J Cline, Milledgeville, Ga., before committee; being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. You are a merchant in Milledgeville, are you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the firm of H. Sonneborn & Co., of Baltimore, Md.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What goods do they deal in?

A. Clothing, exclusively.

Q. Have you ever known them to offer blankets for sale?

A. I heard that they put in a bid on blankets at the asylum.

Q. Have you ever dealt with them?

A. Yes sir; I bought goods from them years ago.

Q. Have you bought any recently, in the last year or two?

A. No sir.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. A. Joseph is connected with them in any way?

A. I was a competitive bidder here on one occasion, and the next morning Mr. White came in the store, and I said, "Who got the contracts?" He said, "Well, the firm of Sonneborn & Co., of Baltimore, got a large portion of the blankets and clothing." I remarked, "Well, there is rascality somewhere in the neighborhood, for I know that Mr. Sonneborn does not sell blankets, and I know furthermore that Mr. Joseph is connected with that bid in some way, because Wolff & Happ, of Macon, have dealt largely with Sonneborn & Co., and there is close business relations existing between them for years, and if Mr. Sonneborn has been awarded the bid, Mr. Joseph and Wolff & Happ are coming in for a large part of the profits." So, when a check, after sixty or ninety days was sent Sonneborn & Co., they wrote back to this institution that they had credited the firm of Wolff & Happ with that amount of money. If that bid had been in the name of Wolff & Happ, Mr. Joseph could not have consistently been the man to award the bid, because at that time he was the agent for Wolff & Happ.

Q. Do you remember what that bid amounted to?

A. It amounted to some \$6,000.

Q. You say that the Baltimore firm wrote back that the third payment had been credited to Wolff & Happ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At that time, you say Mr. Joseph was doing business for Wolff & Happ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any other bid, either directly or indirectly that Mr. Joseph had an interest in?

A. I know of dozens of them. There was not a bid awarded here that Mr. Joseph was not interested in; I mean of the firms of Fried & Co., and Wolff & Happ. Two-thirds of the blankets, etc. purchased by this institu-

tion he was interested in. Mr. Lamar told me sometime ago that on that contract day there was a lot of bids, and Mr. Joseph was awarding the contract, and at the time he had the samples of J. R. Fried & Co., P J Cline, Fred Haug, W H. Thomas & Co., of Philadelphia, and others piled together, and Dr. Foster turned to him and said, "Joseph, take those samples of Cline's, Haug's and Thomas's from underneath those samples of Fried & Co." You see, Wolff & Happ failed, and the business was transferred to J. R. Fried & Co. Mr. Joseph was their agent.

Q. Do you know who got the contract that day?

A. Why, Fried & Co. got it.

Q. About what time was that?

A. It must have been last spring. Fried & Co. failed in the fall.

Q. Do you know Mr. Fried?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What nationality are they?

A. They are Jews.

Q. What amount of profit, if you know, was made on the class of goods sold by Sonneborn & Co.?

A. If Mr. Sonneborn, as a jobber of New York, was to put in a bid to this institution he would put it in at about ten per cent.

Q. If you were to see the original bill could you tell about what per cent. was made on it?

A. I do not know that I could. It is very easy for a man to take a case of goods in his store and get a billhead from Baltimore with Sonneborn & Co. printed on it, and set down in his store and make a profit of thirty per cent. on his goods. I was a bidder on this occasion, and it cost me not less than \$10.00 to \$15.00 to get samples from New York and Boston. I have stood no chance. Mr. Joseph stated that he got five per cent, but I will bet he received twenty per cent. Mr. Cline, Mr. Haug, and Mr. Jewell

went to the expense and trouble of bidding upon these goods, but they were simply throwing away their time and money.

Q. Did your knowledge of Mr. Joseph's connection with these bids deter you from putting in bids?

A. Yes sir. I knew there would be no use in my putting in a bid as I would not get anything.

Q. Did you make bids to the institution before Mr. Joseph was a trustee?

A. Yes sir; I made a practice of bidding every contract day.

Mr. Carling told me over in Macon that I sold too many goods to the asylum. I told him that they bought from me because they thought I was honest, and there were a great many who were not honest.

Q. In whose handwriting is this bid of Sonneborn & Co.?

A. In Mr. Joseph's handwriting. I will state further, that after that bid was put in, I know that the institution was not run in the interest of the State of Georgia, but in the interest of some of the trustees and outsiders, and I stopped bidding.

I have heard that Mr. Joseph has approached one or two men of this county, and asked them to become applicants for the position of steward of this institution.

Q. Who are they?

A. Mr. G. C. McKinley, Mr. G. W. Hollingshead, and others. He told these gentlemen that if they would not accept it that some one else would, as there was going to be a change.

Q. From whom did you hear these reports?

A. I heard Mr. Richard Lamar say so yesterday. It has been a common report on the streets of Milledgeville. No one knew this when the change of stewards took place; no one dreamed that this would take place.

The first thing that struck the people and tax-payers of this section, who are familiar with the doings of the institution, was that before the new board reached the institution, they stopped in Macon and held a secret caucus, and elected as their chairman, Carling, a man who knew nothing of the running of this institution, when three old members were left on the board, and courtesy, if nothing else, demanded that one of them should succeed to the chairmanship, but they had no say so whatever, as what was to be the policy of the board in the management of this institution.

Q. Who went to Macon, and who was in the caucus?

A. All the members of the board except Dr. Walker, of Putnam, Dr. Foster, and Mr. Hunt.

Q. How do you know that, Mr. Cline?

A. I know it from hearsay.

Q. From whom can I get this information?

A. You can get it from the members of the board. I have heard the old trustees say that they were dumbfounded when the meeting opened, and they found that everything was all cut and dried. You know very well, it is a custom or courtesy always existing in bodies of this kind, that old members are given preference in the matter of presiding officers.

Q. Would you consider Col. Tom Hunt better than some of the new ones, when he was charging fees for his services?

A. He was led upon the mountain tops, and was tempted and fell. I heard the board paid Mr. Hunt \$25.00 for the purchase of the wagons and mules, and I told him that he was wrong in accepting it, for I thought Mr. Hollinshead could have gone much cheaper and bought the mules, and knew the business better than Mr. Hunt. When I told Mr. Joseph that Mr. Hunt had received \$25 for purchasing three or four mules in the city of Macon, and that I thought that he and the trustees were acting

without much judgment, he rubbed his hands together, and smiled all over himself.

Q. Mr. Cline, could you furnish us with the names of any persons that would likely testify to the meeting in Macon before this new board reached the city of Milledgeville?

A. I do not know that I could.

Q. Have you any means by which you could get this information?

A. I do not know that I have. It has been common talk.

Q. Who among those that you think met there lived nearest Milledgeville?

A. Mr. Carling lives in Macon.

Q. Do you know of any reason why they should discharge or displace Mr. Lamar?

A. Yes, sir. There has been no friendly feeling existing between Mr. Joseph and this institution for the past twenty years. Judge Hammond was steward of this institution for ten or twelve years, and he stated to me a dozen times, "I cannot go down to Joseph's and buy these goods, he will stuff my bids." Colonel Humber was appointed steward, and he was a good friend of Mr. Joseph, but he bought his goods from me. Then Lamar comes along, and I sold him those little things needed from time to time. Mr. Joseph took a notion that he did not sell this institution any goods, that the steward did not buy from him, then he wanted to be trustee. Mr. Huff was appointed trustee, and then resigned, and Mr. Joseph fought for it and worked for it, and finally got it, and the first thing he did when he was appointed was to try and get in with the employees. He introduced a resolution that the officers of the institution could not buy from the commissary unless the employees could do so. Then his next idea was to get rid of the steward. He wanted to get some one in here that he could do something with. Mr. Joseph approached

the gentlemen above referred to, and tried to get them to apply for the position.

Q. Mr. Cline, have you examined the bill of Sonneborn & Co.?

A. Yes.

Q. From your examination of the bill, and prices current in the market, what would you say would be a reasonable profit that Mr. Joseph made on that bid?

A. Not less than twenty-five per cent.

When this change was made last summer, and the purchasing power was taken from the steward of the institution, and the steward was not allowed to buy chickens, eggs and butter, except on the 20th of the month, it turned out to be a hardship on the institution, and it had to be repealed. Then the steward had to turn over to Mr. Joseph the purchasing of supplies. The first bid that was made after that law was passed called for sheeting, hooks and eyes, and dry goods of different kinds, and I went over to Macon for the purpose of getting up some bids on them, and approached Mr. Carling at the Lanier House, and asked him to explain what class of goods he wanted; that there was so many different kinds of dry goods it would be impossible to get up the samples. This was some time in June, 1898, I think. Mr. Carling stated that he had nothing to do with it, and that he had been worried and bothered too much already by these things. I then remarked, "Mr. Carling, you are looked upon as the head of this purchasing power." He then stated that the steward had that to do. I told him, "Why no, the steward had nothing to do with it; that the committee had taken that out of his hands. He then began to get a little warm and said, that George Case and he were brother Knights and brother Masons, but that Case and I had been selling the institution too many goods, and that hereafter goods had to be sold to the institution under competitive bids. I remarked,

"then suppose the steward wants to buy two or three pairs of shoes;" then he says, "then he must get two or three bids to see what he can get them for." From that time on the purchasing power was taken from the steward, and Mr. Joseph, became the purchasing agent. Each day's wants were delivered to Mr. Joseph by the steward of the asylum. I approached Mr. Joseph upon the streets of Milledgeville one morning, and told him that he was violating the rules of the institution; that Mr. Carling had told me in Macon that no one had the right to sell anything to the asylum without competitive bids, and that he was filling the daily wants of the steward. He denied it; said it was not true. Mr. Joseph, in thirty or forty minutes from that time arrived at the asylum, approached the steward, and asked him if there was anything needed. He told him yes, that they wanted some crash, and he told him, "Send Cline a memorandum of it." That was the first memorandum I got.

Q. That was the same day you had the conversation with him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you get the memorandum?

A. Yes, I got a letter wanting to know what I would furnish 1,000 yards of crash for.

FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.

Mr. L. J. Lamar recalled.

Q. Mr. Lamar, on yesterday, when you were before us you spoke, as I recollect it, that you might refresh your mind on some matters that you had not stated to us. Do you remember anything more this morning that in your opinion could aid us in this investigation?

A. I remember one or two little things that occurred over at the storeroom while the awards were being made. On one occasion, one contract day, to the best of my knowl-

edge and recollection I think it was last September, while purchasing dry goods, there was a number of bidders' samples, Cline, W. H. Thomas & Co., of Philadelphia, Fred Haug, and others, whose samples were spread out on the table. Mr. Joseph was present, and he was spreading out samples of J. R. Fried & Co., and Dr. Foster remarked, "Mr. Joseph, uncover those samples of Thomas, Cline, Haug, and others, and allow them the same chance that you do Fried & Co."

Q. On that occasion did Mr. Joseph have these samples covered up?

A. Yes, sir, Dr. Foster can substantiate my statement. I always considered, gentlemen, and do yet, that my first duty was to these unfortunate inmates. Last fall on contract day, in purchasing supplies there were some articles, groceries, that I do not think they had samples for. My recollection is that it was lard, and hams. It was suggested that they do not purchase those until the 20th of the following month, and get samples for them. I remarked, as politely and as respectfully as I knew how to address a gentleman: "We will not have enough to wait until next month. The patients will be the sufferers." Under this rule I had no authority to buy, you understand. Mr. Carling remarked, "You need not bother yourself about the patients; the trustees will take care of them."

Q. During that interim were those things purchased?

A. I do not know, sir, as I went away from here on December 31st. The next morning they stopped purchasing supplies, and held the election of officers, and I was removed. I stayed on until December 31st, and did what I conscientiously thought was my duty to do. On that same day there were spectacles purchased from W. A. Doody & Co., of Macon, at \$18.00 per gross, and the same things could have been purchased from W. H. Thomas & Co., for \$12.00.

Q. Who were they purchased from?

A. W. A. Doody & Co.

Q. Where do they reside?

A. Macon, Ga.

Q. Was Mr. Thomas a competitive bidder?

A. Yes, sir, his bid was there on file, and his sample was there, and I suppose his bid is here now.

Q. Were the goods identically the same?

A. I thought they were. Still the executive committee might have thought otherwise.

Q. Have you had experience in the purchase of those things before?

A. Yes, sir. I had purchased for twelve years.

Q. Please state if you know personally, or have ever heard any rumors from reliable sources of any trustee receiving a car-load of coal as a donation.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Commence now, and detail to the stenographer all that you know personally, or that you know from reliable sources, giving the names of other persons that know anything about it.

A. Several months ago, I think it was in the fall, Mr. John Ralston, Vice-President of the Mingo Coal & Coke Co., of Middlesborough, Ky., was here at the institution, and asked me sometime in writing him or making him remittances on the coal contract, please to give him the address of Dr. Dixon; that he had promised to give him a car of coal, and wanted to ship it to him. My reply was, handing him one of the reports, "You will find the addresses of the different trustees on that page," and there the matter for a time dropped. Subsequently, several months afterward, I saw him at the hotel in Milledgeville, the Milledgeville Hotel, and as I was passing the hotel, stopped, and he called me in. He said, "I am glad to see that you are alive; I

thought you were dead, as I had a letter from Mr. Troutman as steward, quite to my surprise." I remarked, "That is all right; the trustees have a perfect right to put any one in the position that they see fit." He asked me when they were going to let the coal contract, whether next week or not. I told him that I did not know, not having inquired, but suppose it was published in the papers as had been the custom. To make a long story short, he then said he was going to bid, and I remarked to him, "I do not know but what I am due you an apology, Mr. Ralston, and better late than never. You failed to take off the report of the trustees at the time you were in my office last fall, and I really did not remember whether I sent you Dr. Dixon's address or not." He said, "No, you did not, but I sent him the coal, and he was very much pleased with it."

Q. Do you remember the time of that conversation?

A. It was in March of this year.

Q. Do you know whether this institution paid for that coal out of the funds of this institution or not.

A. I have no idea that the institution paid a copper for it.

Q. Then in your opinion the car of coal was a donation?

A. That is what the vice-president, Mr. Ralston, told me.

Q. Did the doctor have anything to do with the letting of the contract for coal?

A. The full board was here, is my impression. It can be substantiated from the records of the institution.

The contract was let in this room by the board of trustees sometime in March, 1898. Refreshing my memory from the minutes of the meeting of the board of trustees of March, 1898, I see that the coal contract was awarded to the Mingo Coal & Coke Co., of Middlesborough, Ky., amounting to 6,000 tons, more or less, at \$2.75 per ton delivered. Refreshing my mind from the minutes I find

that the following members were present at this meeting: President Dixon, V. P. Carling, and trustees Walker of Webster, Mallory, Hunt, Smith, Gaulden, and Walker of Putnam.

Q. Were you ever approached by anyone relative to a change in the office of steward, and especially did any one ever make any statement to you in which you were told under what conditions you might remain here as steward? State fully.

A. Yes, sir. Some time last fall Mr. J. A. Horne, of this place, while I was in his office on business of the institution, stated to me, "I have a letter from my brother Henry, of Macon, that I want you to read." I read the letter, the purport of which was that if I would trade more with Mr. Joseph out of the private deposit account he thought matters would work out all right.

Q. Either in the letter or anything Mr. Horne stated to you, what matters did he refer to?

A. My being retained in the position of steward. In justice to Mr. Horne I want to state that he wrote that letter of his own volition. I did not know that he had written the letter. I replied to him: "Mr. Horne, Mr. Joseph knows just as well as I do that Dr. Foster and Mr. Carling agreed last August that the rules applied to the private deposit account as well as to the support and maintenance fund. Since then I have had no idea of making any purchase whatever from Mr. Joseph at any price. It would be a violation of the rules of the trustees."

A week prior to the election, Mr. J. J. Waxelbaum, in Milledgeville, at Culver & Kidd's corner, said, "The election of officers comes off next week." I said, "Yes." He said, "I think you are all right; do not see why you should not be." I pleasantly remarked, "There is nothing certain in life but death and taxes," and also said that I felt reason-

ably secure, there being but three new members on the board, and the other seven had supported me twelve months ago, and I had endeavored harder, if such a thing was possible, to please the three new men than I ever had in my life. He then said, "Don't use my name, but I am perfectly satisfied if you will trade more out of the private deposit account for the patients with Mr. Joseph you will be all right." I then made him in substance the same reply that I did Mr. Horne—that it would be a violation of the rules of the board of trustees, and I could not do it.

Q. During the time that you acted as steward do you know whether or not the trustees paid more for the same kind of goods that was furnished either directly or indirectly by Mr. Joseph than could have been bought from other parties?

A. No sir, I cannot say that they did.

Q. From your experience and observation as steward of the institution can persons who have had no experience as merchants and with the commercial world buy as advantageously to the institution as persons who have had experience in purchasing, buying and selling articles such as the institution needs?

A. No sir, I do not believe there is a man in Georgia who is as familiar with the wants of this institution as Dr. T. O. Powell. There have been trustees here who knew nothing about the workings of the institution. One trustee who I do not believe I have ever seen in the steward's office. A great many of them are professional men, and may be fine physicians and fine lawyers, I do not say they are not, but my idea is that experience is worth a great deal to a man.

Q. Before the change was made under the new board of trustees who did the purchasing, and what was the plan and methods adopted in purchasing for the institution?

A. The steward did the purchasing. All the things that he deemed advisable and possible to advertise for were bought under competitive bids. Those bids were opened in the presence of the superintendent, the chairman of the then prudential committee, executive committee now, and the awards were made by the steward in their presence. We would have Mr. Hollinshead, the assistant steward, present, and he would give us his views about the quality of corn, oats, etc. We would consult as to which was the best, and I would then make the awards.

Q. What experience, if any, had you had in handling groceries, dry goods, and such other articles as were usually purchased for the use of the institution, including hardware?

A. I was in the mercantile business from January, 1870, until I came out to the institution on February 22d, 1883. At one time I handled dry goods exclusively, the firm being Windsor & Lamar. In 1872 we opened a store lower down the street and put in a stock of groceries. In the fall of that year our dry goods business was burned out. We closed up the grocery business, and continued the dry goods for possibly three or four years. I then gradually worked out of the dry goods business, and put in a stock of hardware, tinware, crockery, and things of that kind.

In staple groceries, in my judgment, it does not require so much experience, as you gentlemen well know the market fluctuates almost daily.

I got off of that private deposit account too quick. I just brought this file up to show you gentlemen that purchases had been made from Mr. Joseph on the private deposit account.

Q. You state that since you left the institution as steward that out of the private deposit account Mr. Joseph, trustee, had been paid for sales made to the institution? Furnish the amounts and dates from the bills before you.

April 3, 1899\$7 98
January 20, 1899	1 30
No date, but evidently purchased since April 3, 1899		2 80

On page 142 of contract book you will see that an award was made in June, 1898, to Messrs. Waxelbaum, Sims & Co., Macon, Ga., for 300 pairs of shoes at .97½. The same shoe was offered by Fred Haug for .87½. Mr. George Haug, of Atlanta, got up the samples for his uncle, Mr. Fred Haug, and Mr. A. A. Vaughan, who clerks for Mr. Fred Haug, told me that Mr. George Haug came out here to get the samples after the awards had been made, saw the shoes he offered and the shoes purchased, and stated that they were identically the same shoe. If I mistake not, Mr. George Haug told Mr. J. M. Edwards in substance the same things.

Q. Did you see the shoes, Mr. Lamar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you compare the one with the other?

A. I cannot say that I did beyond the brand.

Q. Was the brand of the two shoes the same?

A. My recollection is that they were. My opinion is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that it is the same shoe. I had reached that point where I could not afford to make any suggestion to the trustees. I felt on the first contract day that I was in the way.

Q. What trustees were present when that bid for shoes was received?

A. To the best of my knowledge and belief and recollection there were nobody present but Mr. Carling and Mr. Joseph. I do not recall anybody else. Sometimes Coi. Hunt would come over there and sit awhile, and then go back to the Center Building.

I want to make an explanation as to my manner of purchasing mules, etc. I am not a farmer, but in charge of

the farming here we have a most excellent man, Mr. G. W. Hollinshead, a very competent and efficient man. Whenever we wanted a pair of mules I would send him to buy them. My experience was to get them, if possible, on trial. He would go over to Macon at an expense of not more than \$3.00 to the institution. The mules would be sent over here. They would allow us to try them a week or two, and if they suited us we would keep them, and when they did not we would return them. I have no recollection of having ever returned any mules while Mr. Hollinshead did the purchasing. I did return one last year that was bought, I suppose, upon the same conditions—that if they suited they would be paid for. We had paid for the mules, and five or six weeks after payment had been made, one of them was returned, and the party with whom we had been dealing gave us another mule in place of him.

Q. Did you ever pay as much as \$25.00 for one purchase of mules during your entire administration?

A. I never paid out over \$3.00. It was usually \$2.00, but I know \$3.00 would cover the full cost of purchasing a pair of mules.

Q. Under the present rules of the board of trustees do you know what authority they had to buy those goods of Mr. Joseph?

A. No sir, I do not. Dr. Foster will state that he and Mr. Carling agreed that that rule should apply to the private deposit account as well as the support and maintenance fund.

Mr. J W McMillan, Milledgeville, Ga., before committee. Being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. How long have you resided in the city of Milledgeville?

A. Sixteen years.

Q. What has been your business during that time?

A. Contractor and brickmaker.

Q. Have you ever done any work for the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. Yes sir, lots of it.

Q. Have you been acquainted with the manner of purchasing and conducting the business of the institution during any portion of the time you have been here?

A. Just a general knowledge.

Q. I suppose that you understand the purpose of this committee—to make a thorough investigation of every department of this institution. We are absolutely ignorant save what we can get by calling on witnesses. If you know anything of your personal knowledge, or if you have heard of anything from reliable sources, the committee will thank you to give them a full and complete statement of what you may know in either of those ways.

A. I only know that I have had a great many dealings with the trustees of the asylum, and there used to be men on the board who were gentlemen who I think acted from honest motives, but here lately there are some members of the board the most prominent part of whose reputation is not honesty. But as for having any evidence of anything being done, I have not got any.

Q. Will you please name those to whom you refer?

A. There is a man named Carling, from Macon. He is a member of the board, and I have never heard one man from Macon say that he was an honest man. There is a man named Joseph, clever talking fellow, but his reputation for honesty is not first-class. I never heard anybody say that Carling stole anything, but I never heard anybody say that he was an honest man. There is Mr. Newton, whom I have known for years, but I have never heard anybody say anything but that he was an honest man. I have inquired of people from Macon as to what kind of fellow

Mr. Carling was, and I never heard one man say that he was honest. He may be, though I do not know.

Q. You had that from reliable sources?

A. Yes, sir, from men who lived in Macon and now live in Milledgeville, Cook Bros., and others.

Talking about purchasing things, years ago I used to sell lime, cement, and things like that. The asylum used a good deal of lime in whitewashing, and I used to sell it to the institution. When Mr. Lamar was steward, and he and I were very good friends, I one day met him on the street and asked him, "Why are you not purchasing lime from me?" "Because," he says, "I can get it cheaper in Macon." That is the way they did things here. Friendship was very good, but it did not interfere with business matters.

Q. You say that Mr. Lamar, in your judgment, is an honest man?

A. I am a Scotchman and kinder cautious, but I would swear to that. I have had dealings with that man, and he is as straight as a shingle.

Q. Now what commission did you give him on things sold to the institution?

A. If you were to offer him commissions he would hit you in the mouth. He did not do business in that way. He is square as folks get to be.

Q. Do you know of any other fact, or from having heard anybody that is reliable make any statement, can you give us the names of any persons that we might gather any material facts from relative to the management of this institution in any of its departments?

A. One hears about town of the misdoings of Mr. Joseph. I have heard Mr. Cline make statements, and I have heard Mr. Jacob Caraker, about some wagons being bought in Macon by Mr. Carling.

Q. Do you know of your personal knowledge of any man who has ceased to make bids to the institution because they had not been fairly treated, or that they had no showing in competition?

A. No, sir.

Mr. J. A. Horne, Milledgeville, Ga., before committee. Being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Where do you reside?

A. Milledgeville.

Q. How long have you resided in Milledgeville?

A. I have been here since May, 1887.

Q. What is your business?

A. Broker and wholesale groceries.

Q. Have you had any dealings with the Georgia State Sanitarium, bidding, selling or otherwise?

A. Yes sir, constantly since 1887.

Q. What have been your opportunities of knowing the manner in which the bids were made and contracts let, and the general management and conduct of the affairs of the institution?

A. I have always been furnished with a printed slip about one month ahead of contract days. Have always sent out a sealed bid and samples with it, and was notified of what I got. (Also states that the steward and some of the trustees awarded the contracts.)

Q. Had you any knowledge of any recent changes made relative to the manner of purchasing for the institution?

A. My recollection is that up to the time Mr. Carling was appointed on the board that the steward, together with the superintendent, assistant steward and storekeeper have awarded the contracts. Since then I understand that Mr. Carling is on the committee.

Q. You have knowledge, I suppose, of the purpose of

this committee to make a thorough investigation of the affairs of the institution. Do you know anything with reference to any trustee or conduct of any official, or of any bid being received, contracts let, or purchases made which, in your judgment or your knowledge of the institution, we ought to know?

A. I do not know that I do. I understood that one of the rules was that samples must accompany bids. I have lost several contracts by not having samples, but it was awarded to others that did not put in samples, and my bid was lower than theirs.

Q. About when did you ever know of such a thing being done?

A. I think the contract was awarded last June. S. R. Jaques & Tinsley Co., Macon, Ga., were the parties receiving the contract.

Q. Do you know any reason why a person in Macon should have been awarded the contract for meats, who made a higher bid than you, a resident of Milledgeville?

A. I could not give my reasons why they did it.

Q. Had such a thing ever occurred before?

A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Horne, did your brother Henry write you a letter from Macon at any time stating in substance that if Mr. L. J. Lamar would let up on A. Joseph, that he might be reinstated?

A. No, he did not write me that. The trustees met here to elect their officers at the regular election time, but they did not elect them. It was postponed. I asked several of them about it, and asked Mr. Joseph about it, and he said they were not ready to elect at that time. He said that they would elect in December. I asked if there was any trouble, and he said. "I think if the election had come off then that Lush Lamar would have lost his place." Be-

ing anxious to have Mr. Lamar retained, and knowing that my brother, Henry, and Mr. Carling were good friends, I wrote him to find out what was the matter, and he wrote me back and said that he had a conversation with Mr. Carling about it, and he said that there was nothing in the world the matter with Mr. Lamar; that he was an efficient man, and as long as he did his duty he was satisfied there would be no change. About a week or ten days after that I received another letter from my brother, and he stated that in a subsequent conversation with Mr. Carling he brought up the matter again, and this is my brother's advice after having had that conversation: "I am satisfied that if you will see Mr. Lamar, and get him to buy more from Mr. Joseph, especially from the private deposit account, that considerable of the friction will be done away with." "If you are friendly with Mr. Lamar, you might suggest this to him, as I think that is the main trouble." Mr. Carling, gentlemen, took that letter and went before the legislature, and attempted to prove there was collusion between myself and Mr. Lamar. I never sold the asylum \$1.00 worth of goods except what was sold under sealed bids. Another charge he made there was that I had sold the asylum meal giving them 46 lbs., instead of 48 lbs. Every bid I have put in I have specified that it was bolted meal, and that it was cheaper to buy as the bran went to the hogs anyhow. That letter I sent to Mr. Lamar, and told him that probably there was his trouble. I wrote to Henry, and asked him if he had a copy of it, and he said no. The inference from that letter was that if Mr. Lamar would do more purchasing at Mr. Joseph's store for the institution instead of about town that the friction would be done away with.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of any former bidders that have ceased to bid at the asylum since the change of trustees?

A. No, sir, I do not.

Mr. P W Brown, Milledgeville, Ga., before committee, being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. About how long have you resided in Milledgeville?

A. About eighteen years. I was born and raised in the county.

Q. What business have you been engaged in?

A. Business of different kinds during that time. Was chief marshal of the city for three or four years, and been connected with the city government in different ways.

Q. Have you or not been familiar with the workings of the Georgia State Sanitarium—the manner of conducting its business, etc?

A. Yes, sir, to some extent.

Q. Have you ever done any work for the institution?

A. No, sir. I have attempted to have some dealings with them.

Q. Do you know of anything that you think advisable or proper for us to know, or can you give us information, or any other facts that would be to the benefit of the State and the asylum?

A. There is one little transaction of last year that I might make a statement of. In the spring of last year the trustees of the asylum passed an order to buy some road machinery. I was then, and am now, an agent for the Good Road Machinery Co. They wanted a Steel Champion, latest patent road machine, two wheel scrapes and a road plow. I talked with some of the trustees about it, and Col. Hunt and Mr. Carling of Macon, among the number. They told me that they wanted the machine made by the company I represented. I was advised by one or two trustees, Col. Hunt among the number, to put in a sealed bid, and that was put in and turned over to Mr. Lamar. The trustees met on June 20th, opened my bid, but did not pass on it. The matter stood over until the next meeting of the

trustees, which was July 20th. My bid was exposed to the trustees, if to no one else. When July came, there was another bid brought in from Macon from Mr. Lee Ellis, just \$4.00 less than mine on the very same identical machinery, from the same company and everything. I thought a little strange of that. I thought if his bid had been in at the same time as mine it would have been all right, but passing over a month, and mine being opened up, and his coming in just \$4.00 less than mine, I did not think it was fair and right in justice to me.

Q. What was your bid?

A. It was \$311.00 in all. That included Steel Champion Road Machine, two 2-wheel scrapes and road plow.

Q. Do you know why they opened your bid at the June meeting?

A. No sir.

Q. Do you know whether the party from Macon who made the successful bid knew of your bid?

A. As I understand it, bids were not advertised for. I was looking out for business, and found this, and was advised by the trustees to put in my bid, and did so. There was no other bid put in on that date.

Q. Do you know whether the party in Macon who made the successful bid of \$4.00 under yours knew of the amount of your bid?

A. No sir. It was possible that he could have found out.

Q. Who from?

A. From Mr. Carling and anybody else.

Q. Who was the successful bidder in that?

A. Wm. Lee Ellis. I am under contract with the company for this territory, and after I found they had awarded it to him, I wrote them not to ship the goods unless they protected me in my commission. They wrote me that they did not want to lose the sale of the machinery, so they would fill Ellis's order, and pay me my commission.

Q. Is Ellis an agent of that company?

A. I do not know whether he is or not. The company wrote me that they did not know such a party as Wm. Lee Ellis as being an agent.

Q. And yet he sold the very same goods that you bid on?

A. The very same, identical goods, from the same factory.

Q. What business is Mr. Ellis engaged in in Macon?

A. I do not know. I think he is superintendent of the streets, or something of the kind.

Q. Can you furnish this committee with that letter, stating that the company did not know Ellis?

A. Yes, sir, I think I can.

Q. In the event that the letter is lost do you swear positively that it bore that statement?

A. Yes, sir, to the best of my recollection, right now. I cannot see how Mr. Lee Ellis would have known anything about this transaction, unless he was put on notice. Furthermore, the bid that the machinery was awarded on was not here until the 20th of July, at the meeting of the trustees. It was not on file at all, with the steward of the asylum. If it was, it was on that day.

Q. As a matter of opinion, do you not think that Mr. Carling notified that party in Macon, and had that bid put in?

A. I am just as confident of it as I am of most anything that I do not really know.

(Copy of letter referred to by Mr. Brown in his testimony.)

“Kennet Square, Pa., July 25th, 1898.

P W Brown, Agent, Milledgeville, Ga.:

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 20th inst., is duly to hand, and we note fully all you say, with reference to your efforts to sell a Steel Champion Road Machine and some scrapers to the State asylum.

We have delayed answering your letter, hoping to hear from the Mr. Ellis, whom you refer to as the party who secured the order. We can readily appreciate the fact, that from your standpoint, Mr. Ellis had no right to interfere with the sale of this machine, but the thing that troubles us is whether Mr. Ellis really did sell a Steel Champion machine.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we have never heard of such a party as Mr. Ellis selling goods in your State, and it looks very much to us as if Mr. Ellis was an agent for some other than the Champion. If this is the case, you have been beaten out of this sale by a very smart trick. Of course, it may be possible that Mr. Ellis has been assisting our Mr. Wells in the sale of Champion machines in Bibb county, and it may be that Mr. Wells has given him some rights and privileges to sell in other counties which we know nothing of.

We do not, however, think that Mr. Wells would instruct Mr. Ellis to sell in your county, as he knows that you have a contract for selling goods (Champion) in Baldwin county, and that you should be protected in any sales that you attempt to make.

We have written our agent, Mr. Wells, fully in this matter, sending him a copy of your letter, and asking him to investigate. We would also ask that you kindly give the matter attention and advise us by return mail whether or not Mr. Ellis put in a bid for Champion machine or for some other competing machine.

(Signed) Good Roads Machinery Co."

Mr. D. W. Brannen, Milledgeville, Ga., before committee; being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Where do you reside?

A. In Milledgeville, Ga.

Q. How long have you resided there?

A. About seven years.

Q. What is your vocation or business?

A. Minister.

Q. Do you know Mr. A. Joseph, of the city of Milledgeville, and a trustee of the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. I do.

Q. If at any time you had any conversation with him or heard him say anything about the officials of this institution, or relative to retaining or not retaining any of them, please state when you had the conversation, and as you remember it, substantially what occurred between you.

A. It has been about three weeks ago; I cannot state the time, because I did not have any idea of such a thing. I was not pumping him for any reason aside from my own satisfaction and interest in this institution. The discussion came up about the officials of the institution, and about the efficiency with which it was conducted, and I told him that I had heard it said that Dr. Powell was perhaps to be replaced by some one else; in fact, had heard two or three names suggested. I told him at the same time, that I considered that it would be a calamity for Dr. Powell to be replaced by anyone. I asked him then to do what he could and use what influence he had with the board (this rather in a light way, because it was in mere conversation), to not make any change of that kind. He replied, "As a matter of fact, I have very little to do with it. Such things as that are fixed by half a dozen members who meet before they come to this place." The conversation was just in front of his store.

Q. Do you know any other fact, either from your personal knowledge, or from reliable information that you have from others, concerning this institution, that in your opinion would assist this committee in making a thorough examination in the manner of conducting its different departments, either by trustees or other officials?

A. If my experience here for twelve months carries any weight, knowing that I was only here for a short time, I must, in the interest of truth, say that it impressed me that it was more economically managed than any other institution I ever saw, and I have visited several.

Q. Have you ever heard of any one who stopped bidding on supplies for the institution on account of partiality shown certain parties by some of the trustees?

A. Yes sir. I was talking with Mr. P. J. Cline on this matter of business. He said, "Do you know the most of the dry goods sold out there are sold from Jewish houses?" I told him no, that I did not know anything about it. He said, "Look at the books, and you will see that that is the case." He further said, "It is no use for me to put in a bid out there to sell goods," and intimated without calling any names, that some of the trustees were involved in the matter.

Q. That is the only instance that you know of where such a thing has occurred?

A. Yes, sir, I believe the only instance.

Mr. Fred Haug, Milledgeville, Ga., before committee; being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Where do you reside?

A. Milledgeville.

Q. How long have you resided at that place?

A. Ever since before the war.

Q. What business are you in?

A. Shoe business.

Q. About how long have you followed that business?

A. Ever since the war.

Q. Have you ever made bids to furnish the Georgia State Sanitarium with goods, such as they advertised for?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has that been of frequent occurrence or seldom?

A. Every time that they called for bids, I have always put in some samples.

Q. In making bids for the last year or two years, do you bid now with the hope that your bids will be received as they always have, or have you observed a difference?

A. I have observed some difference. I do not get the contracts awarded like I did before.

Q. Explain, please, more fully in what respect your bids have been disregarded.

A. I do not know. I could not explain it. I thought some other bidder had cheaper goods, or they liked their goods better.

Q. Can you recall any instance in which you offered goods of equal value or better than those offered by other persons, which were accepted when your bid was turned down?

A. Not on my own memory, but a nephew of mine who travels for a shoe house said he did not know why I did not get the bid on a certain lot of shoes. He told me he would go out there and see what they had, and he said that he found out that the identical shoe that I had offered for less money than they paid for the shoes.

Q. Is he reliable?

A. Yes. He was trying to sell shoes through me for his house.

Q. What is his name?

A. George Haug.

Q. Where does he live?

A. He lives in Atlanta.

Q. Is what you have stated your only reason for believing that your bids are not respected as they were formerly?

A. I never thought much about it.

Q. You stated awhile ago, in answer to my question, that you never made bids now?

A. Yes, I still make bids, but I am not as successful as I have been.

Q. Do you think the change of trustees had anything to do with your being so unlucky?

A. I do not know. I send my bids and samples out here, and know nothing else about it. I have not been out here to the institution before for four or five years. I never have been out here on account of bids or anything of the sort. When the day comes I send out my samples, together with bid, like everybody else. If I am awarded anything I get a notice of the awards, and the other samples are sent back to me. I know the officers of the institution, and consider them nice, good men. They have always treated me gentlemanly.

Q. Did your nephew state when he came to examine the shoes, that they were of the same make?

A. Yes sir, of the same brand and make.

My bid was lower than the other on the shoes referred to. My recollection is that the shoes bought were five or more cents per pair higher than the shoes I offered.

Q. Were you not rather surprised when the award was made in that way?

A. Yes, I was surprised that somebody else could get more for the shoes than I could. I did not offer anyone rebate. If I cannot get anything straight, I do not want it at all.

The last contract day I did not get anything. Heretofore, for years, I have always got something. Of course I was surprised that I did not get anything, but I deal fair and square with everyone.

Q. Were these shoes exactly the same make or brand of shoe?

A. It was exactly the same shoe; so my nephew stated.

Mr. R. N. Lamar, before committee; being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Where do you reside?

A. Milledgeville, Baldwin county, Ga.

Q. About how long have you resided there?

A. I have lived in the county since 1854; moved to Milledgeville in March, 1894. About five years prior to that I lived just about half a mile from the asylum.

Q. Are you familiar with the manner in which the trustees or other officials of the Georgia State Sanitarium have generally conducted the business of purchasing for the institution?

A. No sir, I know nothing of my own knowledge.

Q. Do you know Mr. A. Joseph?

A. I do. I have known him since 1865.

Q. Do you know Mr. L. J. Lamar, the former steward?

A. I have always been informed and regarded him as my brother.

Q. Mr. Joseph, I believe, holds the position of trustee?

A. He is one of the trustees appointed by Governor Atkinson.

Q. About how long has he held that position?

A. About four years.

Q. Are you intimate with Mr. Joseph?

A. I know him very well, and when we were younger men we were together a good deal.

Q. Did Mr. Joseph, since he was a trustee, ever approach you and make any remarks to you about your brother, L. J. Lamar keeping quiet, and if he would keep quiet what would be the result of it—that he might be restored to the former position?

A. Yes, on more than one occasion. On December 8th, 1898, I was taken sick, and was confined to my bed for six weeks, and to the house for eight weeks, and about the time of my recovery, when I was beginning to be on the

streets, Mr. Joseph remarked to me, "Dick, I would like to see you. When can I find you at home alone?" I said, "Well, Joseph, you know my family consists of daughter, baby and myself. Most any time you will find me practically alone," but without previous appointment he came around one night. My little boy, ten years old, was in an adjoining room, had retired, but was not asleep. Trustee Joseph gets up and closes the door between him and the boy. I said, "You need not do that, the little boy will be asleep in a minute." Then he began to say in rather an undertone, "You and I have always been good friends, and it has given me great pain the manner in which your brother has spoken of me." I said, "While I have great confidence in my brother, I am sure he would not do anything that is wrong. You must have given him some great offense to make him feel so." He said, "I want to talk to you about that matter out at the asylum, but owing to your indisposition I have been unable to do so." He then said, "I have nothing in the world against your brother, and so far as that is concerned, I was really for your brother, but you know to be in the minority a man is nothing, and I did vote against him simply to be in the majority. If I had known that my vote would have elected him it would have appeared for him." That conversation occurred sometime in February. Either the day before or two days prior to the meeting of this committee we had another interview, and he repeated about the same thing he said before, and said, "Now, if Lush will only keep quiet, all things will be right." He further stated that one trustee would vote for him now when the matter would come up again, and he was satisfied that he could control another.

Q. As I understand you, Mr. Lamar, the keeping quiet as remarked by Mr. Joseph, in that conversation, refers to talking to this committee?

A. Yes, that is the way I understood it.

Q. Residing here as you do, and have done for some time, with your knowledge and familiarity with this institution, I will get you to state, Mr. Lamar, either from your own knowledge, or from reliable information, that you may have from other people, any other fact or circumstance that, in your judgment, would be of benefit to the State or to the institution, or to this committee in making a thorough investigation of the institution and its affairs, including the trustees and other officials.

A. I only know of things as rumors. Do not know of anything *per se*.

Q. Any material rumors?

A. These are simply street rumors. I have heard that there was some irregularity about the purchase of some wagons; that a larger amount was paid for them than they could be bought in Milledgeville. I have heard it charged without proof being offered, that all of these parties who are upon this executive committee, that they were all paid—well greased in other words. For instance, that \$25.00 was paid Hunt for going over to Macon to purchase mules. I did not go down into this thing. I thought, perhaps if I looked into it to try and find out that it would be considered partisan. I know nothing, save from rumors.

I am impressed that my brother was put out of here simply from spite, because he could not be used, or would not do that which was improper, and wrong for him to do.

Q. What has made those impressions?

A. I heard about these transactions of Joseph's. For instance, I heard that Joseph wanted to carry something into effect, and he absolutely wrote a resolution out, without the action of the board upon the resolution, and he transferred it over to the secretary, and instructed him to record it as a part of the minutes of that meeting. I do

not know whether that is so or not. All that I know of my own knowledge was the two interviews I had with trustee Joseph.

Q. At your second interview with Mr. Joseph, did he say that one trustee would vote for your brother, and he thought that he could control another? Did he mean himself?

A. He did not mean himself in either instance.

Q. Did he mention who they were?

A. No, he did not call any names. He did say that one already had changed, but did not give his name, and also said, "I do not know, but may be, I am in hopes that we can get Carling."

Q. Did he, in either one of those interviews, intimate that there had been a conference held that supplanted your brother?

A. He said that he knew when they met how things stood; otherwise, he would not have been in the majority.

Q. How did he state that he knew he was in the majority before the meeting?

A. My impression was that six certain men had a full understanding about it. Dr. Gaulden went to Mr. Troutman and said, "We want you to fill the office of steward up there." Mr. Troutman said, "I do not know about that. That fellow Lamar is a kinsman of mine," and he wrote my brother a letter. Dr. Gaulden went down there to see him, and he said that he did not care to antagonize Mr. Lamar.

Q. If I understand you aright from your interview with Mr. Joseph, you judged that the matter had all been fixed?

A. No question about that. Dr. Gaulden told Mr. Troutman, "You might as well take the position, as Mr. Lamar will not be re-elected, and if you do not take it, some one else will."

Mr. G. C. McKinley, before committee. Being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Where do you reside?

A. I live in Baldwin county.

Q. How long have you resided here?

A. All my life.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. Joseph, a trustee of the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about Mr. Joseph's conduct as trustee relative to any sales he has made to the institution?

A. No sir, nothing of my own knowledge.

Q. Did you at any time before the change of stewards here hear him say anything relative to making a change, or did he ever offer the position to you?

A. He urged me to become an applicant for it, but I declined. He rather insisted on it two or three times, may be four times. I declined to do it, and told him that I believed they had the best steward in the State of Georgia.

Q. Did he state any reasons?

A. He said he knew I needed the place, was competent to fill it, and could fill it with ease. I gathered from his conversation that there were not very pleasant relations between him and Mr. Lamar.

Q. Personal matters between them?

A. I inferred so from his conversation.

Q. Do you know from your own personal knowledge any fact or facts the knowledge of which to this committee or to the State at large would be of benefit to the institution?

A. I do not think so, Mr. Copeland. Of course I am acquainted with all the rumors that are in circulation in regard to the action of the board for the past year or two.

The common talk is that some of them—not all of them—are cheap politicians, and that they are making this institution a sort of football.

Q. From your observation and acquaintance with the working of the institution for a long time, have you seen or noticed anything that impedes the progress, or is in any manner injurious?

A. None in the world. I know the men in charge here are men of the very highest character. The inner workings of it I know nothing about. I am not ready to believe some of the rumors that are in circulation all over the State. The character of the men at the head here are a refutation of all such charges.

Q. The reason that you think it is well managed is that you see the progress of the institution and its general welfare advancing in its usual channels?

A. I believe that it is capably managed in every respect, from the head on down.

Q. Did Mr. Joseph give any reason why he thought there would be a change?

A. He said there was going to be a change; that Lamar was going to lose his place.

Q. How long was that before Mr. Lamar was turned out?

A. As well as I remember, he broached this matter to me maybe twice during the last year, and I think once the fall before. Probably the first time that he spoke to me about it was over twelve months ago. I finally told him that I would not have it if they elected me unanimously.

Q. With your knowledge of this institution, your own acquaintance with its history, do you believe there is any necessity for an investigation at all?

A. Not a bit.

Q. What, in your opinion, has given rise to this friction, and these various rumors, and so much talk adversely to the institution?

A. I suppose it is unpleasant personal relations between the board of trustees and the officers of this institution. I see no reason for any investigation on any charge. These charges have been made for eighteen months, probably, and I have heard, though I know nothing about that, that Mr. Joseph is unfriendly to both Dr. Powell and the former steward, Lamar.

Q. Do you know what gave rise to that enmity?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know, or have you had any knowledge that Mr. Joseph has been speculating off of the monies that have been appropriated for the maintenance of this institution?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have given your opinion about certain matters, I will now ask you a theoretical question. If it is true that he has speculated and received commissions to the amount of several thousand dollars, then where would the blame lie? Would others connected with the institution, who might have knowledge of this fact, in your opinion, would that attach any blame to them?

A. Yes, sir, I think it would. I think every man that knew of it, and permitted it to be done is as guilty as the man that did it.

Q. As a citizen in easy reach of the institution have you heard any rumors that there have been caucuses by any of the trustees? That the majority is against the minority, and caucused relative to the action of the board?

A. No, sir. I did hear that there was a majority opposed to the minority. I heard that the board of trustees was pretty evenly divided, and as to the chairman, they did not know how he would fall.

Q. In your opinion, do you think it would be right for them to hold a caucus?

A. This is the State's greatest charity, and it does seem to me that they ought to have men on that board above caucusing. They ought to be big men, broad men, and above this little wirepulling politics. It may be impossible to have such a thing, but if there is an institution in the State of Georgia that ought to be out of politics it is this institution.

Q. I think you stated that you thought this investigation unnecessary; in the event that it developed that Mr. Joseph had been speculating with the knowledge of some of the other trustees, what would you then think? Would you consider a trustee speculating off of the purchases made a matter for investigation?

A. Most assuredly. The trustees ought to have nothing to do with making a cent out of the institution. They ought to be above that.

Q. In the event it should be proven to the satisfaction of the committee that such speculations had been carried on, what do you think should be the recommendation of this committee?

A. If it is proven on them, I think there is no question about the propriety of their removal. I cannot conceive of a man doing his full duty here in a humanitarian way and at the same time making money out of the institution. They are more than apt to conflict in some way. I believe that the board of trustees ought to be filled with men who are not trafficking, and that they ought to stand above politics, money, and everything else except an earnest desire to benefit the unfortunates out here.

Mr. L. J. Lamar recalled:

Q. Mr. Lamar, do you know of anything else that may assist this committee?

A. I just wanted to make two or three statements. I want to repeat a conversation I had with Mr. S. L. Terry, of Milledgeville. The day after the election of officers in December, 1898, Mr. Terry said he passed Mr. Joseph, and remarked to him, "You have dropped a mighty good man at the institution; his place cannot be filled." Mr. Joseph replied, "Yes, very easily, plenty of men can fill his position. We do not intend to stop there; we are going to put Dr. Powell out too."

I also want to repeat what Colonel Hunt told me on one occasion. I was telling him how much bothered I was in discharging the duties of the office, and I was, as I thought, bordering on nervous prostration; that I did not believe that I could hold out. He said, "Well, Mr. Carling says that if he had your job as steward he would control the politics of Baldwin county."

Mr. W. H. Burwell, Sparta, Ga., before committee.
Being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What is your profession?

A. I am a lawyer.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. In Sparta, Ga.

Q. How long have you been in the practice of law?

A. About six years.

Q. Have you since you were admitted to the bar been in partnership with anyone?

A. Yes sir, with Col. J. T. Jordan.

Q. Has that partnership continued since that time until now?

A. No sir. Possibly nine months after I was admitted to the bar I formed a partnership with Col. Jordan. He died in the spring of 1895. Since that time I have practiced my profession alone.

Q. Did you ever compile the laws for the State Sanitarium?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Is that the pamphlet? (Being shown the pamphlet.)

A. Yes sir, I suppose so.

Q. Do you remember what was paid you for that work?

A. I think \$100.00.

Q. You had no one then with whom to divide that, running a separate and independent business?

A. The matter was first suggested to me by Col. Hunt, who is also an attorney of my town, and was at the time and is now a trustee of this institution. He had been employed or had been requested by the board to do the work of compiling these laws, but stated to me that he did not have the time to do it, and wanted to know if I would undertake the work. I told him that I would, and he then had me to come over and meet some of the members of the board of trustees—some three or four.

Q. Did Mr. Hunt get any part of that fee?

A. I signed a receipt for this fee, and I am sure the receipt ought to be in the records, but I am sure the receipt was for \$100.00 and I gave him a percentage of this fee.

Q. Do you know what percentage, Mr. Burwell?

A. Mr. Hunt gave me two thirds or one half of the fee.

Q. Speaking about the amount of that fee, if it should turn out that it was more than \$100.00, would it be reasonable to suppose that he gave you one half of it?

A. I think he gave me two thirds of the fee.

Q. I think it is to be perfectly fair to you. I am informed that the receipt was for \$250.00.

A. I never received that amount of money. I was really employed by Mr. Hunt to do this work on a division of fees to be made with him for such services, he agreeing to pay me \$66.00 for this work.

Witness does not now remember how the money was paid, whether by check directly to him, or in cash directly to him, or from Mr. Hunt.

Q. Having seen the original receipt, which purports that you have received \$250.00 for the compilation of the laws relating to the Georgia State Sanitarium, and having examined it, state whether or not you received the money that that receipt called for for said work.

A. I state most positively that I did not receive the full sum of \$250.00 as mentioned in this receipt, but my memory is that I only received two thirds of \$100.00, Mr. Hunt contracting with me upon a basis of \$100.00, and not \$250.00. I further state and swear positively that the receipt is signed by T. M. Hunt, and in his own handwriting. I am familiar with his handwriting. I now read to you the original receipt as it appears in the records of this institution.

“Georgia State Lunatic Asylum, No. 2120.
Office of Steward. Milledgeville, Ga., April 26, 1895.
Received from L. J. Lamar, Steward,
Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for codifying laws relating to Lunatic Asylum.
\$250.00. (Sgd) W H. BURWELL,
By T. M. Hunt.

I swear further that I have no memory of ever having seen this receipt before, and further that I did not authorize Mr. Hunt to sign such receipt for me. I may have authorized him to receipt for \$100.00 fee. My memory is not clear on this point. I gave Mr. Hunt a receipt for \$100.00, on L. J. Lamar, Steward, and I supposed that was the one on record at the institution until the original receipt

signed by Mr. Hunt was shown to me. I at no time discussed the matter of fees with anybody connected with this institution except Mr. Hunt, and he told me that he would look after that part of the business, as it had been fixed at \$100.00, and would see that I got my money.

Q. Do you know anything else, Mr. Burwell, going to show any mismanagement or misappropriation of funds of this institution?

A. I cannot state positively of my own knowledge of any mismanagement or any misappropriation of funds of this institution, aside from what I have already testified. I have always regarded the officials directly in charge of this institution as thoroughly competent and most efficient in the discharge of their duties.

Q. To whom do you refer now?

A. I refer to the superintendent, the steward, assistant steward, and such officers as have the direct management of the institution and immediate control. I know nothing of the conduct of the trustees aside from what has been testified to.

Q. Have you no information by hearsay of any mismanagement on the part of the board of trustees or others, or have you heard of any rumors that you consider well founded that will lead us to any fact showing mismanagement?

A. That is rather a broad question, and I hardly know how to answer it. Of course all of us are familiar to some extent with the Joseph matter, to the purchase of goods from Joseph by the trustees in an indirect way, but I have taken no interest in the case; have paid no attention to it. I, however, as a lawyer, recognize the fact that a trustee under the law would have no right to sell goods directly or indirectly to this institution and receive a profit therefor.

After the compilation of the laws I suggested to Mr. Hunt that his name should appear with mine as one of the compilers, but he said to me that as I had done the work just let it go in my name, and let me get the credit for it.

Mr. J. R. Fried, Macon, Ga., before committee. Being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Where do you reside?

A. Macon, Ga.

Q. How long have you lived there?

A. For twenty odd years.

Q. What business are you in?

A. Dry goods and notions.

Q. How long have you been in that business?

A. About ten years.

Q. Are you engaged in that business as an individual or as a company?

A. As J. R. Fried & Co.

Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. A. Joseph, a trustee of the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. About how long have you known him?

A. I have known him for twenty-five years.

Q. Has your firm ever bid to sell this institution goods?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since Mr. Joseph became a trustee?

A. Before that.

Q. Any since that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the amount of your dealings with the Georgia State Sanitarium since Mr. Joseph became a trustee, or about how much?

A. Since I have been in the business I have always got a contract from the Georgia State Sanitarium. Every bid

I put in I got something. Sometimes it was less; sometimes it was more.

Q. Now I will ask you this question: Do you know of any transaction in which bids have been made which have been accepted where any trustee or other officer of this institution has made a profit to himself?

A. I do not know of any other trustee except Mr. Joseph.

Q. You are an intelligent witness, and have heard my statement, tell the committee the transactions in which Mr. Joseph has had a cent or received compensation in any way whatever on any bids or contracts on purchases with your firm or other firms.

A. I have been putting bids to the asylum ever since I have been in the business. I used to be with the firm of Nussbaum & Co. We put in bids to the asylum, and always got some contracts. Afterwards when I started in business for myself I always gave in bids, and I do not think there was more than one or two contracts where we did not get something. Sometimes \$1,000; sometimes \$1,500.00, and the highest we ever got was about \$2,000. As far as Mr. Joseph as trustee was concerned, we did not know anything about it. Mr. Joseph never had any profit from us. It is true that I did instruct Mr. Joseph sometimes to send in the samples and to put down the bids, as he was more familiar with it than I was, but he received no benefit whatever. Mr. Joseph only acted as agent for J. R. Fried & Co.

Q. Did he receive any part of the profits on any of these bids or purchases?

A. Not from us.

Q. Did he receive them from anybody else?

A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. Had your firm any account against him?

A. At the present time, yes. Only six weeks ago I got relieved of that business. Before that time the business was A. Joseph, agent for J. R. Fried & Co. The whole business belonged to J. R. Fried & Co. Mr. Joseph only had a salary.

Q. A salary in your firm?

A. He could only draw so much per month.

Q. How much per month did he draw?

A. He was allowed to draw \$2,400.00 a year.

Q. What services did he render that firm?

A. He attended to the business in general.

Q. Did that include the sale of goods?

A. Yes sir, everything that belongs to the business.

Q. How long has your firm been paying him \$2,400.00 a year for his services?

A. About three years. To give you a full account of the business; about five or six years ago Wolff & Happ and ourselves were creditors of A. Joseph. The firm was insolvent, and a receiver was appointed, and the stock was sold. Wolff & Happ and myself bought the stock from the sheriff, and the business went on through A. Joseph, Agent. Wolff & Happ, about three and a half years ago, failed, and all came under our firm, and we carried on the business under the firm name of J. R. Fried & Co. About six weeks ago I sold out the business.

Q. Was it a part of Mr. Joseph's business as the paid agent of your firm to sell goods to the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. Not exactly. In one instance I bought some goods in New York. Some things were for the store in Milledgeville, and these samples went straight to the store in Milledgeville instead of going to Macon, and I instructed Mr. Joseph to mark these samples and send them out to the asylum.

Q. And was paying him \$2,400.00 a year for that and other like services?

A. Whatever has to be done in the business. He had to do anything I told him.

Q. Out of those transactions did Mr. Joseph get any profit aside from his salary?

A. No.

Q. During that time, in the last three or three and a half years, that he was receiving \$2,400.00 a year, did he make sales to any other person, company or corporation besides the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. No corporation.

Q. Any individual?

A. He made sales all over this county and other counties?

Q. Can you name an individual that he made sales to?

A. I suppose that I could give the names of some of the citizens of Milledgeville that he sold goods to.

Q. Did you employ him at \$2,400 a year after or before he became a trustee?

A. I really do not know. I do not know when he became a trustee.

Q. When did you employ him? Give the date as nearly as you can remember it.

A. That was about five years ago when we bought that business, Wolff & Happ and Fried & Co., but when Wolff & Happ failed we made a new contract with him. The contract was the same only the old one was with Wolff & Happ and J. R. Fried & Co., and I wanted to start right as the business belonged to J. R. Fried & Co.

Q. Did the fact that he was trustee have anything to do with that contract?

A. Not a particle.

Q. Do you know Mr. Carling of the city of Macon?

A. Yes.

Q. Is he a trustee?

A. I believe he is.

Q. Have you had anything to do with him in making bids?

A. Never in my life. I do not believe I spoke fifty words to him in my life.

Q. Have your sales been larger or smaller in the last four years to this institution than they were formerly?

A. Sometimes they decrease and sometimes they increase.

Q. Taking it as a whole?

A. No, they have not increased nor decreased.

Q. Have you books by which you could show the amount of your sales for the last eight years?

A. Certainly.

Q. As I understand you, speaking from memory, you state there has been no change since Mr. Joseph became trustee in the amount of your sales?

A. Yes, as I stated, one contract it was more; on another it was less.

Q. Making an average of it, do you state it has been more or less since he has been trustee?

A. There was no more. It came out about even.

Q. Can you give us from your books, and will you do so, a statement for the last eight years of your sales, giving the total for each year, to this institution?

A. Yes, sir. Certainly.

Q. When will you furnish that to us?

A. I can furnish it by Wednesday morning.

Mr. T. M. Hunt, Sparta, Ga., before committee. Being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. What official position do you hold relative to the State Sanitarium?

A. I am a trustee.

Q. When were you first appointed?

A. Eight years ago this October. Mr. Northen appointed me to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Hall.

Q. Do you know one Mr. Burwell, an attorney at law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he ever employed to compile the laws relating to this institution?

A. He was.

Q. Who employed him?

A. The board of trustees.

Q. What was the amount of his fee?

A. I could not answer that, sir, by reason of want of recollection. Col. Watts, who was on the board when I came here was employed to do that work, but by reason of ill health or some other cause, did not. They then asked me to compile the laws, and I refused for the same reason—that I was not in good health. They then employed Mr. Burwell, and his name appears officially on the pamphlet.

Q. Did you receive any part of that compensation?

A. I do not think I did.

Q. Who signed the receipt to the steward for the fee in that service?

A. I think I did, and turned it over to Mr. Burwell at his request.

Q. The receipt then, Mr. Hunt, as I understand you, with the steward, would be in your handwriting?

A. I would not be positive about that. I think Mr. Burwell asked me to collect it for him and carry it and deliver it to him.

Q. Mr. Jones, have you any receipt in this room by which you can fix the date? If you have, present that to Col. Hunt.

A. I think I have.

Q. Did the trustees include in Mr. Burwell's pay the cost of printing?

A. I do not know whether they did or not.

Q. Please give the stenographer the number of that receipt.

A. 2120.

Q. The amount of that receipt, please?

A. \$250.00.

Q. The date of that receipt?

A. April 26, 1895.

Q. By whom is it signed?

A. Signed by me for Mr. W. H. Burwell.

Q. Was Mr. Burwell here at the time that payment for that labor was made?

A. No sir, he was not. That is my recollection, and I judge so from that receipt.

Q. Did you or not take any receipt from Mr. Burwell when you turned over to him his compensation?

A. I do not recall that I did.

Q. If you did, have you that now in your possession?

A. I could not answer that.

Q. If you have such receipt will you furnish it to this committee?

A. I certainly will if it is in my possession.

Q. Do you know of any mismanagement on the part of any officer of this institution of your own knowledge?

A. I do not, sir.

Q. Do you know, or have you heard of any rumor that you consider well founded that would lead us as a committee to the discovery of the truth that there has been mismanagement or misapplication of funds appropriated to this institution?

A. I have heard all sorts of rumors, but I could not give you any data that would be of value. If it was in my power I certainly would do it.

Q. Were you present last March at the meeting of the board of trustees, when the coal contract for this institution for 1898 was awarded?

A. My recollection is that I was. I am pretty sure that I was.

Q. Who received, as best you can remember, the award for coal?

A. I do not remember the name.

Q. Was it a company in Kentucky, known as the Mingo Coal & Coke Co.?

A. That is my recollection.

Q. Was there at that time a competitive bid from the Galloway Coal Co.?

A. That is my recollection, sir.

Q. Did they have samples here at that time?

A. I do not know, but I think that Capt. DeSaussure, the engineer here, stated that they did.

Q. Do you remember which one of those companies had the coal that stood the best test?

A. My recollection is that we sent for Capt. DeSaussure, and he came in and said that the Mingo Coal & Coke Co.'s was the best coal that we ever had here. I know I based my judgment entirely upon his statement.

Q. Do you remember which one of those companies had the lowest bid?

A. No sir, I do not. That is a matter of record, however.

Q. Do you know of your knowledge, or have you any information that would lead this committee to the truth or falsity of the fact that members of the board of trustees have ever received any coal as a donation?

A. None whatever.

Q. You do not know whether that is true of your own knowledge?

A. No sir. I really never heard of it before.

Q. I see that the consideration for the \$250.00 for Mr. Burwell, stated in the receipt, is for codifying the laws relating to the Lunatic Asylum.

A. That is correct.

Q. Who paid the printer?

A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether the \$250.00 covered the printing as well as the codifying of the laws?

A. I do not of my own knowledge.

Q. Who usually does the printing for the institution?

A. I can hardly answer that question. I think it has been done in Augusta several times, but I really could not tell who does it.

Q. I want to ask whether the State Printer, who has a contract for doing the printing for the State, includes in his contract the printing for this institution?

A. I do not know, but I do not think it does.

Q. Do you know how many of these pamphlets containing this codification were made?

A. I do not.

Q. From whom did you purchase the wagons in Macon? Also the mules?

A. Four of the mules were purchased from Mr. Waterman. I think he is on Fourth street, just above the carshed. Two of them were purchased from Mr. Ellis, adjoining Mr. Waterman's stables. The wagons were bought from a Mr. Schatzman.

Q. Where does he live?

A. I can hardly tell you. The board of trustees appointed Mr. Carling and myself to purchase six mules and three wagons. I went to Macon and Mr. Carling met me. Mr. Carling is chairman of what was at that time the prudential committee, and what is now the executive

committee, and a trustee of this institution. They appointed Mr. Carling and myself to purchase mules and wagons to haul the goods of the institution at the time that the institution refused to pay \$4,000 a year, which was demanded by the dummy line. I went to Macon. Mr. Carling met me. We went to Mr. Waterman, and then went to Mr. Ellis, and those are the only sales stables that I know of in the city. Mr. Waterman had four large mules. He priced them at considerably above the sum that was agreed upon. We differed with him as to the price, and went to Mr. Ellis' stables. There we found a smaller pair of mules that I suggested to Mr. Carling I thought could be used on the farm and in the gardens, and that we might take a pair of the large mules there and put to the wagons. He did not agree with me at first, but afterwards stated that as there were very few mules in the market at that time that if we could get the mules at the price suggested by Mr. Ellis we had best buy them. That was my judgment, and we purchased the mules. The next morning we went back to Waterman's early, and made a trade with him for the other four mules with a guarantee that if any of the mules proved no good he would replace them. Those mules were purchased. On the evening before we traded with Mr. Ellis or Waterman, Mr. Carling suggested that we go up to Parmalee's and look at some wagons. We went, Mr. Parmelee showed us his stock in hand. They were different makes of ordinary road and farm wagons. After looking over his stock Mr. Carling then took me round to Schatzman's. When we reached there he was at his forge welding and shaping up an iron axle. As soon as he had finished Mr. Carling called him over, and we had a talk in regard to his wagons. He said that his wagons were made by himself, and that he furnished the city of Macon with wagons for heavy hauling.

Mr. Carling then sent out and had one of the city wagons driven by the shop for inspection. We investigated the wagons, and Schatzman called especial attention to the superior wood work and ironing of those wagons over and above the ordinary wagons, and Mr. Carling stated that the city of Macon used them, and used them at and above the price which was asked by Schatzman for the wagons to us, which was \$75.00 apiece. I then remarked to Mr. Carling that I thought we ought to buy for the institution the very best that could be had; that we hauled from one to two tons of coal at a load, and we wanted the wagons that would last the longest and do the best service. I recall making this remark to him: that if they would do the best service for the city of Macon, and the city of Macon was using them at that price, \$75.00, by reason of their superior make and quality, that I saw no reason why the State should not purchase them. That ended my connection in every respect as to the purchase of mules and wagons.

Q. How much did you receive out of that?

A. Not a single cent.

Q. How much, to your knowledge, did Mr. Carling receive?

A. Not a cent, to my knowledge.

Q. How much did you receive from the board of trustees for that service?

A. I do not recall. They might have paid my expenses. I do not remember.

Q. Is it not true that for that service you received \$25.00?

A. I would not be positive, but I think they paid me \$25.00 in lieu of expenses.

Q. How long were you there?

A. I went there one morning, and stayed all night, and came back the next afternoon—two days and one night.

Q. What was your railroad fare to and from that point?

A. \$2.65 there, and \$2.65 back.

Q. What would have been your hotel bills?

A. Well, it is generally \$2.00 a day. I went over and took dinner, and supper and lodging, and breakfast and dinner again.

Q. Do you know, Col. Hunt, who had previous to that time been making the purchase of mules and wagons for the institution since your incumbency in office?

A. L. J. Lamar, the steward.

Q. Do you know what has been the cost of purchase as to expenses when compared with your expenses at that time?

A. I do not. It is the only purchase that I ever made.

Q. Who was present of the board of trustees when you were voted the \$25.00 for your services?

A. My recollection was that it was the full board. I would not be positive, but that is my recollection.

Q. We have evidence before us, and we think that it is due you as a State official that we inform you of it, that you only paid Mr. Burwell \$66.66 of the \$250.00 that you receipted for. Now is that correct, or a mistake?

A. I could not state exactly, but my recollection is that he got half.

Q. Who got the other half?

A. I think I did, but I am not positive about that.

Mr. S. L. Terry, Milledgeville, Ga., being sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Mr. Terry, it has been reported to this committee that one of the trustees of this institution made certain statements to you in regard to certain officers of this institution. State what was said at that time?

A. When Mr. Lamar was first discharged from the institution I met Mr. Joseph on the street one morning and said, "Mr. Joseph, the trustees did a very wrong thing when

they removed Mr. Lamar. I do not think they will be able to fill his place." He replied, "Well, we have got rid of him, and we will get rid of Dr. Powell."

Q. About when was that conversation?

A. About a week after Mr. Lamar was discharged.

Q. Where do you reside?

A. Milledgeville.

Q. How long have you resided there?

A. Since December, 1896.

Q. What official position do you hold in Milledgeville?

A. I am on the police force.

Q. Did Mr. Joseph give any reason why they wanted to get rid of Dr. Powell?

A. No, sir, he did not give any particular reason. He seems to have a spite against him.

Q. Did he suggest as to who his successor would be?

A. No, sir. He first replied that he did not have anything to do with the matter, and then remarked, "We will get rid of Dr. Powell next."

Q. Did he give any reason why Mr. Lamar was discharged?

A. No, sir, he just seemed to have a spite against them.

Q. Have you observed Dr. Powell in the discharge of his official duties about the institution?

A. I came here as an employee in 1884, and stayed until 1896.

Q. During that time did you have an opportunity to observe the doctor, and his treatment and management of the affairs here?

A. I was in charge of a ward for about eight years.

Q. Would say that his services were efficient? Did he discharge his duties properly in your opinion?

A. Yes, sir. They could not have done it better than he did. Whenever we had a sick man, Dr. Powell was always

prompt in coming to see him—coming over late at night sometimes without being called.

Q. Do you know of any mismanagement on the part of any servant or employee of this institution?

A. No, sir, I do not. I think the Governor was mighty bad off to appoint a trustee when he appointed Mr. Joseph.

Mr. L. J. Lamar recalled.

Q. About a year, or perhaps two years ago, do you know of any brick contract that was to be let for brick for this institution?

A. I can recall one about twelve months ago.

Q. Who got the contract?

A. C. C. Stratton & Co., of Macon, Ga.

Q. Was there anybody from this city bidding on that contract?

A. It was let by competitive bids. Mr. McMillan bid on it, if I remember correctly. My recollection is that the trustees instructed the engineer to get up the bids. Stratton furnished them at \$4.40 delivered.

Q. Do you know what Mr. McMillan's bid was?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge whether there was any proposition made by anyone to Mr. McMillan in case his bid should be accepted to share with him in the profits?

A. No, sir, I do not. Mr. C. F. Jackson, who was managing the dummy at that time asked me who got the contract, and I told him. He said, "I am going over there and see if I can get some of the hauling for the Georgia Railroad." He said he would put them at Harper's store, which is nearer than Midway. He went over to Macon to see Stratton, but did not get any of the brick. He said he had it intimated that if he would make certain concessions,

something like ten cents difference, that he would get the hauling. Mr. Jackson told me that there was something fishy in the contract, but he could not get at the bottom of it.

Q. Mr. Lamar, what is the custom now in regard to the coal? Does it pass through the store, and is it weighed?

A. No, sir, it is not weighed. Several years ago we did weigh a car occasionally. The coal mines do not generally weigh the coal themselves. We have been governed by the railroad weights upon which the freight is charged. I am not positive that the coal last year was weighed by the railroad company, but the year before that and two or three years before I am positive that it was.

Q. Do you know whether or not there has been any disposition on the part of any employee or officer of this institution to suppress testimony that might be drawn out by this committee?

A. Yes, sir. I think I stated last week that Mr. Joseph approached my brother, and several of my friends, and asked them to see me and ask me to be as easy on him as possible as things would work out all right. Yesterday morning I was going up to the courthouse, and Mr. Horne called me in his store and said, "Joseph came to me Saturday night and asked me to please see you, and ask you to let him down as easy as you could; not to be too hard on him," and I made the same reply, in substance, as on a former occasion.

Q. Was that coal tested when it was received by anyone connected with the institution before it was accepted or rejected, when the bids were made?

A. Not last year. When the contract was awarded it was not. We had been purchasing coal from that same mine for gas purposes, and possibly four or five years ago this coal was tested in connection with ten or fifteen others.

but I do not think it was last year as we had tested it previously, and were governed by that test.

Q. Where is the Galloway Coal & Coke Co. located?

A. It is in Walker county, Alabama, I think. I do not know the post-office address.

Q. Was that ever tested to your knowledge?

A. I do not think it has ever been tested. It got so for the last two or three years that I declined to accept cars of coal to be tested from any mines except upon instructions from the board of trustees. There were twenty-five or thirty mines that wanted to send sample cars. It would give us 600 to 800 tons of coal, and Capt. DeSaussure having so much outside work to do told me that he would not have the time to look after his regular work and attend to the tests.

Q. When the contract was awarded about a year ago do you know whether or not the Mingo Company was the lowest bidder?

A. No, sir. I do not think they were the lowest in price.

Q. Making a comparison of the coal, what would you say about the bids?

A. I cannot speak positively as to that. Capt. DeSaussure can tell you about it. The Galloway Company, I think, was under them, but the coal had never been tested.

Q. When that test coal is sent here does the institution buy it?

A. Yes, sir, and pay for it at the price at which the contract is awarded. If the Galloway Company, for instance, had bid \$2.80, and the contract was awarded at \$2.75, we would have paid them only \$2.75 for the test car of coal. One car of coal was given us by the Durham mines, of Chickamauga, Ga. The coal was given us, but we had to pay the freight.

Statement of T. H. DeSaussure, engineer:

Since the last report of the institution, there has been a hook and ladder truck purchased for the use of the Sanitarium, with complement of extension ladders, etc.

In the matter of coal, a test was made to determine the comparative value to the institution of many of the coals on which bids were made. Twenty-seven (27) tests of various coals have been made. There was, however, several bids last March on coal that the Sanitarium had not tested. (There was a test made of the Galloway Co.'s coal before last contract for coal was made.)

Mr. A. Joseph, Milledgeville, Ga., being sworn, testified as follows:

Mr. Joseph, we have put you on notice, as a trustee of the Georgia State Sanitarium of what has been testified concerning bids, purchases, and other transactions. Now, if you see proper, you can take up these matters, and let your evidence as to these transactions go into the records.

A. The Jewell matter is an absolute falsehood, so far as I know. I will tell you just what occurred. Sometime ago, I do not know how long ago, there were several bids made on Coats' spool cotton. I do not remember the date. I had made a bid at .4090, and Mr. Cline had bid at .41, which is contract price. We are all under agreement to sell Coats' Thread at .45 less 12 per cent less 2 per cent., which reduced to figures makes the contract price .40 2-100. The contract, I think, was awarded to me at .4090, and promptly reported to the Coats' Thread people by Mr. Cline, that I had broken the contract in bidding for thread. Mr. Thomas, the manager of the company in Atlanta, wrote me promptly that I had no right to bid .4090. I went over the figures, and found that the mistake had occurred in subtracting the discount. Sometime after that a bid was made

on thread by Jewell at .3860, and when I saw it, said there must have been some change in the price of thread, and I wrote to Thomas, making this inquiry, wanting to know if there had been any change in the discounts, and stating that there had been a bid at .3860, and gave the name of the bidder. I had no desire to reflect on the bidder. Of course Bowen & Jewell were mad about it. From that time on there has not been any very good will between the firm and myself. Last fall, I think it was, Mr. Jewell came in my store and said, "Mr. Joseph, when is the next contract day at the asylum?" I said, "I do not know, Mr. Jewell. Don't you get slips notifying you when contracts will be let?"

I was just in the act of closing the drawer, and I said to him, "I tell you what you can do, Orlando, you can send your samples to me, and I will put them in with ours, and if we get any contracts we will divide the commissions."

Q. Do I understand that this Thread Company, who have men all over the United States selling for them, fix a limit below which no one man can go?

A. No one can go, and keep faith with them.

Q. You had been complained against for putting in a bid by mistake, lower than the contract limit of the Thread Company, and after that Mr. Jewell put in a bid lower, at .3860, a marked difference, and then you simply reported the matter with a view of ascertaining if the company had changed the price of thread, and on that account you say that Mr. Jewell has felt hard toward you?

A. Yes. I was blamed by him for giving this information. I thought if anyone else could sell thread for .3860 we ought to be able to do so.

As for my making any unfair proposition, of course that is absurd. I told him that if he would send his samples over to me I would put them in with mine, and if we got anything we would divide.

In reference to Wolff & Happ, and J. R. Fried & Co., and the Dannenberg Co., in 1893 or 1894, my assets were bought by Wolff & Happ and J. R. Fried. I went into the hands of a receiver, and my assets were bought up by these two concerns, both of whom were creditors of mine at the time of the failure, and in order to protect themselves and from a friendly feeling for me, they bought these assets for some \$30,000. They became the owners of my business; I became their agent under an agreement to manage said business, and to be compensated at the rate of \$2,500.00 per annum, and if at any time, at any period of this contract I should be able to adjust my indebtedness with my creditors so as to resume business in my own name, of course I should have the preference to buy back at the market value. As such agent, I have been doing business ever since. In conducting this business, I could not confine my purchases to those two houses. I had authority to contract as agent for the purchase of goods with anybody. In the course of business of course we bought goods from The Dannenberg Co. as well as from other people in New York, Boston, and elsewhere. Mr. Dannenberg is probably the wealthiest merchant in Georgia, and controls more ability to buy goods than anyone else that I know. In that way the samples of the The Dannenberg Co. were sent to me as agent for those concerns, Wolff & Happ and J. R. Fried & Co. in competition in the general line of trade. I admit that a profit was made on the goods sold, and that profit went to the merchandise account of the firms that I represent. There was no money. It went to the credit of A. Joseph, agent of J. R. Fried & Co.

Q. Is it not true, that if instead of selling the goods here you had sold them to me, there would have been the same profit to you?

A. Certainly. It was a legitimate business transaction, whether made with the State of Georgia, the State of Ken-

tucky, or with an individual. Now, right here, permit me to say, that in these inspections of samples I did not direct their purchase by the institution. A. Joseph, as trustee, did not buy goods for the State asylum, but A. Joseph, as agent, submitted samples for them to buy if they thought the goods better than the others submitted.

Q. In the case of those samples that you submitted, did you have no voice in deciding whether the asylum would take them or not?

A. I may have been present once or twice, perhaps twice in two or three years.

Q. When you submitted the bids and the contracts were awarded on that particular line of goods, you were not present?

A. I do not remember. I may have been in the building at the time. I do not vote on or say to whom the contracts are to be awarded. The purchasing committee was composed of the steward, superintendent, assistant steward and storekeeper.

Q. In other words, Mr. Joseph, in making the sales that you have discussed, you did not judicially decide the question as to whether this or that bid should be accepted?

A. No, sir. I may have been asked at times, "Mr. Joseph, which do you think the best of these samples." Now in reference to changing that bill. If I remember, it was my own heading, A. Joseph, agent. I was out here standing at the door of the storeroom, and Col. Hunt was on the steps. I asked him if he thought there was anything wrong in my bidding, and he said he did not. I also asked Mr. Lamar, and he said, "I think you have a perfect right as a citizen of Georgia, to submit samples." There had been some discussion in Milledgeville, and very bitter competition, and I have been the object of that unfair and unholy competition. You are not merchants, gentlemen,

and if you are you may have been an exception to the rule. I do not think I ever uttered a word of complaint when the patronage of this asylum went in other directions. Just as soon as this occurred, I was assailed on all sides. I said to Mr. Hunt, "Tom, I am going to change this bid." "They came from Dannenberg Company anyhow," and I just scratched my name, and took and wrote Dannenberg Company over it. There were no trustees present. The trustees are never present. This happened before the change of rules. This was an open, broad, daylight transaction, under no cover or desire to conceal anything. I have heard it said that Mr. Hunt rejected a bid of mine. That is all bosh. This occurred on the outside of the storehouse. We had been discussing the matter, and I said, "these goods are Dannenberg's, and I will just put their name on the bid."

As to the profit derived out of any of these transactions, gentlemen, they went to the credit of the business I was managing, as agent. If they were mine, individually, I would have offered them for sale. I believe I have a perfect right, though a trustee, to sell goods to the institution.

Q. You believe a trustee has a right to do business with the institution?

A. Yes, I believe he has.

Q. Is this your handwriting?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you make anything on the bid?

A. Why certainly I did.

Now, right in this connection. During the first year after I was appointed trustee, I think, on one occasion I was over at the storeroom, and asked the cost of a rubber sheet I saw there. I was told that it cost \$1.25 and freight, which was about \$12.00 a case of 100. I procured a sample, sent it to the resident buyer in New York, and sold the in-

stitution 600 sheets at $.97\frac{1}{2}$, delivered. I claim that I have saved the State money.

As to Mr. Horne and Mr. Lamar, I do not remember exactly the occurrence. I will be frank with you, and tell you all that I know. I have been fearful that under the passion of resentment that Mr. Lamar might forget himself, and in a desire to revenge himself for a wrong done by me, but of which I was entirely innocent; knowing full well that resentment rages in everybody's breast, I was fearful that he might forget himself and make statements that were not entirely correct. I said to Mr. Horne, "I hope Mr. Lamar has told the truth about everything in connection with me. So far as I am concerned, I would do him any favor that I would six months ago."

Q. I understood you the other day to say that before you made any bid or at some time you conferred with the Governor of the State about this, and he told you it was legitimate for you to bid?

A. The Governor sent for me, together with Dr. Foster, once about the salary being paid him. I said this, "Governor, I am a merchant, as you well know, and I am connected with firms that have friends and capital, and it is my duty to do what I can for them as well as myself, and I want to know if you think there is any impropriety in my selling goods to the State?" and he said, "No sir, I do not." I asked Col. Hunt, and he said, "Why, it is your duty to do it. If you can save the State any money, it is your duty to do it." I asked Mr. Lamar, and he said, "I think you have a right to do as you please." I made no effort to conceal anything from the board of trustees, and I make this declaration now, that my transactions with the State has been for the State's benefit. Whether it was discreet or not, I leave that to your kind judgment. There was no intention on my part to do wrong.

This conversation I had with Mr. Horne: I said, "I hope that Mr. Lamar told the truth about me; that he left his passion and resentment behind him." I told Mr. Jones that if Mr. Lamar had any sense he would keep quiet, and the board would probably put him back. He had the power of purchase. He was the man that held the reins, together with the chairman of the executive committee.

Q. Did I understand you to say just now that you had never been a member of the purchasing committee?

A. I have, since the executive committee went into effect last May.

Q. If you were a member of that committee, how many members were on that committee?

A. Four.

Q. Were you not a member of the old prudential committee?

A. For a short while, but the prudential committee did not buy. The purchasing power of the institution rested with the chairman of the prudential committee, the steward, superintendent, assistant steward, storekeeper, etc.

Q. As I understand you, up to May 1st, 1898, the purchases were made by the steward, and not by the executive committee?

A. Yes, sir. The superintendent, steward, chairman of the prudential committee were the purchasing power.

Q. You never was chairman of the prudential committee?

A. No, sir.

Q. Since the 1st day of May you have not been interested directly or indirectly in any awards made?

A. J. R. Fried & Co. bid, but my concern got no benefit out of their bids. You will find that part of the bid is in my handwriting, but I fully explained that. A part of their samples were sent from Macon to Milledgeville, and a

part was sent by express from New York to me at Milledgeville. The time was short, and they wrote me to please submit these samples for them at the prices that they named, and I wrote it, and pinned it on their typewritten bid.

Q. Since the first of May, 1898, you have never been interested directly or indirectly in any bid made to the institution?

A. No sir.

Q. Mr. Joseph, is it true or not, that you made a statement to any one in Milledgeville since last December, that you knew that the old steward was going to be discharged, and that it was all fixed before they met?

A. I did not know it with absolute certainty, but I knew that Dr. Gaulden was going to make a change; that he had a sufficient number of votes to make the change.

Q. What were the charges against him?

A. That is a question that I ought not to be asked to answer. It is a personal matter, entirely. I think the board of trustees have a perfect right to put anybody in they wish, whether there are any charges made or not.

(Mr. Joseph thinks that if he hears of any rumor of any mismanagement that the trustee ought to report it to the board of trustees, and let them deal with the matter of complaint.)

Q. That being true, don't you think that you ought to cite the party to appear before you, and give him a hearing?

A. Yes, sir. That is my personal view. I would not condemn anybody. I would not remove a man from office upon mere hearsay. Mr. Lamar may have been unfairly treated, or he may not. I think this: I think the board of trustees had a perfect right to oust him and put somebody else in his place.

Q. Is this not true, that the State of Georgia is to be served and not the individual?

A. That is true, but there ought to be the utmost harmony between the trustees and the officers.

Q. Don't you think, Mr. Joseph, that an employee has a perfect right to know what the complaint is before his discharge?

A. No sir; I do not think that. If I employ a man and I dislike him I just tell him that I have no further use for him. It might not always be wise to investigate a man, and personally, if it depended upon my vote, I do not believe that I would vote to discharge him.

Q. There was \$250.00 paid to Mr. Burwell for codifying the laws. Was not that a pretty good price to pay for that service?

A. I thought so.

Q. Did the full board direct that payment to be made?

A. I think so.

Q. Did you have any competitive bid on that?

A. No, sir. It is not worth three cents to the institution. I want to know the difference between hiring a member of this board to do anything, and between the members selling milk and butter. I think the amount paid was excessive.

Q. Do you know who got that money?

A. Mr. Burwell, I reckon.

Q. Suppose that he did not get but \$66.00, what went with the rest of it?

A. I do not know. I know I did not get any of it.

Q. Were checks issued by the steward, or paid in cash?

A. I think the steward issued checks.

Q. On what bank?

A. On the Milledgeville Banking Co. Our system is this: the steward issued his check on the treasurer of the institution, and the treasurer always kept his money in the Milledgeville Banking Co.

Q. During the time that you have acted as trustee, from

your knowledge of merchandise, do you know of any instance in which the asylum has paid more than the market price in the purchase of goods?

A. I do not think that I do.

Q. I will state that I asked Mr. Lamar the same question, and he said he did not.

A. There is a certain firm in Philadelphia, W. H. Thomas & Co., who have made large sales to the institution without competitive bids. I have no reason to believe but what they were bought properly enough.

So far as any wrong, I do not believe there was ever any intentional wrong. I believe Mr. Lamar did his duty as well as any other one man could do them. Taking him all in all, I believe him to be a very competent man.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CONTRACT AWARDS MADE
FOR THE YEARS 1897 AND 1898, TOGETHER
WITH SUCCESSFUL BIDDERS AND
THEIR POSTOFFICES.

J. A. Horne, Milledgeville, Ga.

Groceries.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

40,000 lbs. hay at .75.
100,000 lbs. bran at .79.
45,000 lbs. bacon at .05 3-4.
6,000 lbs. hams at .10 3-4.
110 bbls. Hudnut grits at 1.99.
900 bu. meal at .39.
1,800 gal. syrup at .18 1-2.
6,000 lbs. butterine at .09.
15,000 lbs. rice at .04.
150 bbls. Irish potatoes at 1.35.

Awarded June 21st, 1897.

500 bu. white corn at .42.
500 bu. sound feed oats at .29.
50,000 lbs. hay at .77 1-2.
150,000 lbs. bran at .62.
55,000 lbs. bacon at .05 1-2.
6,500 lbs. hams at .09 1-4.
110 bbls. Hudnuts grits at 2.15.
1,000 bu. meal at .40 1-2.
7,000 lbs. coffee at .13 1-2.
12,000 lbs. rice at .04.
100 sacks salt at .40.
200 gal. vinegar at .16.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

500 bu. corn at .47 1-4.
500 bu. oats at .30.
150,000 lbs. bran at .71.
50,000 lbs. bacon at .615.
6,500 lbs. hams at .08 3-4.
500 bbls. flour at 5.50.
75 bbls. grits at 2.35.
1,000 bu. meal at .43 1-2.
6,000 lbs. Rio coffee at .09 3-4.
100 sacks salt at .43.
2,000 gal. syrup at .23 1-2.
6,000 lbs. cheese at .09 3-4.
200 gal. vinegar at .14 1-2.
6,000 lbs. No. 1 mackerel at .6 1-2.
200 bbls. Irish potatoes at 1.75.

Awarded March 18th, 1898.

600 bu. corn at .46.
600 bu. oats at .37 3-4.
50,000 lbs. hay at .67 1-2.
180,000 lbs. bran at .79.
55,000 lbs. bacon at .057.
600 bbls. flour at 4.95.
120 bbls. grits at 2.00.
1,200 bu. meal at .42 1-2.

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

600 bu. oats at .35 3-4.
50,000 lbs. hay at .70.
175,000 lbs. bran at .78.
6,500 lbs. hams at .07 3-4.
550 bbls. flour at 4.99.
120 bbls. grits at 2.03.
1,200 bu meal at .39 1-2.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

600 bu corn at .46 3-4.
600 bu. oats at .34 1-2.
50,000 lbs. hay at 14.75.
60,000 lbs. bacon at .0618.
6,500 lbs. hams at .7 3-4.
125 bbls grits at 2.15.
800 bu. meal at 42 1-2.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

55,000 lbs. bacon at .0584.
8,000 lbs. coffee at .07 7-8.
600 bbls. flour at 3.75.
14,000 lbs. rice at .05 1-8.
2,400 gal. syrup at .22.
10,000 lbs. cheese at .08 1-2.
7,000 lbs. hams at .07 1-2.
600 bu. oats at .35.

Awarded October 20th, 1898.

120 bbls. grits at 2.30.
160 sacks salt at .48.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

550 bbls. flour at 3.55.
130 bbls. grits at 2.25.
1,000 bu. meal, unbolted, at .41.
8,000 lbs. butterine at .09 3-8.
2,400 gal. syrup at .19.
300 gal. vinegar at .12.
350 sacks Irish potatoes at 1.65.
600 bu. corn at .46 3-4.
600 bu. white oats at .38.
180,000 lbs. bran at 74.

8,000 lbs. No. 1 mackerel at .08 3-4.
7,000 lbs. hams at .07 5-8.
24 cases potash at 2.45.
45,000 lbs. bacon at .0535.
10,000 lbs. rice at .05.

S. R. Jaques & Tinsley Co., Macon, Ga.

Groceries.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

500 bu. corn at .38.
500 bu. oats at .27.
6,000 lbs. coffee at .15 1-2.
550 bbls. flour at 4.95.
200 gal. vinegar at .12.
4,500 lbs. soap at .02 1-2.
336 lbs. soda at .02 1-4.

Awarded June 21st, 1897

7,000 lbs. lard at .0398.
500 bbls. flour at 4.50.
9,000 lbs. sugar (brown) at 04 1-4.
6,000 lbs. granulated sugar at .04 7-8.
3,500 lbs. soap at .02 3-4.
150 lbs. black pepper at .07 3-8.
1,600 lbs. candles at .07 1-8.

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

500 bu. corn at .43.
6,500 lbs. lard at .4 3-4.
1,200 lbs. candles at 7 1-4.
4,500 lbs. soap at .02 3-4.
6,000 lbs. cheese at .08 1-2.
6,000 lbs. mackerel at .09 3-4.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

6,000 lbs. sugar at .0535.
1,600 lbs. candles at .07 1-2.
200 lbs. starch at .03.
13,000 lbs. rice at .04 7-8.
4,500 lbs. soap at .02 3-4.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

6,500 lbs. hams at .07 5-8.
8,000 lbs. lard at .05 1-2.
8,000 lbs. coffee at .08 1-2.
16,000 lbs. sugar at 4.52.
7,500 lbs. sugar at 5.32.
2,200 gal. syrup at .20.
150 lbs. black pepper at .09 1-2.
15,000 lbs. rice at .04 7-8.
5,000 lbs. soap at .02 3-4.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

180,000 lbs. bran at .73.
8,000 lbs. lard at .06 1-8.
600 bbls. flour at 4.25.
8,000 lbs. coffee at .08 3-4.
14,000 lbs. sugar at 5.11.
5,000 lbs. soap at .02 3-4.
224 lbs. soda at .02.
15,000 lbs. rice at .05 5-8.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

14,000 lbs. brown sugar at .05 1-4.
7,000 lbs. granulated sugar at 5.68.
300 gal. vinegar at .13.

350 sacks Irish potatoes at 1.75.

336 lbs. soda at .02.

300 lbs. black pepper at .10.

8,000 lbs. mackerel at .07 7-8.

2,000 lbs. tobacco at .26.

300 lbs. starch at .02 3-4.

600 bu. corn at .46 1-4.

180,000 lbs. bran at .65.

6,000 lbs. soap at .02 3-4.

Awarded October 20th, 1898.

5,000 lbs. lard at .05 1-2.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

6,000 lbs. turpentine soap at .02 3-4.

6,000 lbs. lard at .05 3-4.

336 lbs. soda at .02.

2,000 lbs. tobacco at .26.

150 sacks salt at .56.

Savannah Grocery Co., Savannah, Ga.

Groceries.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

9,000 lbs. sugar at .0423.

1,200 lbs. candles at .07

400 lbs. starch at .03.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

1,200 lbs. candles at .07

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

150 lbs. black pepper at .09 3-4.

300 lbs. starch at .02 7-8.

1-2 bbl. oatmeal at 3.00.

100 sacks salt at .53.

6 doz. buckets at 4.75.

Swift & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Groceries.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

2,000 lbs. lard at .0475.

4,000 lbs. lard at .0485.

Awarded June 21st, 1897.

6,000 lbs. butterine at .08 7-8.

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

6,000 lbs. butterine at .09.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

8,000 lbs. butterine at .09 1-4.

Austin, Nichols & Co., New York, N. Y

Groceries.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

6,000 lbs. granulated sugar at .0461.

Awarded June 21st, 1897.

2,000 gal. syrup at .20 1-2.

336 lbs. soda at .0221.

400 lbs. starch at .0298.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

9,000 lbs. sugar at .0473.

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

10,000 lbs. sugar at 4.54.

7,500 lbs. coffee at .08 3-4.

150 lbs. pepper at .08 1-4.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

400 lbs. starch at .0298.

336 lbs. soda at .02.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

2,400 gal. syrup at .25.

Hancock Bros. & Co., Lynchburg, Va.

Groceries.

Awarded March 19th, 1897

1,800 lbs. tobacco at .20.

Awarded June 21st, 1897.

1,800 lbs. tobacco at .20.

Awarded September 15th, 1897

1,800 lbs. tobacco at .20.

Awarded December 15th, 1897

1,600 lbs. tobacco at .20.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

2,000 lbs. tobacco at .21.

Carhart Bros., New York, N. Y.

Groceries.

Awarded March 19th, 1897

300 lbs. black pepper at .05 3-4.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1899.

579

G. W W Stone, Oxford, Ga.

Brooms.

Awarded March 19th, 1897

45 doz. brooms at 1.90.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

30 doz. brooms at 1.75.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

60 doz. brooms at 1.75.

Rogers & Joiner, Macon, Ga.

Groceries.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

1,800 lbs. tobacco at .21.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

1,000 bu. meal at .42.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

8,000 lbs coffee at .08 1-4.

Augusta Broom Co., Augusta, Ga.

Brooms.

Awarded September 15th, 1897

48 doz. brooms at 1.75.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

60 doz. brooms at 1.75.

E. J. Holly, Columbus, Ga.

Brooms.

Awarded December 15th, 1897

48 doz. brooms at 1.65.

Awarded June 20th, 1898.

60 doz. brooms at 1.65.

G. Schwartz, New Orleans, La.

Groceries.

Awarded June 20th, 1898.

6,000 lbs. standard granulated sugar at 5.58.

Awarded December 15th, 1897

13,000 lbs. rice at .04 15-16.

Independent Rice Co., New Orleans, La.

Groceries.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

12,000 lbs. brown sugar at .04 1-2.

7,000 lbs. granulated sugar at .04 7-8.

Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Groceries.

Awarded June 20th, 1898.

6,000 lbs. butterine at .09 1-4.

Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Groceries.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

5,500 lbs. butterine at .08 3-4.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

6,000 lbs. butterine at 8.40.

Jno. C. Roth Packing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Groceries.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

6,500 lbs. lard at .05 3-8.

M. J. Glynn & Co., New York, N. Y.

Groceries.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

650 lbs. mixed tea at .33 less 4 per cent.

Otto Diederichs, Chicago, Ill.

Groceries.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

8,000 lbs. cheese at .03.

Standard Oil Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Groceries.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

1,400 lbs. candles at .07

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

1,600 lbs. candles at .07.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

1,800 lbs. candles at .07

Buckeye Soap Co., Dayton, O.

Soap.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

1,000 lbs. chipped soap at .04 1-4.

L. A. Waters & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

10 boxes blue mottled soap at .04 3-4.

United States Laundry & Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

2,000 lbs. chipped soap at 3.65.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

2 bbls. wheat starch at .06 1-2.

3 bbls. corn starch at 3.75.

2 bbls. aniline blue at 2.85.

3,000 lbs. chipped soap at 3.65.

Southern Hardware Co., Macon, Ga.

Hardware.

Awarded March 19th, 1897

6 doz. chambers at 3.00

24 doz. plates at .57

Awarded June 21st, 1897.

96 sets c. c. handle teas at .30.

24 doz. c. c. dinner plates at .58.

Awarded September 15th, 1897

6 gross tin dippers at 3.00.

6 gross washpans at 5.25.

6 doz. shears at 2.00.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

6 gross washpans at 5.00.

1 gross chambers at 30.00.

2 gross plates at 7.00.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

6 gross washpans at 5.00.

1 gross soup plates at 7.00.

1 gross chambers at 30.00.

2 gross dinner plates at 7.00.

Awarded September 15th, 1898.

100 sets teas at .33.

50 sets plates at .29.

3 doz. pitchers at 1.35.

6 doz. pitchers at .85.

6 doz. well buckets at 3.00.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

6 doz. No. 9 bowls and pitchers at 6.75.

Beck & Gregg Hardware Co., Atlanta, Ga. Hardware.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

- 1 gross spectacles at 1.50 per doz.
- 3 doz. spittoons at .95.
- 6 doz. lantern globes at .55.
- 2 doz. axe handles at .65.
- 2 doz. pick handles at .79.
- 1 doz. well whirles at 1.90.
- 6 doz. iron handle knives and forks at .30.
- 1 gro. candlesticks at 2.40.
- 1 gro. tin foot tubs at 2.40.
- 2 doz. ironbound well buckets at 2.85.
- 1 doz. alarm clocks at 7.00.
- 6 doz. 26 inch waiters at 2.00.

Palmer Hardware Co., Savannah, Ga.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

- 1 gro. candlesticks at 2.75.
- 12 gro. tablespoons at 1.10.
- 1 gro. plates at 4.25.

Awarded September 15th, 1897

- 6 doz. w. w. brushes at 7.50.
- 24 sets soup plates at .30.

Awarded December 15th, 1897

- 6 gro. tin plates at 2.00.
- 6 gro. dippers at 2.40.
- 6 gro. washpans at 4.50.
- 6 doz. buckets at 4.05.
- 6 doz. buckets at 1.75.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

- 2 gro. tin dippers at 2.88.
- 1 gro. candlesticks at 2.75.
- 1 gro. soup plates at 7.20.
- 100 sets teas at .33.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

100 sets teas at .33.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

2 doz. 1. h. shovels at 6.00.

6 doz. 3 h. r. c. water buckets at 4.05.

1 gro. tumblers at 36.00.

Chas. Conklin & Co., Savannah, Ga.

Awarded March 20th, 1897.

4 gro. tin cups at 1.85.

2 gro. tin dippers at 2.92.

3 gro. pie plates at 2.25.

6 gro. washpans at 5.50.

6 gro. teaspoons at .58.

Awarded June 21st, 1897

6 gro. washpans at 5.50.

C. A. Conklin & Co., Savannah, Ga.

Hardware.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

6 gro. tin plates at 2.35.

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

6 gro. tin cups at 1.73.

2 G. G. tablespoons at .96.

1 G. G. teaspoons at .48.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

3 gro. tin plates at 3.10.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

6 gro. tin washpans at 4.93.

6 doz. coffee pots at 3.25.

1 doz lanterns at 4.00.

C. A. Conklin & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Awarded September 15th, 1897

6 gro. tin cups at 1.90.

Awarded March 17th, 1897

4 gro. tin cups at 1.60.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

6 gro. tin cups at 1.60.

3 gro. tin plates at 2.15.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

4 doz. coffee pots at 3.25.

3 doz. waiters at 3.35.

R. T. Semmes & Co., Savannah, Ga.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

12 gro. tin cups at 1.20.

6 gro. tin plates at 2.00.

6 gro. washpans at 5.00.

1 gro. candlesticks at 2.40.

6 doz. foot tubs at 2.30.

6 doz. tin buckets at 1.15.
 6 doz. water buckets at 1.49.
 6 doz. water buckets at 4.80.
 2 coils rope at .09.
 1 coil cotton rope at .09 1-4.
 1 doz. lanterns at 4.35.

Awarded December 22nd, 1898.

1 gro. lantern wicks at .30.
 1 doz. R. R. picks at 3.00.
 400 sets bed castors at 3.50.
 50 doz. 1 pt. tin cups at 1.60 per gro.
 6 doz. tin buckets at 1.15.

John C. VanSickle, Macon, Ga.

Hardware.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

48 sets C. C. handle teas at .30.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

12 gro. tablespoons at 1.10.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

25 sets plates at .25.
 12 doz. chambers at 2.42.

Leopold Adler, Savannah, Ga.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

3 doz. 1 qt. C. C. pitchers at 1.07.
 6 gr. tumblers at 2.40.

1 gro. glass butter dishes at 9.00.

1 gro. glass sugar dishes at 7.20.

3 doz. ea. 6, 8 and 10 in. deep dishes at 73, 1.20 and 1

3 doz. ea. 8, 10 and 12 in. flat dishes at .97, 1.52 and 2

Dunlap Hardware Co., Macon, Ga.

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

100 sets C. C. handle teas at 66.29.

4 gro. C. C. 9 inch dinner plates at 66.29.

6 doz. C. C. chambers, large, at 66.29.

Swindle Bros., Baltimore M.

Awarded December 22nd, 1898.

24 boxes window glass, 6x8, at 2.75.

T. C. Burke, Macon, Ga.

Awarded September 20th, 1898.

6 bbls. turpentine at .31.

Tripod Paint Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Awarded December 22nd, 1898.

4 bbls turpentine at .41 1-2.

lley & Hayes, New York, N. Y.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

oz. fibre chambers at 5.40.

er & Corbin, Macon, Ga.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

z. 3 hoop R. C. water buckets at 4.65.

er & Kidd, Milledgeville, Ga.

Awarded March 19th, 1897

oz. W W brushes at 6.50.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

oz. shaving brushes at .90.

oz. razor strops at 1.75.

Awarded December 15th, 1897

oz. W W brushes at 7.00.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

gal. turpentine at .27 1-8.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

oz. W W brushes at 6.50.

loz. shoe brushes at 1.75.

oz. scrub brushes at .85.

6 doz. tooth brushes at .90.
12 reams note paper at .50.
5,000 envelopes at 1.50 per M.
12 doz. blank books at 1.00.
6 doz. tablets at .50.
1 gro. Mt. Eagle Tripoli at 7.00.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

12 doz. W W brushes at 6.50.

Altmayer & Flatau, Macon, Ga.

Liquors.

Awarded June 20th, 1898.

50 gal. corn whiskey at 1.50.
50 gal. rye whiskey at 2.40.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

50 gal. corn whiskey at 1.50.
100 gal. rye whiskey at 1.90.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

3 bbls. rye whiskey at 1.90.

Garrett & Sons, Columbus, Ga.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

50 gal. rye whiskey at 2.50.

A. & N. M. Block, Macon, Ga.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

30 gal. B. B. wine at 1.00.

P J. Cline, Milledgeville, Ga.

Dry Goods.

Awarded March 19th, 1897

16 lbs. thread at .16.

5 doz. hats at 8.87 1-2.

Awarded June 21st, 1897

80 hats at .29.

Awarded September 15th, 1897

100 coats at 2.37 1-2.

100 vests at 75.

100 vests at .87 1-2.

100 vests at 1.00.

5 doz. hats at 8.50.

48 lbs. ball thread at .17

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

5 doz. hats at 7.50.

48 lbs. ball thread at .16.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

100 coats at .92.

50 coats at 1.95.

50 coats at 1.50.

36 lbs. ball thread at .16.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

10 doz. hats at 5.52.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

250 bed spreads at 72.

1 G. gross C. D. buttons at .45.

3 G. gro. metal P buttons at 70.

48 lbs. ball thread at .14 1-2.

A. Joseph, Milledgeville, Ga.

Awarded June 21st, 1897.

36 lbs. ball thread at .16.

100 pr. shoes at 1.25.

The Dannenberg Co., Macon, Ga.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

100 coats at .48.

50 vests at .60.

5 doz. hats at 6.00.

5 doz. hats at 5.76.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

1,000 yards jeans at .16.

100 coats at 1.50.

100 vests at .85.

100 vests at .65.

300 pr. blankets at .98.

100 pr. blankets at 1.35.

100 pr. blankets at 2.00.
100 pr. blankets at 1.35.
100 pr. blankets at 1.55.
100 pr. blankets at 1.85.
5 doz. hats at 8.50.
5 doz. hats at 12.50.
300 pr. brogans at 1.10.
5 doz. hats at 8.00.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

3,500 yds. prints at .04.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

150 pr. brogans at 1.20.
100 coats at .65.
50 coats at .65.
50 coats at .50.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

10,000 yds. shirting at .03.
2,500 yds. calico at .04.
400 yds. bleaching at .16 1-2.
250 yds. bleaching at .12 1-2.
300 yds. red flannel at .20.
33 doz. undershirts at .3 8-9.
150 pr. brogans at 1.00.

J. R. Fried & Co., Macon Ga.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

8,000 yds. shirting at .0375.
1,000 yds. cottonades at .12 1-2.
1,000 yds. cottonades at .12.
1,000 yds. cottonades at .9 1-2.
3,500 yds. checks at .0570.

Awarded June 21st, 1897.

3,500 yds. checks at .0570.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

1,500 yds. jeans at .24 1-2.

1,500 yds. jeans at .18 1-2.

100 coats at 3.00.

100 coats at 1.50.

7,000 yds. drilling at .4 3-4.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

8,000 yds. sheeting at .04.

125 doz. hose at .65.

200 doz. half-hose at .50.

36 lbs. ball thread at .12 1-2.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

3,500 yds. checks at .0557 1-2.

3,500 yds. drilling at .4 1-8.

250 coats at 1.40.

33 doz. undershirts at 3.00.

500 pr. blankets at .92.

250 pr. blankets at 1.50.

250 pr. blankets at 3.00.

100 doz. half-hose at .50.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

8,000 yds. sheeting at .0385.

1,000 yds. jeans at .17 1-2.

2,000 yds. checks at .557 1-2.

Edward Wolff, Macon, Ga.

Dry Goods.

Awarded March 19th, 1897

7,000 yds. shirting at .0445.

1,000 yds. suiting at .8 1-2.

5 doz. hats at 6.75.

Awarded June 21st, 1897.

7,000 yds. sheeting at .0437.

5 doz. hats at 6.00.

5 doz. hats at 7.75.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

7,000 yds. sheeting at .0438.

8,000 yds. shirting at .0384.

100 coats at 1.47.

100 coats at 1.65.

100 coats at 1.55.

100 coats at 1.47.

100 pr. blankets at 1.26.

100 pr. blankets at 1.62.

200 pr. blankets at .85.

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

10,000 yds. shirting at .0339.

10 doz. hats at 5.00.

5 doz. hats at 5.00.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

10,000 yds. shirting at .0319.

8,000 yds. sheeting at .0407.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

10,000 yds shirting at .0314.

10 doz. hats at 4.50.

10 doz. hats at 4.25.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

30 doz. brooms at .97 1-2.

1,000 yds. bleaching at .5 5-8.

1,000 yds bleaching at .2 7-8.

12 rolls oilcloth at 1.22.
500 pr. blankets at .75.
20 doz. hats at 5.75.
10 doz. hats at 4.25.
10 doz. hats at 4.25.
6 doz. hair brushes at 1.20.
12 reams F C. paper at 1.10.
12 doz. blank books at .45.
5 doz. memo books at .50.
6 doz. padlocks at 1.00.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

1,000 yds. jeans at .22.
400 blankets at .75.

Macon Knitting Co., Macon Ga.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

100 doz. hose at .80.
150 doz. half-hose at .60.

Awarded June 21st, 1897

100 doz. hose at .80.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

125 doz. hose at .80.
150 doz. half-hose at .52 1-2.

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

125 doz. hose at .80.
150 doz. half-hose at .52 1-2.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

125 doz. hose at .75.
175 doz. half-hose at .52 1-2.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

100 doz. hose at .75.
100 doz. half-hose at .50.
W A. Doody & Co., Macon, Ga.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

1,500 yds. jeans at .12 1-2.
250 bedspreads at .90.
1,000 yds. ticking at .9 1-2.
1,000 crash at .10 1-2.
150 doz. Coats' cotton at .41.
12 doz. thimbles at .25.
50 doz. handkerchiefs at .60.
12 doz. coarse combs at .35.
12 doz coarse combs at .75.
6 pckgs. pins at .40.
12 doz. playing cards at .95.
6 gross pens at .40.
12 gross lead pencils at .75.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

10,000 yds. 8-4 sheeting at .12 1-4.
400 yds. 10-4 sheeting at .19 1-4.
1,000 yds. jeans at .11 1-2.
1,000 yds. crash at .09 1-2.
600 white bedspreads at .75.
3 gr. g. shirt-buttons at .45.
12 reams C. N. paper at .70.
Macon Knitting Co., (see above).

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

100 doz. hose at .75.
175 doz. half-hose at .47 1-2.

The Waxlebaum Co., Macon, Ga.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

1,500 yds. jeans at .25.
33 doz. undershirts at 4.25.
500 pr. blankets at .98.

L. Hect, Macon, Ga.

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

3,500 yds. checks at .057.

Bowen, Jewell & Co., Jewells, Ga.

Dry Goods.

Awarded June 21st, 1897

8,000 yds. shirting at .35-8.
125 doz. half-hose at .60.
150 doz. Coats' cotton at .38 9-10.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

3,000 yds. osanburgs at .0645.
3,500 yds. checks at .0585.
100 pr. blankets at 2.88.
100 pr. blankets at 2.31.
150 doz. thread at .38 9-10.

Awarded December 15th, 1897

3,000 yds. sheeting at .0440.
150 doz. thread at .38 9-10.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

1,500 yds. cottonades at .10 1-4.
1,500 yds. cottonades at .10 3-4.
1,500 yds. cottonades at 10 1-4.
3,500 yds. checks at .0569.
150 doz. cotton at .41.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

3,500 yds. checks at .0550.

150 doz. spool cotton at .41.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

8,000 yds. sheeting at .0387.

1,500 yds jeans at .15 1-2.

3,500 yds. drilling at .0387 1-2.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

500 yds. 6-4 bleaching at .10.

48 lbs. ball thread at .13 1-2.

150 doz. Coats' cotton at .41.

W H. Thomas & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

100 coats at .40.

100 coats at .46.

100 coats at .38.

50 vests at .21.

5 doz. hats at .0537 1-2.

Awarded June 21st, 1897.

3,500 yds. calico at .04.

5 doz. hats at 5.25.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

1,000 yds. calico at .04.

100 pr. blankets at 1.60.

100 pr. blankets 1.65.

100 pr. blankets at 1.20.

100 pr. blankets at 1.72 1-2.

5 doz hats at 5. 25.

5 doz. hats at 7.25.

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

3,500 yds. calico at .04.
5 doz. hats at 5.25.
5 doz. hats at 6.85.
5 doz. hats at 7.12.
5 doz. hats at 7.00.
5 doz. hats at 5.20.
5 doz. hats at 5.35.
6 G. G. shoe lacers at .31.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

600 yds. flannel at .14 1-2.
500 pr. blankets at .85.
200 oil sheets at 1.00.
12 doz. fine combs at .50.
300 yds. gauze at .3 7-8.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

12 rolls 6-4 cocoa matting at .65.
100 rubber sheets at 1.00.
12 doz. tooth brushes at 5.50.
12 doz. coarse combs at .70.
1,000 yds. 7-8 bleaching at .2 7-8.
6 doz. gents' burial robes at .95.
6 doz. ladies burial robes at .95.
400 grey blankets at .85.

M. Rich & Bros., Atlanta, Ga.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

3 rolls 8-4 linolium at .82 1-2.
3,000 yds. ticking at .7 1-2.
2,000 colored bedspreads at .80.
12 pkg. toilet pins at .35.
Prattville Cotton Mills, Prattville, Ala.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1899.

601

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

4,000 yds. osanburgs at .06.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

4,000 yds. osanburgs at .5 3-4.

Awarded June 21, 1898.

4,000 yds. osanburgs at .06.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

3,500 yds. osanburgs at .5 3-4.

Etchison, Bates & Starke, Richmond, Va.

Awarded September 15th, 1897

5 doz. hats at 6.00.

5 doz. hats at 4.00.

5 doz. hats at 6.00

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

5 doz. hats at 8.00.

10 doz. hats at 6.00.

5 doz. hats at 10.00.

5 doz, hats at 6.00.

Howett, Warner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Dry Goods.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

100 pr. blankets at 1.30.

100 pr. blankets at 1.60.

100 pr. blankets at 2.50.

200 pr. blankets at .80.

Awarded June 21st, 1898

1,000 yds. calico at .3 3-8.

1,000 yds. calico at .3 7-8.

2,000 yds. calico at .3 3-4.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

2,500 yds. calico at .3 3-4.

250 pr. blankets at 2.50.

Beckman & Co., Cleveland, O.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

100 pr. blankets at 1.83.

100 pr. blankets at 1.50.

Awarded September 22d, 1898.

125 pr. blankets at 1.70.

125 pr. blankets at 1.60.

Craff Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shoes.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

125 pr. woman's shoes at 1.00.

Fred Haug, Milledgeville, Ga.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

125 pr. slippers at .65.

125 pr. shoes at 1.12 1-2.

125 pr. shoes at 1.12 1-12.

125 pr. shoes at .95.

100 pr. shoes at .90.

100 pr. shoes at .87 1-2.

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

250 pr. brogans at 1.00.
24 pr. brogans at 1.12 1-2.
12 pr. brogans at 1.25.
150 pr. shoes at .87 1-2.
150 pr. shoes at .87 1-2.
150 pr. shoes at .95.

Awarded December 15th, 1897

250 pr. shoes at 1.00.
150 pr. shoes at .87 1-2.
150 pr. shoes at .85.
250 pr. shoes at .85.

Awarded March 17th, 1898.

150 pr. shoes at .90.
150 pr. shoes at .95.

Awarded September 15th, 1898.

150 pr. brogans at .92 1-2.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

200 pr. shoes at .88.

Waxlebaum, Sims & Co., Macon, Ga.

Awarded December 15th, 1897.

300 pr. shoes at 1.00.

Awarded March 17th, 1898

100 pr. shoes at .75.
300 pr. shoes at .97 1-2.
150 pr. shoes at 1.15.
150 pr. shoes at .85.
150 pr. shoes at .75.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

100 pr. slippers at .60.
300 pr. shoes at .97 1-2.
150 pr. shoes at .90.
150 pr. shoes at 1.00.
100 pr. shoes at .75.

Waxelbaum, Popper & Co. (formerly Waxlebaum, Sims
& Co).

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

10 pr. brogans at 1.30.
20 pr. brogans at 1.15.
300 pr. brogans at 1.00.
100 pr. shoes at 1.00.
100 pr. shoes at .90.
150 pr. cloth shoes at .55.
300 pr. shoes at 1.00.
100 pr. slippers at .65.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

200 pr. brogans at .96 1-2.
60 pr. brogans at 1.09.
350 pr. shoes at 1.00.
150 pr. shoes at 1.00.
150 pr. slippers at .79.
150 pr. shoes at .89.
100 pr. slippers at .58.
100 pr. slippers at .68.

Finger & Shelly Mfg Co., Gainesville, Ga.

Awarded March 19th, 1897.

150 pr. shoes at .90.
150 pr. shoes at 1.10.
150 pr. shoes at 1.10.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1899.

605

Awarded September 15th, 1897.

84 pr. shoes at .85.

36 pr. shoes at .75.

Meinhard & Shaul, Savannah, Ga.

Clothing.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

500 coats at .95.

500 vests at .50.

250 coats at 1.48.

250 vests at .62.

50 doz. handkerchiefs at .50.

50 doz. handkerchiefs at .60.

Awarded December 22d, 1897.

200 coats at 1.48.

J. B. White & Co., Augusta, Ga.

Dry Goods.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

2,000 yds. calico at .33-4.

Duck Brand Co., Chicago, Ill.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

200 rubber sheets at .85.

Byck Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Shoes.

Awarded December 22d, 1898.

100 pr. shoes at .80.

150 pr. slippers at .67

Craff Sons & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., (omitted).

Shoes.

Awarded September 21st, 1898.

150 pr. slippers at .60.

150 pr. slippers at .70.

Francis H. Leggett & Co., New York, N. Y. Groceries.

Awarded September 15th, 1897

150 lbs. black pepper at .07 1-4.

B. L. Lilienthal, Atlanta, Ga.

Awarded September 15th, 1897

6 gr. tumblers at 3.00.

6 doz. C. C. chambers at 2.50.

R. H. Malone, Fort Valley, Ga.

Awarded December 15th, 1897

6,000 lbs. granulated sugar at .5 1-6.

2,200 gal. syrup, at .26.

J. J. Waxlebaum & Co., Macon, Ga.

Awarded June 21st, 1898.

200 gals. vinegar.

Dr. Dixon:

Q. Doctor, you have seen the record of the evidence before this committee have you not?

A. Yes, Governor Candler wrote me to come down and look over the testimony any time that was convenient. I came down one day, and with the limited time I had that day, I hurriedly looked over the testimony.

Q. I will state to you, doctor, that a gentleman from your city, Mr. Little, a coal dealer, testified before this committee that you had stated to him that there was a donation of coal to you by the company that furnished coal for the State Sanitarium in the year 1897, I believe. Did you make such statement to Mr. Little, and if you did make it, under what circumstances did you make it?

A. I will state, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in the out-set, that the purchase of coal for the Georgia State Sanitarium that was made in 1898 was made by the full board of trustees, and not by the Executive Committee. This was an exception to the rule in purchasing. The coal was bought under competitive bids. I do not know how many bids were laid before the board of trustees, I think some fifteen or twenty. I was chairman of the board and was presiding at the time the bids were open. These bids were opened by the secretary, Mr. Jones. As the bids were read out he made a record of the different bids. The matter being laid before the board of trustees the question was what coal to purchase for the Sanitarium. The engineer, Capt. Dessaseur, was sent for and asked to express his opinion on the coal question. Capt. Dessaseur had entire charge of heating the buildings and the gas works. He stated that heretofore he had been using two kinds of coal, one for gas purposes and one for heating purposes, and that he had been making tests to see if he could find a coal that would answer both purposes. He stated that he had found a coal that would answer both purposes and answer those

purposes better than any coal they had ever used, and recommended the Mingo coal as being a better coal and would be less expensive to the institution. Solely on the strength of the engineer's statement the trustees awarded contract to the Mingo Coal & Coke Co. I don't think there was any discussion after the engineer made his statement, and I, as the presiding officer, made no comments. It was not necessary, and I did not vote on the coal transaction. I can state positively that I never used any influence whatever in any way or by any means with a single member of the board of trustees, or with the engineer, or with a coal dealer, or with a living man on earth to influence the purchase of any special coal from any company. In the afternoon the work of the session was over and the board adjourned. Quite a number of us trustees went over to Milledgeville to the Georgia depot to take the train for our homes. On the railroad between Macon and Milledgeville I was introduced to quite a number of coal dealers, gentlemen who had been over to the asylum to put in their bids. Among these gentlemen I met Mr. John Ralston, vice-president of the Mingo Coal & Coke Co., the successful bidder. This was the first time in my life that I had ever been introduced to this gentleman. I had never had any talk with Mr. Ralston about coal and had never sent any message to Mr. Ralston. The Mingo coal had never been handled in the market in my town. I, being president of the board of trustees, had a conversation with Mr. Ralston as to the mining of his coal, the location of his mines and the manner of taking the coal out of the mines, and he entered into a very interesting description of his mines. I asked Mr. Ralston if his coal was a good quality for grate purposes and heating bedrooms, and he stated it was one of the finest coals in the market. He asked me what kind of coal I had been using and I told him that I had been using as the best coal in our market, the Monte Vallo. Mr. Ralston stated that he would guarantee his coal to give better satisfaction than

the Monte Vallo, and asked me if his coal had ever been sold in my town. I told him that if any of it had ever been sold there I had never heard of it. On the strength of his guarantee I entered into a contract with him for a car load of his coal, which I received in September, I think, of the following fall. As a guarantee of the quality of this coal I sent the company my note payable in ninety days from the date of the coal bill, giving me sufficient time to test the merits of the coal.

Dr. Dixon produces the note, original invoice and letter from the company.

COPY OF NOTE.

“Middlesborough, Ky., Dec. 20, 1898.

Received in cash from E. E. Dixon \$21.35 in full payment of within note, signed Mingo Coal & Coke Company, John Ralston, vice-president.”

COPY OF INVOICE.

“Middlesborough, Ky., Sept. 21, 1898.

Bill of Lading.

Dr. E. E. Dixon, Gainesville, Ga., bought of Mingo Coal & Coke Company, Lump Coal, K. O., car 24096, weight 42700, price \$1.00 per ton, \$21.35.”

COPY OF LETTER.

“Mingo Coal & Coke Company, incorporated.

Middlesborough, Ky., Sept. 23d, 1898.

Dr. E. E. Dixon, Gainesville, Ga.:

Dear Sir:—Enclosed, please find note for your signature dated Sept. 23d, payable December 20th, for one carload of coal shipped you on which we guaranteed quality. As I told you when I last saw you, we believed we have the finest coal in the market and that you will be pleased

with it. I send you this note and give you plenty of time to test the quality before payment, and hope you will sign the note and return it to us at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

JOHN RALSTON, vice-president."

Dictated by J. R.

When the carload of coal arrived in Gainesville I was notified by the depot agent, Mr. Ramsaseur. I then went down to the depot and examined the coal. I was very much pleased with the appearance of it, the size of the lumps and it being so free from dirt. When I was at the depot quite a number of gentlemen came up to the car of coal and asked me a great many questions about it. Asked me if I had gone into the coal business and a great many jests would naturally be expected. As to what reply I made to these gentlemen I do not remember. I probably made a great many evasive replies to their inquiries. I then went to see one of the local dealers, Mr. Ed F. Little. I told Mr. Little that I had a carload of the prettiest coal that I had ever seen and asked him to go down with me and examine the coal which he did. That was in the morning, I think. I then had the depot agent to produce the freight bill which amounted to \$40.00. I asked Mr. Little to think over a proposition during the day and report to me in the afternoon, for him to pay the freight on the entire carload of coal, and to state how much of the coal he would deliver at my residence, free of charge, he to take the remainder of the car of coal as his property to dispose of as he saw fit. Mr. Little saw me in the afternoon and stated that he would pay the freight on the carload of coal and deliver at my residence five tons. After discussing the matter with Mr. Little, that was the best proposition I could get from him, and I accepted his proposition. Mr. Little did deliver the five

tons of coal at my residence, and Mr. Little did take possession of the remaining balance of that carload of coal as his property. As to what disposition he made of it and as to the proceeds, I know nothing and was not interested one thousandth part of a cent.

Q. Doctor, was the coal in any way or manner a donation to you, or a purchase by you from the Mingo Coal & Coke Company?

A. It was a straight out purchase from the Mingo Coal & Coke Co.

I see that the note that you present as being the note that you gave for this carload of coal is dated the 23d day of September, 1898. I will state to you that we have a copy from the railroad office of the date on which that coal was received at Gainesville, and it was received there Oct. 31st, 1898. Why did you give your note for the car of coal nearly one month before it arrived in Gainesville?

A letter traveling through the mail goes a great deal faster and arrives at destination a great deal quicker than an old freight train that stops at every side-track on the road.

I see that according to this way-bill which you produce, that the coal should have left Middlesborough, Ky., Sept. 21st, and that the letter with your note should have left the same point Sept. 23d. Did you sign the note on the day that you received it through due course of mail out of the post-office, and the coal not yet delivered?

I think so, because it was under a guarantee. As you see from the enclosed letter that the coal was to be guaranteed and I was to have 90 days to test the coal. That was why I did not pay for that coal on its receipt. I was after a superior article of coal under guarantee.

Q. Then you did sign this, doctor, on the day it bears date or as soon as it could reach you after that date through the regular course of mail and return it before the coal arrived?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you cancel this stamp on the note?

A. Yes, sir.

I see it bears date, Sept. 25th, 1898, which is two days later than the date of this letter.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In one of your printed statements in the Constitution soon after this committee made its report as it appeared in the paper you published a copy of your receipt which purposed to be a receipt from this Mingo Coal & Coke Co. for your note. Did you take a receipt from them for a note that you gave them in settlement of a claim that they held against you?

A. I did. I signed this note on the 25th day of September, 1898 and paid it December 20th, 1898.

Q. Does this letter, dated Sept. 23d, 1898, from Mr. Ralston, vice-president, and the note dated Dec. 20th, 1898, exhibited to witness ————— and signed?

I will state to the committee that this letter and this note and coal bill was all made out by the vice-president. It bears the genuine signature of the vice-president of the Mingo Coal & Coke Co., and it is a genuine correspondence from that company, and my signature is a genuine signature.

Q. Dr. Dixon, I will ask you this question: was this note and this letter exhibited before this committee actually written and signed in the year 1896, or have they been written out and signed and dated back since the year 1896, and since this investigation began?

A. Gentlemen, I think that is a question that devolves upon the honor of the gentlemen whose signature they bear. These bills and letters are the evidence of it. I signed them and what right have you to question them as to their date?

You being the person who signed the note and who received the letter, it would seem, doctor, would know of your own knowledge whether they were written in the

year 1896 or written in 1899. Now do you remember as to whether they were written in 1896 or 1899?

It seems to me, gentlemen, that the question of the connection of my business transaction as a private transaction, whether or not it had any connection with the State business, or whether it was the act of the Board of Trustees, I will state to you absolutely, that it had no more to do with it than the wood you burn in your stoves at home.

DR. EUGENE FOSTER'S TESTIMONY BEFORE
SPECIAL SANITARIUM COMMITTEE.

Q. Doctor, what position do you hold relative to the Georgia State Sanitarium?

A. I am one of the Board of Trustees, and have been for the past ten years.

Q. Doctor, you understand that you are summoned relative to the charge of the evidence in the record taken before this committee while at Milledgeville last May, in which Col. Hunt, as shown by that evidence, received \$250.00 for compilation of the laws governing that institution? Now, in your own way tell this committee what you know about that transaction.

A. I would like to refer to a transcript which I have here from the minutes of the board of trustees. I have also a copy of a letter which I wrote Col. Hunt, which I would like to refer to in order to refresh my memory. Below is the letter written Col. Hunt by Col. Cabaniss and myself.

"Augusta, Ga., July 27, 1899.

Col. T. M. Hunt, Sparta Ga.:

Dear Col. Hunt:—Complying with your request that the undersigned who were respectively, president and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Georgia State

Lunatic Asylum at the time when the matter of your employment to codify the lunacy laws of Georgia was begun and ended, we state as follows:

For many years the trustees of the asylum were hampered in their duties by reason of often having need of the various acts of the legislature relative to the Lunatic Asylum, and as many of these were scattered throughout the various acts of the legislature, the Board of Trustees, December 2d, 1889, adopted a resolution requesting judge R. F. Watts, a member of the Board of Trustees to codify all existing laws relating to the Lunatic Asylum.

The minutes of the Board of Trustees show that on November 22d, 1892, "Judge Watts reported that the work of codifying those laws was too vast for him to undertake under his surroundings as a trustee." Trustee McArthur offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, first, That Hon. H. F. Watts, who has been appointed to codify the laws now in force in reference to the State Lunatic Asylum, be authorized to employ such assistance in the performance of said work as he may think necessary, and that his personal and other expenses that he may incur in the prosecution of his work be paid out of the funds of the Asylum."

Resolved, second, "That he be authorized to pay said assistant a sum not to exceed \$250.00."

Trustee Watts from great press of business or other causes failed to make the codification as requested, and the need of the codification of these laws being constantly felt by the Board of Trustees to qualify them to discharge all their duties as trustee, Col. T. M. Hunt of Sparta, Ga., was employed to make this codification. The minutes of the Board of Trustees on this point are as follows: "Meeting of Board of Trustees Jan, 24th, 1895. Present president Cabaniss, vice-president Nisbet, trustees Hunt, Hopkins, Nichols, Joseph, Walker and Foster." Trustee Walker moved that trustee Hunt be authorized to codify the laws of Georgia relative to Lunacy and the Lunatic

Asylum by April the 1st. next, if possible, and to be paid such fee therefor as this board may decide. The Board of Trustees met April 26, 1895. Present, president Cabaniss, trustees Joseph, Hunt, Walker, Nichols and Foster. Reference to this matter is as follows on the minutes of the Board of Trustees: "Mr. Burwell, who had been employed to codify the laws of Georgia relative to questions of lunacy and the Lunatic Asylum in this State, appeared before the board and read in detail the codifications of laws by him." The minutes show that this codification was referred to superintendent Powell and the prudential committee, and if approved by the superintendent and the prudential committee, that it be considered adopted by this board. "Trustee Walker amended by moving that Mr. W. H. Burwell, be paid the sum of \$250.00 for services as codifier, motion as amended adopted." Now while the minutes show that Mr. Burwell who had been employed to codify the laws appeared and read the codification, and that Mr. Burwell be paid the sum of \$250.00 for services as codifier, the minutes do not clearly and correctly set forth the whole transaction. You, T. M. Hunt, was employed to make the codification by the Board of Trustees, and to the best of our recollection, and we are satisfied that we are perfectly clear in remembering the facts stated that the codification had been made jointly by you and Mr. Burwell, that you having been very busy and sick a part of the time, had employed him to assist you in the work. Some discussion arose as to whether the names of yourself and Mr. Burwell should appear jointly as codifiers of these laws, you being anxious to give him credit for the part of the work which he had done. To the best of my recollection trustee Foster replied, "as Mr. Burwell is a young attorney and you (Hunt) are a lawyer of established reputation, why not give Burwell the entire credit for the codification. Of course, the trustees understand that it is your contract, and that you had him to assist you." To this proposition

you readily assented, according to our recollection. When trustee Walker moved to pay \$250.00 for this codification to the best of our recollection his motion was to pay Col. T. M. Hunt \$250.00 for services as codifier, and you state as the credit will be given Mr. Burwell for the codification let the bill be in his name, so that the transaction will appear on the books of the asylum in order to avoid conflict, and it was then trustee Walker moved to substitute your name with that of Burwell's. We are very clear and positive in the recollection, that every member of the board who was present understood it to be your contract to do this work of codifying these Lunacy Laws of Georgia, and that Mr. Burwell had only assisted you in this work. The Board of Trustees at no time conferred with Mr. Burwell relative to this matter, nor did they ever employ him to do this work. Knowing the facts of the matter as we do, we unhesitatingly state that there was nothing intentionally covert in connection therewith, and therefore we are satisfied that if this matter had been properly presented to the Investigating Committee of the legislature, they would have readily seen that the trustees of the asylum were moved in this matter solely in the interest of the institution, and that you did the work at their request and not upon your suggestion. After this codification of laws had been made a printed copy thereof was sent to the Ordinary of every county in the state, in order to facilitate the proper commitment of insane persons to the institution.

In the matter of the asylum having paid you \$50.00, for legal services, the minutes of the board of trustees on this subject set forth the following facts: "Meeting Board of Trustees, Nov. 25, 1897 Present, President Cabaniss, Vice-President Hopkins, Trustees Walker of Putnam county, Dixon, Mallory, Joseph, Hunt and Foster." Trustee Walker moved that T. M. Hunt be authorized to draw a contract with J. W. McMillan for repairing the negro building, and that he be paid a fee of \$50.00 for this ser-

vice." Adopted. The facts of this matter are as follows: The Negro Building had been largely destroyed by fire, and the contract for repairing the damages had been awarded to Mr. J. W. McMillan. The contract amounted to \$36,000, and there were many intricate questions to be fully set forth in the contract to properly protect the interest of the institution, and it was deemed necessary that this paper should be drawn by a lawyer. The trustees of the asylum had no lawyer at their command from the State, whose duty it was to do such work, and inasmuch as you were often called upon to gratuitously give your professional opinion upon various matters coming up before the trustees for adjustment, the board feels that inasmuch as this matter was too vast to ask you to do it gratuitously that you were to be paid for your services, and we cannot see that any wrong has been done the State, or to the institution by paying you a reasonable fee for this service, which was intended solely to protect the interest of the institution.

We deem it only a matter of justice to say, that having been intimately associated with you for a long number of years as a trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum, we have never seen any act upon your part that leads us to even suspicion that you were animated in any matter by any motive other than that of the good of the lunatic asylum and its unfortunate inmates, and we therefore unhesitatingly state that we have the highest respect and the most unbounded confidence in you as a gentleman of high character.

Yours truly,

G. A. CABANISS,

EUGENE FOSTER.

Col. Hunt was very ill the early part of this year and telegraphed me to see him professionally. After my professional duties had ended we naturally referred to this matter of the finding of the committee against him. He

seemed to be deeply mortified and humiliated about the matter and said he could not understand it. I told him I could not either. Knowing the facts as well in each instance as I did, and that the investigating committee was a body of gentlemen, I was perfectly satisfied, and asked him if he knew what testimony he gave. I will say in Col. Hunt's presence, which I think is proper, that on several occasions I had seen him under the influence of whiskey at the asylum, two occasions that I recollect of, and the reason why I asked him the question was thinking that he was not himself when he was before the investigating committee. Col. Hunt, then stated to me that he had grave doubts whether he would be able to get up, and if he was going to succumb to this trouble, that his character was dear to him, and asked me if I would go to Milledgeville and obtain a transcript from the minutes of the board of trustees. I told him that if there was any service that I could render him I would cheerfully do so. I went to Milledgeville and got a transcript from the minutes of the board of trustees of the asylum made by the secretary of the institution, Mr. Jones. This, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, is the transcript which was furnished me at that time by the secretary of the institution.

Meeting of Board of Trustees, Jan. 24th, 1895. Present President Cabaniss, Vice-President Nisbet, trustees Hunt, Nichols, Joseph, Walker and Foster.

Trustee Walker moved that trustee Hunt be authorized to codify the laws of Georgia relative to lunacy and the Lunatic Asylum by April 1st, next, if possible, and to be paid such fee therefor as this board may decide.

“Meeting of Board of Trustees, April 26th, 1895. Present, President Cabaniss, Trustees Hunt, Joseph, Walker, Nichols and Foster.

Mr. Burwell who had been employed to codify the laws of Georgia relative to questions of lunacy and the lunatic asylum in this State, appeared before the board and read in detail the codifications of laws made by him.

Trustee Foster moved to adopt the codification made by Mr Burwell after being amended as noted on original paper, and that 1,000 copies thereof be printed for public use. Codification to be indexed side of each section, and an alphabetical index be placed in back of book.

Trustee Joseph offered a substitute, that the codification be referred to superintendent Powell and prudential Committee, and if approved by the superintendent and the Prudential Committee, that it be considered adopted by this board.

Trustee Walker amended by moving that Mr. W. H. Burwell be paid the sum of \$250.00 for services as codifier.

Motion as amended adopted.

Trustee Foster moved that 1,000 copies of codification of laws be printed for public use, and that the superintendent furnish one copy to the Ordinary of each county in the State.

Meeting of Board of Trustees, Nov. 25th, 1897. Present, President Cabaniss, Vice-President Hopkins, and trustees Walker of Putnam county, Dixon Mallory, Joseph, Hunt and Foster.

Trustee Walker of Putnam, moved that T. M. Hunt be authorized to draw contract with J. W. McMillan for repairing negro building, and that he be paid a fee of \$50.00 for this service.

Meeting of Prudential Committee, April 20th, 1898. Present, T. J. Carling, Chairman, and trustees Hunt and Joseph.

Resolved, That the sum of \$25.00 be paid trustee Hunt for expenses incurred in purchase of mules, wagons and harness at Macon, Ga.

Meeting of Board of Trustees, Dec. 22d, 1889. Present, trustees Cabaniss, Foster, Hall, Nichols, McArthur, Nisbet, Watts, Cobb and Hopkins.

By Capt. Cobb:

Resolved, That Col. Watts, Chairman on Rules and Laws be requested to codify all existing laws relating to the Lunatic Asylum. Carried.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees, Jan. 25th, 1892. Present, President Cabaniss, Vice-President Hall, and trustees Foster, Watts, Nisbet and McArthur.

Judge Watts reported that he had finished codifying the laws and will have them printed. Judge Watts was authorized to make any addenda as to law or facts from other states as he may see fit.

Meeting of Board of Trustees, Nov. 22d, 1892. Present, President Cabaniss, trustees Hall, Nisbet, Watts, McArthur, Wilcox and Foster.

Judge Watts from the committee to codify the laws of Georgia governing Insane Asylum reported the work of codifying these laws is too vast for him to undertake under his surroundings as a trustee.

Col. McArthur offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, first, That Hon. R. F. Watts, who has been appointed to codify the laws now in force in reference to the State Lunatic Asylum, be authorized to employ such assistance in the performance of said work as he may think necessary, and that all personal and other expenses that he may incur in the prosecution of his work be paid out of the funds of the asylum.

Resolved, second, That he be authorized to pay said assistant a sum not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00).

Meeting of Board of Trustees, July 31st, 1894. Present, President Cabaniss, Vice-President Nisbet, trustees Watts, Hopkins, McArthur, Hunt and Foster. Also, trustee Huff moved that Mr. Hunt and Judge Watts be employed as attorneys representing the State to draw the contract and bond for the board of trustees with con-

tractor Brown, and that President Cabaniss arrange with them as to their fee for this service.

Meeting of Board of Trustees, Sept. 20th, 1894. Present, President Cabaniss and trustees McArthur, Walker, Nichols and Foster.

Trustee Nisbet moved that the steward pay trustees Hunt and Watts \$50.00 each out of the petty cash fund for drawing the contract of this institution with contractor Brown for the new buildings.

Mr. Jones, the secretary, was asked his opinion as to the condition of Mr. Hunt at the time he testified before the Special Sanitarium Committee in May. He stated that Col. Hunt, in his judgment, was not himself in any wise, and doubted if he knew what he was talking about, and in view of that I came to Atlanta, Col. Hunt being desperately ill at the time, and as an act of friendship to him, I came to Atlanta as a trustee of the asylum and requested the Governor to allow me to read the testimony which you gentlemen had filed with him and which had by that time been made public.

The Governor stated that he saw no reason as the matter had gone into print, and why, I as a trustee, should not be allowed to read it.

Q. Did you read it, doctor?

A. Yes, sir, I read the testimony and made extracts from the testimony of Col. Hunt and Mr. W. H. Burwell, which in every instance is a word-to-word transcript. I furnished it to Col. Hunt by letter and stated to him that as his testimony was so at variance with the facts in the case as I knew them personally, and as shown by the minutes of the board of trustees and by Mr. Burwell's testimony, which I had read, I could not understand how the testimony given by him as it was if he was himself at the time. He was deeply mortified and humiliated to read the testimony, and we advised together about it, and to the best of my recollection, I think I suggested to him to ask a rehearing before the committee. For many

years the trustees of the Asylum were hampered in their work by having no codification of the laws of Georgia. They were scattered, as you gentlemen know, throughout the various acts of the legislature. The board of trustees, soon after I went on the board, it was in 1889 I think, passed a resolution requesting Judge Watts to codify all existing laws relative to the Lunatic Asylum. This was adopted. The minutes then show that on Nov. 22d, 1892, Judge Watts reported that the work of codifying these laws was too great for him to undertake, and then the resolution which was adopted on motion of Col. McArthur authorizing him to have help not exceeding \$250.00 to do this work.

At a meeting of the board of trustees on April 26th, 1895, the minutes show as follows, and I will state, gentlemen, that I was secretary at that time. Mr. Burwell who had been employed to codify the laws of Georgia relative to questions of lunacy and the lunatic asylum of this State, appeared before the board and read in detail the codification of laws made by him. Trustee Foster moved to adopt the codification made by Mr. Burwell after being amended as printed on original paper, and that 1,000 copies thereof be printed for public use. Trustee Walker amended by moving that Mr. Burwell be paid the sum of \$250.00 as codifier. Now while the minutes show that Mr. Burwell, who had been employed to codify the laws, appeared and read the codification, and that Mr. Burwell be paid the sum of \$250.00 for services as codifier, the minutes do not fully and correctly set forth the whole transaction. Mr. T. M. Hunt was employed by the board of trustees to make the codification to the best of my recollection, and I am satisfied that I am perfectly clear in remembering the facts stated that the codification had been made jointly by him and Mr. Burwell, that he having been very busy and sick a part of the time, had employed Mr. Burwell to assist him in the work. Some discussion arose as to whether the names of Mr. Hunt and

Mr. Burwell should appear jointly as codifiers of these laws. Mr. Hunt seemed anxious to give Mr. Burwell credit for the part of the work which he, Mr. Burwell, had done. To the best of my recollection, I said to Mr. Hunt, as Mr. Burwell is a young attorney, why not give him credit for the codification? Of course, the trustees understand it is your contract and that you have had him to assist you, and to this proposition Mr. Hunt readily assented.

When trustee Jas. P. Walker moved to pay \$250.00 for this codification, to the best of my recollection his motion was to pay Col. T. M. Hunt \$250.00 for services as codifier. Then Mr. Hunt stated that as the credit would be given to Mr. Burwell for the codification that the bill be in his name so that the transaction would appear on the books of the asylum in order to avoid conflict, and according to my recollection trustee Walker then moved to substitute Mr. Burwell's name with that of Mr. Hunt. I am very clear and positive in the recollection that every member of the board of trustees who was present understood it to be Mr. Hunt's contract to do this work of codifying the laws of Georgia, and that Mr. Burwell had only assisted in this work. The board of trustees at no time conferred with Mr. Burwell relative to this matter, nor did they employ him to do the work. Knowing the facts of the matter as I do, I unhesitatingly state that there was nothing intentionally covert in connection therewith. I am positive that Col. Hunt did this work of codifying the laws at the request of the board of trustees and by no suggestion of his that he be employed.

Q. Col. Hunt: Do you remember any remark that I made to the committee about drawing money, or do you remember my making this remark, that Mr. Burwell had been made the codifier, and I did not see how I could draw the money with Mr. Burwell as codifier?

A. My recollection is that Col. Cabaniss stated in the

open meeting of the board of trustees, that we recognized no one but you.

At a meeting of the board of trustees on Jan. 24th, 1895, trustee Walker moved that trustee Hunt be authorized to codify the laws of Georgia relative to Lunacy and the Lunatic Asylum, and to be paid such fee therefor as this board may decide. On April the 26th, the board met again. Mr. Burwell appeared before the board and read the codification laws as made by him, and then comes on these results in regard to what Mr. Burwell had done and what was authorized to be paid to him.

Q. Now, how can you substitute Mr. Burwell for Mr. Hunt?

A. Col. Hunt was asked if he was ready to report on the codification of the laws, and he said, "I am." Mr. Burwell, whom Col. Hunt had employed to assist him, read the laws in detail instead of Col. Hunt. I am satisfied that Col. Hunt had agreed to give the credit for the codification to Mr. Burwell before he, Mr. Burwell, appeared before the trustees at all. The resolution ordering the sum of money to be paid to Mr. Burwell was originally made by Dr. Walker, as I recollect it, and was changed from Col. T. M. Hunt to Mr. W. H. Burwell at the suggestion of Mr. Hunt, inasmuch as he, Hunt, had agreed to give Mr. Burwell credit for the codification.

Q. As I understand you, doctor, Mr. Burwell was not known in the transaction at all to the board of trustees?

A. Not at all, sir.

Q. What was his object in appearing before the board?

A. Mr. Hunt had requested Mr. Burwell to come over with him, as he, Hunt, was feeling badly, and present the codification.

By Col. Hunt:

Do you, or do you not, remember that I stated that as the resolution made Mr. Burwell the codifier, that the check would have to be in his name for me to draw the money?

A. You stated that it ought to be so there would be no conflict between the minutes of the board of trustees and the finance book of the institution.

About the payment of \$50.00 for a fee for drawing a contract with J. W. McMillan for repairing the negro building, the board of trustees had no lawyer who was paid by the State that they were authorized to call upon, and in as much as Col. Hunt was often called upon to gratuitously give his professional opinion upon various matters coming before the trustees, and the trustees thought that it was work which it would be wrong to dead-head Col. Hunt out of, that somebody would have to be employed, and it was agreed to employ him.

About the fee of \$25.00 for the purchase of a team, I know nothing about it. I was at that time, sick or absent from the meeting and do not know anything about it except the minutes do show that Col. Hunt was paid \$25.00 for that service.

By Col. Hunt:

Q. I will ask you that at any time did I either request or suggest the board of trustees to pay me a fee for any work that I ever did?

A. Never, that I ever heard of, sir.

Q. Could you not have referred these matters for legal opinion to the Attorney-General?

A. No, sir, Col. Cabaniss I am satisfied was on the board when Mr. Clifford Anderson was Attorney-General, and we wrote to the Governor and were notified that the Attorney-General was not authorized to give information to the board of trustees.

COL. G. A. CABANISS TESTIFIES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q. What position did you hold, Col. Cabaniss, in 1892, relative to the Georgia Sanitarium, and what position do you now hold?

A. My position from 1889 until 1897 was chairman of the board of trustees. My connection ceased in 1897, when Governor Atkinson reappointed the board. I want to say that these papers contain everything that I know about this matter, as I remember it. The letter written by Dr. Eugene Foster and myself to Col. Hunt, July 27th, 1899, states correctly, as near as I can remember it, the transaction of the board of trustees.

Q. Col. Cabaniss, in this statement here it states that Mr. Burwell appeared before you all as trustees, and that you authorized him to be paid \$250.00.

A. Well, I don't remember distinctly about that. I know that we had no contract with Mr. Burwell directly. Our contract was directly with Col. Hunt.

Q. You don't recall Mr. Burwell appearing before you?

A. Yes, sir. My recollection is that he did appear and read the codifications. Trustee Walker moved that Mr. Burwell be paid the sum of \$250.00.

Q. Do you recall as trustee, how that check was drawn?

A. No, sir, I do not. My recollection is very distinct that we were to pay Col. Hunt \$250.00.

Q. And your recollection is also distinct that the contract was made with Mr. Hunt, and not with Mr. Burwell?

A. Yes, sir.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JAS. P. WALKER.

My first meeting with the Board of Trustees was in January, 1894. During the first year of my official association with the board, there were frequent questions of law arising, and I, finding that there was no codification of the laws as is usual with organizations of that sort, inquired into the matter and found by reference to the minutes of the Board of Trustees that Judge Watt, a member of the board had been authorized to have the laws

relating to the lunatic asylum codified. It passed on through that year and until January, 1895, I won't be positive as to the date. I had frequently asked Col. Hunt if he would not undertake it, Judge Watt being in bad health, and his attendance upon the Board of Trustees was very irregular. Col. Hunt positively refused to have anything to do with it as long as Judge Watt was on the board. Feeling the necessity of these laws being codified, at the meeting to which I refer the second year of my connection with the trustees, I took the liberty to introduce the resolution authorizing Col. Hunt to codify the laws at such price as might be fixed by the trustees by a certain time. Probably at the July meeting Col. Hunt announced that he had the laws codified and was ready to present them. He asked permission that Mr. Burwell, who had assisted in the codification, be permitted to read the product of his work. Dr. Foster moved that the codification be accepted upon the approval of the superintendent. Mr. Joseph proposed the amendment that Mr. Burwell be paid, and I moved as a substitute that Mr. Hunt be paid the sum of \$250.00 for the work. I am inclined to think that Col. Hunt objected to his name being in there, and stated that Mr. Burwell, as a young attorney had assisted him, and as he, Hunt, had already established his reputation as a lawyer, he was willing to give the credit to Mr. Burwell. At his instance I changed the name of T. M. Hunt to W. H. Burwell, which was adopted. I will state that the record shows this contract between Col. Hunt and the trustees.

I will state also that I was anxious to get the laws codified because I felt the necessity of it.

As to the \$50.00 apportionment for drawing a contract, I was not present at the time, but I don't think that a single member of the Board of Trustees thought that Col. Hunt was over paid because he was a member of the Board of Trustees. I know on one occasion judge Stanford was paid \$50.00 for work not more cumbersome than this since I have been a member of the Board.

As to the \$25.00 apportionment, that was left entirely to the Executive Committee, which was composed of T. J. Carling, Eugene Foster and T. M. Hunt.

The necessity for this, as I understand it, was a conflict between the Board of Trustees and the dummy line as to freight charges. The trustees had been paying the dummy line, almost ever since I had been a member of the board, \$3,000 a year for delivering the freight from the depots at Milledgeville to the Asylum grounds. There was a kick on the part of the dummy line for \$4,000. The Board of Trustees refused to agree to pay them the amount, but was willing to pay the \$3,000. The full Board of Trustees instructed the Executive Committee to ascertain if they could not make some arrangement by which the freight could be laid down there at a cheaper rate than that to be obtained by the dummy line. They did do this by buying wagons and teams. The result was that the freight was delivered on the grounds including the purchase of wagons and teams for about the same rate that the trustees had been paying heretofore, namely, \$3,000. In addition to this, this conflict between the Board of Trustees and the dummy line awakened an interest on the part of the Central R. R. System and by the consent of the trustees they made a spur track to the Asylum grounds, almost to the doors of the enclosure, namely, the store-house, and now all freights are delivered on the Asylum property free of expense as far as the railroad is concerned.

Q. Do you mean to say that as I understand it, free of extra charge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Gentlemen, don't you think that was pretty good pay for that service?

A. I have no idea how long he was in Macon and how much it cost him. Suppose his round trip ticket cost \$5.60 and he spent a day and a half there, and his hotel bill was

\$5.00, wouldn't you think that pretty liberal compensation to say the least of it.

A. This Executive Committee was selected for their business sense, honor and ability, and I do not question their motives in making this donation or contribution to Col. Hunt.

Q. By Col. Hunt:

Doctor, you stated a moment ago that I refused to ceditfy these laws as long as Judge Watts remained on the board. Do you remember my reason for doing that?

A. Professional reasons. I will state that Judge Watts and Col. Hunt were both in the practice of law. He was an old man and Col. Hunt did not care to interfere with it as long as he was appointed to do the work.

Q. By Col. Hunt:

Did you ever know me to ask the Board of Trustees to pay me a cent for any work that I ever did?

A. Never.

COL. T. M. HUNT SWORN IN HIS BEHALF.

I wish to say that I remember all the transactions as having been testified to by Col. Cabaniss, Dr. Foster and Dr. Walker just about as they do. I want to state further in connection with that purchase in Macon. I was requested by the Board of Trustees to go with Mr. Carling, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and assist him in the purchase of mules and wagons for the institution. He appointed a day and I went to Macon with him, and my recollection now is that we spent two days and one night there. I never expected to receive a cent for it until the resolution was passed awarding me \$25.00 for my time and expenses.

Q. What was your condition when you appeared before this committee in May last as to sobriety?

A. I wish to state to this committee exactly what happened as I remember it. I was sick at home before going to meet the summons of the committee. My physician and my wife both asked me not to go. After getting to Milledgeville I took two drinks of whiskey, I don't think I took any more. I know my physical condition was extremely bad at that time, as an evidence of which I will state that I took my bed the night that I came from Milledgeville of the evening that I testified before the committee. I was in my bed and confined to the house for something over four months from that time, and it was during that illness that I telegraphed Dr. Foster to see me personally, which he did. I will state further that I do not recall now except from reference to the testimony, the facts that I testified to before the committee that evening, but for reference, I would not recall any of them.

Q. Is it also true that on the evening that you testified before the committee in May last, that you had also taken opium?

A. It is possible that I took laudanum and salts during the morning at one time, or perhaps possibly I took Durham's Cordial. I don't know what is in it.

EVIDENCE OF W. A. RAMSEUR.

Sworn and said: "I reside in Gainesville, Ga., and I am an agent of the Southern R. R., and have been since the 15th of March, 1896. The Mingo Coal & Coke Co. of Kentucky shipped a car load of coal to Dr. E. E. Dixon of Gainesville, Ga., was received on 27th day of September, 1898, was forwarded from Middlesboro, Ky., September 21st, 1898, was delivered October 17th, 1898 to Ed F. Little, a coal dealer of Gainesville, Ga., under the direction of Dr. E. E. Dixon. Dr. Dixon said the coal was a present to him, and was more than he could use; and that he could not sell what he did not use at his home without

taking out a city license as a coal dealer. Dr. Dixon directed me to turn this car of coal, consisting of forty-two thousand seven hundred pounds over to Ed. F. Little, a regularly, authorized licensed coal dealer. Mr. Little received the coal, paid the freight and receipted for it. Dr. Dixon told me that the coal was given to him by a young man, and that it was an extraordinary car of coal.

I am not sure about the doctor saying, that it was a young man that gave him the coal, but such is my recollection. I am positive that Dr. Dixon told me, that this car of coal was a donation or a gift. This car is the only car of coal that Dr. Dixon ever had shipped to him since I have been agent at that point. He uses coal in the drug store of Dixon & Co., of which the doctor is a member. The car about which I have testified was shipped to the doctor as an individual.

Ed. F. Little, sworn and said: "I reside in Gainesville, Hall county, Ga., and have lived there for about fifteen years. Was in the Coal and Wood business last year. I bought a car of coal from Dr. E. E. Dixon last year, and paid him for it, that is, he had a car of coal shipped to Gainesville, Ga., last year, and I bought from him and paid him for it in the following way: I paid the freight on the car, and to the best of my recollection, I placed five tons of the coal in Dr. Dixon's coal-house, free of charge to him. This five tons was delivered to Dr. E. E. Dixon at his residence. I bought the coal from Dr. Dixon to keep down competition and to keep prices from being cut on me. I have never known Dr. Dixon to deal in coal before or since this. I was for fifteen years or more in the coal business. I have sold my business out now, and in the country on a farm. Formerly I sold him his coal. If Dr. Dixon had ordered coal to, or handled it at Gainesville, I would have known of it, as I was in the business and watched it closely.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend the charter at the town of Warrenton, Georgia, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 92, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend section 338 of vol. 1. of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 98, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend section 333 of vol. 1 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 92, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act, incorporating the town of Meigs, in the county of Thomas, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 93, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the act establishing a city court in the county of Clarke, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

The following Senate bill was read first time:

By Mr. King—

A bill to change the number from 5 to 3, as county boards of education.

Referred to the Public School Committee.

Also, By Mr. Nesbit—

A bill to amend section 4653 of the Code.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, By Mr. Terrell—

A bill to amend and supersede the several acts incorporating the city of Douglasville, in Douglas county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate bills were read second time:

By Mr. Thrasher—

A bill to fix the salaries of the solicitors-general of this State.

Also, By Mr. Redding—

A bill, to establish the city court of Barnesville.

Also, By Mr. Gross—

A bill, to amend the charter of the city of Augusta.

Also, By Mr. Redding—

A bill, to amend the charter of the city of Barnesville.

Also, by Messrs. Winkfield and Bunn—

A bill, to provide the manner by which the owners of property may create by deeds, an estate therein and the improvements placed thereon, and for other purposes.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Reynolds—

A bill, to amend section 333 of vol. 1, of the Code.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Reynolds—

A bill, to amend section 338 of vol. 1, of the Code.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Jarnagan—

A bill, to amend the charter of the town of Warrenton, Ga.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Carlton—

A bill, to establish a city court in the county of Clarke.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Mitchell—

A bill, to amend the act incorporating the town of Meigs.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

The following House bills were read second time.

By Mr. Barron—

A bill, to amend the act providing for the board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Jones county.

Also, by Mr. Gay—

A bill, to amend sections 2 and 7 of an act establishing a public school in the city of Moultrie, in Colquitt county.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the Germania Loan and Banking Company.

The following Senate bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Johnson—

A bill to establish a system of public schools in the town of Blue Ridge.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 28, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, by substitute, ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

Also, by Mr. Mays—

A bill to prohibit illicit distilling in the State of Georgia.

This bill was tabled.

Also, by Mr. Steed—

A bill to require all insurance companies doing a life insurance business in this State on the assessment plan to have the same printed on their policies.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 29, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Mr. McGehee, Chairman of Temperance Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

I am instructed by the Committee on Temperance to report the following bill of the House back, with the recommendation that same be read a second time and referred to the Committee on Temperance:

A bill to prohibit the manufacture, sale or keeping for sale, etc., of any intoxicating liquors in the State of Georgia.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. McGEHEE, Chairman.

The following communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor, through Mr. Warren, his Secretary, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a

communication in writing, with an accompanying document.

The following House bill was read second time and re-committed to the Temperance Committee:

By Mr. Willingham—

A bill to prohibit the sale or manufacture of spirituous liquors in this State.

100 copies ordered printed.

The following Senate bill was read third time:

By Mr. Redding—

A bill to better carry out the provisions in section 4732 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, and the nays 2.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed by substitute, and was ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

Mr. Terrell, Acting Chairman of Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr President:

The Corporations Committee have had under consideration the following bill of the House, which they instruct me to report back, with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to provide for the appointment of an inspector of roads and bridges in certain counties.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. TERRELL,
Acting Chairman.

The following House bill was read second time:

By Mr. Brandon—

A bill to provide for the appointment of an inspector for roads and bridges for certain counties in this State.

Mr. Dickerson moved to take up House bill No. 153, to recede from its amendments to the same, which is as follows:

Provided, that nothing in this act shall apply to any county that has already partially adopted the stock law
Provided further, that this act shall not go into effect in any county in this State until recommended by a majority vote of the grand jury of said county.

The previous question was ordered.

Upon motion the amendment was divided, and the following was acted on first: Provided, that nothing in this act shall apply to any county that has already partially adopted the the stock law

Upon this part of the amendment the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Bunn,
Clifton,

Davis,
Dickerson,

Dowling,
Grovenstein,

Hand,	Mann,	Sutton,
Humphreys,	Perkins,	Underwood,
Johnson,	Redding,	West,
King,	Steed,	Wilcox.
Lang,		

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Heard,	Terrell,
Brannen,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Daniel,	Nesbitt,	Webb.
Fouche,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Gross,	Rawlings,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Moye,	Thompson,
Hodge,	McLester,	Wight,
Little,	Odom,	Mr. President.
Morrison,		

The Senate receded from its amendment.

Provided further, that this act shall not go into effect in any county in this State until a majority of the grand jury recommends the same.

Upon receding from the above amendment, the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Steed,
Bunn,	King,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Lang,	Terrell,
Davis,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Nesbitt,	West,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wilcox.
Hand,		

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Little,	Webb.
Fouche,	Passmore,	Wingfield.
Gross,	Rawlings,	Wood.
Heard,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Moye,	Thompson,
Hodge,	McLester,	Wight,
Morrison,	Odom,	Mr. President.

This part of the amendment was receded from.

Mr. Fouche gave notice that he would, at the proper time, move to reconsider the action in receding.

The following Senate bill was read first time:

By Mr. Daniel—

A bill to authorize and require the board of commissioners of roads and revenues of Oglethorpe county to hire out misdemeanor convicts.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate bill was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. West—

A bill to amend section 2723 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following House bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Slaton—

A bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States of certain realty, and for other purposes.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 28, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill ceding jurisdiction over certain lands selected for the site of the United States prison.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to provide for the appointment of a General Inspector of Oil in this State.

The session was extended until this bill was disposed of.

The previous question was ordered.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Sutton,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Bunn,	Lang,	Thrasher,
Clifton,	Little,	Underwood,
Davis,	Mann,	Webb,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	West,
Dowling,	Passmore,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Rawlings,	Wood.
Heard,	Steed,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Gross,	Redding.
Fouche,	King,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	McLester,	Thompson.
Hodge,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Morrison,	Odom,	Mr. President.
Moye,		

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended, and the amendments are as follows:

Amend section 2 of bill by striking lines 15, 16, 17 down to and including the word "chemist," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "Fill the water bath with fresh well or hydrant water up to the lead mark on the inside. Then immerse the oil cup in the water and pour in oil so as to

fill the cup up to within one-eighth of an inch of the flange. Take a piece of blotting paper and remove all air bubbles from the surface of the oil by lightly touching them with the paper. Next carefully, with a dry towel or cloth, wipe the upper interparts of the oil cup so as to remove any drops of oil that might have spattered on the upper part of the cup. Then put on the glass cover of the oil cup, pass thermometer through the hole in the cork to such a point that the mercury bulb will just be covered by the surface of the oil. Next light the lamp and introduce it under the water bath. So adjust the flame that the temperature will rise at the rate of two degrees a minute. Wait until the temperature reaches 99 degrees F., then light a wooden toothpick and pass the flame through the semi-circular opening in the glass plate at such an angle as to clear the glass cover, and to a distance about half way between the oil and the cover. The motion should be steady and uniform, rapid and without pause. The appearance of a slight blueish flame shows that the flashing point has been reached. If the oil flashes at this point it should be branded "State of Georgia Rejected." If it does not flash at this point it should be branded "State of Georgia Approved." Also, amend the title, to wit: A bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the method of testing illuminating oils in this State and the manner in which such tests shall be made, and to provide for the appointment of a general inspector to aid in the inspections of such oils, and for other purposes.

Senator Green was granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Wednesday November 29, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President pro tem.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Orm Flynn.

Upon motion, the roll-call was dispensed with.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the house, to wit:

A bill to regulate the meetings of the local board of trustees of the Technological School, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 94, nays 0.

The House has also adopted the following joint resolution of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution that the General Assembly take a recess from the 29th November, until the 4th day of December, and that the intervening days be not counted as legislative days.

The following communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor, through Mr. Warren, his Secretary, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor, to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body in executive session.

The following joint House resolution was taken up:

By Mr. Hall—

A resolution that the General Assembly take a recess from November 29th, 1899, to December 4th, 1899, and that the intervening days be not counted as legislative days.

Previous question was ordered.

The following amendments were adopted:

By Mr. Bunn—

Amend by adding at the end of resolution the following words: "Provided, that Sunday, December 3, be not counted as one of the *dies non*."

Upon the following amendment the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

By Mr. Brannen—

Amend to strike out words "from November 29 to December 4," and substituting the words "from November 29th to December 1st."

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Heard,	Rawlings,
Daniel,	Hodge,	Redding,
Davis,	Humphreys,	Webb,
Dowling,	Johnson,	West,
Fouche,	Little,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wood.
Hand,		

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Mann,	Sutton,
Bunn,	Morrison,	Terrell,
Clifton,	Moye,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Gross,	Passmore,	Wight,
King,	Perkins,	Wingfield.
Lang,	Steed,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Odom,	Mr. President.
McLester,	Thompson.	

This amendment was lost.

Mr. Hand moved that the Senate do not concur in the resolution as amended, and the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Humphreys,	Rawlings,
Daniel,	Johnson,	West,
Davis,	Little,	Wilcox,
Hand,	Nesbitt,	Wood.
Heard,	Passmore,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Clifton,	Dowling,
Bunn,	Dickerson,	Fouche.

Gross,	Moye,	Terrell,
Grovenstein,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Hodge,	Perkins,	Underwood,
King,	Redding,	Webb,
Lang,	Steed,	Wight.
Mann,	Sutton,	Wingfield.
Morrison,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Odom,	Mr. President.
McLester,	Thompson,	

The motion was lost.

Mr. Bunn moved to concur in the resolution, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Fouche moved to reconsider its action, receding from its amendments on House bill No. 153 on yesterday, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Dickerson moved to take up the bill just reconsidered, which is as follows:

By Mr. Walker—

A bill to amend sections 1778 and 1781 of the Code, relative to stock law counties.

Mr. Dickerson moved to recede from its amendment, which is as follows:

That this bill shall not apply to any county where the stock law has been partially adopted.

Upon receding from this amendment, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Johnson,	Redding,
Clifton,	King,	Steed,
Davis,	Lang,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	Mann,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Morrison,	West,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Hand,	Passmore,	Wilcox.
Humphreys,	Perkins,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Hodge,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Little,	Webb,
Fouche,	Moye,	Wingfield,
Gross,	McGehee,	Wood.
Heard,	Rawlings,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Odom,	Thrasher,
Greene,	Thompson,	Mr. President.
McLester,		

The Senate receded from its amendment.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the joint resolution, providing for a recess of the General Assembly from 29th to 4th inst.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found

correct and ready for transmission to the House, the following bills, to wit:

A bill to establish a system of public schools in Blue Ridge, Fannin county, Georgia.

Also, a bill to amend section 1 of an act, requiring life insurance companies doing assessment business, to require said companies to stamp on all printed matter, "This policy is issued on assessment plan."

Also, a bill to better carry out the provisions of section 4732 of the Code of 1895.

Also, a bill to amend section 2723 of the Code of Georgia of 1895, in relation to lien of mortgages.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Special Judiciary have had under consideration the following bill of the House, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to provide for the removal of all kinds of obstructions in the streams of Milton county.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bill of the House, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Warrenton.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bill, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass as amended:

A bill to amend section 4653 of the Code of 1895.

The committee also recommend that the following bill be read second time and recommitted to this committee:

A bill to amend section 221 of the Code.

The committee also recommend that the following bill do not pass:

A bill to amend section 4269, volume 2 of the Code.

The committee also recommend that the following House bill do pass as amended:

A bill to amend section 65, volume 3 of the Code.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in Senate amendments Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and has non-concurred in Senate amendments, Nos. 2 and 9 to the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to establish the city court of Greenville, in the county of Meriwether, and for other purposes.

Mr. Rawlings, Chairman of Committee on Georgia Sanitarium, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Georgia Sanitarium have had under consideration the following resolution, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that same do pass, as amended:

A resolution providing for the release and discharge from the Georgia Sanitarium of W. G. Shockley.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. RAWLINGS, Chairman.

The following House bills were taken up by unanimous consent, read third time to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Snell—

A bill to repeal the act to incorporate the city of Wrightsville, in the county of Johnson.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 30, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following resolution was read first time:

By Mr. Terrell—

A resolution to alter and amend rule 81 of the Senate.

The following Senate bill was taken up to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Hand—

A bill to amend section 2801 of the Code, relative to material men.

Previous question was ordered.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Thompson,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Webb,
Clifton,	Lang,	West,
Dowling,	Mann,	Wight,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Steed,	Wood.
Heard,	Terrell,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Brannen,	King,	Rawlings,
Daniel,	Little,	Redding,
Davis,	Moye,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Fouche,	Passmore,	Underwood.
Hodge,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	McLester,	Mr. President.
Morrison,	Odom,	

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed by substitute as amended.

Notice was given, that at the proper time, a motion would be made to reconsider.

The following message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Hitch, to wit:

Mr President:

I am directed by his Excellency, the Governor, to deliver to the Senate, a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the attention of your honorable body, in executive session.

Mr. Blalock, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Appropriations have had under consideration the following resolution of the House, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A resolution for the relief of A. J. Davis, a citizen of the county of Bibb, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. BLALOCK, Chairman.

Mr. West, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, begs leave to submit the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration the following Senate bills which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to reincorporate the town of DuPont, as the city of DuPont, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of DuPont in the county of Clinch, and State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act incorporating the town of Meigs, in the county of Thomas, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. WEST, Chairman.

Mr. West, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration the following bills of the House, which they instruct me to report same back, with the recommendation that they do pass:

A bill to amend the charter of the Atlanta Banking Company.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Five Forks in the county of Madison.

Also, a bill to incorporate the city of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson.

Also, a bill to amend, consolidate and supersede the several acts incorporating the town of Hamilton in the county of Harris.

Also, a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Dexter, in the county of Laurens.

Also, a bill to repeal an act incorporating the town of Swainsboro, in the county of Emanuel.

I am also instructed to report the following Senate bill back with the recommendation that the same do pass as amended:

A bill to amend an act, approved December 16, 1897, providing for the amendment and renewal of charters by the superior courts of this State, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. WEST, Chairman.

Leave of absence was granted Senators Wight, West and Morrison.

The following House bills were read second time:

By Mr. Williams—

A bill to repeal the act incorporating the town of Swainsboro, in the county of Emanuel.

Also, by Mr. Mitchell—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Meigs.

Also, by Mr. Stubbs—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Dexter.

Also, by Mr. Holder—

A bill to incorporate the city of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson.

Also, by Mr. Fort—

A bill to amend and consolidate the several acts incorporating the town of Hamilton, in Harris county.

Also, by Mr. Bond—

A bill to incorporate the town of Five Forks, in the county of Madison.

Also, by Mr. Simpson—

A bill to provide for the removal of obstructions of all kinds from the streams of Milton county.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to amend the charter of the Atlanta Banking Company.

Also, by Mr. Starr—

A bill to amend section 65 of volume 3 of the Code.

The following House resolution was read second time :

By Mr. Ellis—

A resolution for the relief of A. J. Davis in Bibb county.

The following House bills were read third time to be put upon their passage :

By Mr. Brandon—

A bill to provide for the appointment of an inspector of roads and bridges for certain counties in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following Senate bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage :

By Mr. Redding—

A bill to establish the city court of Barnesville.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Redding—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Barnesville.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed as amended, and the amendments are as follows:

Amend section 3 by adding at the end of said section, the following: "The defendant in said *fi. fa.* shall have the right to file an illegality to the same, returnable to the justice or city court of Barnesville district, to be heard and determined, as other cases."

Also, by Messrs. Wingfield and Bunn—

A bill to provide the maner by which the owners of property may create, by deed, an estate therein, and improvements made thereon.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 29, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The bill was ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

The following Senate bills were read the first time:

By Mr. West—

A bill to amend an act, approved December 20th, 1898, creating a board of commissioners to consent, on behalf of the State, to erect a new union depot.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to repeal the act entitled an act providing for the payment of certain insolvent criminal costs in the Augusta judicial circuit.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Terrell—

A bill to amend section 5373 of volume 2 of the Code.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Redding—

A bill to amend section 751 of the Penal Code of 1895.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Redding—

A bill to amend section 752 of the Penal Code of 1895.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 121 was tabled.

The following Senate bills were read second time:

By Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to reincorporate the town of DuPont and establish a city court therein.

Also, by Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to incorporate the town of DuPont.

The following House bill was read second time:

By Mr. Jarnagan—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Warrenton.

The following House resolution was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Holder—

A resolution authorizing the payment of pension of W. R. H. Statham.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Heard,	Steed,
Brannen,	Hodge,	Sutton,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Clifton,	King,	Thompson,
Daniel,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Davis,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	Nesbitt,	Webb,
Dowling,	Passmore,	West,
Fouche,	Perkins,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Rawlings,	Wingfield.
Hand,	Redding,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Little,	Odom,
Gross,	Morrison,	Wight.
Humphreys,	Moye,	Wood.
Lang,	McLester,	Mr. President.

Ayes 32, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Senate bills Nos. 126 and 125 were tabled.

The following Senate bill was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Augusta.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until this evening at 4 o'clock.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 4 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Upon motion, the roll-call was dispensed with.

The following Senate resolution was read second time:

By Mr. Wingfield—

A resolution to authorize the authorities of the Georgia Sanitarium to discharge W. G. Shockley.

The following Senate bills were read second time:

By Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend section 221 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to amend section 4653 of the Civil Code.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Lane—

A bill to regulate the meeting of the local board of the Technological school.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House bills were read third time:

By Mr. Gay—

A bill to amend sections 2 and 7 of an act establishing a public school in the city of Moultrie in Colquitt county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Hopkins—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Darien in McIntosh county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Ellis—

A bill to repeal the act, extending the corporate limits of the city of Macon.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Holder—

A bill to repeal the act incorporating the town of Jefferson.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Ousley—

A bill to amend the act, incorporating the town of Hahira, in the county of Lowndes.

Report of committee agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Barron—

A bill to amend the act, providing for a Board of County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for the county of Jones.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Monday, December 4, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 12 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll, those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Passmore,
Brannen,	Humphreys,	Perkins,
Bunn,	Lang,	Redding,
Daniel,	Mann,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Dowling,	Moye,	Underwood,
Fouche,	McGehee,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	McLester,	West
Hand,	Nesbitt,	Wood.
Heard,	Odom,	Mr. President.

Those absent were Messrs.—

Clifton,	King,	Thompson,
Davis,	Little,	Wight,
Greene,	Rawlings,	Wilcox.
Gross,	Steed,	Wingfield,
Johnson,	Sutton,	

The journal was read and confirmed.

Mr. Fouche moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in passing the following bill on Wednesday last.

By Mr. Hand—

A bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2801 of the Code relative to material men.

Previous question was called.

The motion was lost.

By unanimous consent, the following House bill was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Jarnagan—

A bill to amend the charter of Warrenton, in the county of Warren.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Terrell—

A resolution thanking the people of Brunswick for courtesies shown the General Assembly while in that city, also the Southern Railroad for their courtesies.

Mr. McGehee, Chairman of Temperance Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Temperance have had under consideration the following bill of the House, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, etc., of any intoxicating liquors in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. McGEHEE, Chairman.

The undersigned submits the following minority report on the Willingham bill:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Temperance, having, by its report, recommended the passage of House bill No. 221, known as the Willingham Bill, we, members of that committee, while some of us would support a bill so framed as to allow the people of the State, by their votes, to decide for the whole State, the question of prohibition, and others of us favor the abolition of barrooms and the restriction and regulation of the liquor traffic by a well-guarded dispensary system, and others of us doubt the wisdom of sumptuary legislation, of any kind, yet, we all dissent from the views of the other members of the committee, and for the reasons following, protest against the passage of said bill.

By its express terms, the proposed law is to affect twenty-two of the one hundred and thirty-seven counties of the State, in a matter of domestic concern, contrary to the wishes of the people of those counties as expressed by their solemn votes. In effect, one hundred and fifteen counties are passing, for the government of twenty-two counties, laws against their consent. It may be in the power of the majority to do this, but it is none the less an act of despotism. A king could do no worse. The people have the right of self-government, but not the right to govern other people against their consent. Laws not founded on the con-

sent of the governed, give rise to lawlessness and disorders of the gravest character which lead ultimately to the destruction of all government.

However desirable it may be to control and refine the tastes and appetites of men, all past attempts to do so by legislation have failed. Two hundred years ago Connecticut, Rhode Island and other New England provinces adopted codes of laws regulating in minute details the deportment and appetites of their people, male and female; and though the ducking stool, the pillory and the whipping post claimed their victims daily, human nature remained the same, men continued to eat and drink, and thrifty New England became the rum dealer and the slave trader of this continent.

The Continental Congress advised the adoption of laws prohibiting the distillation of grain, and while Georgia promptly adopted such a law, the experiment was a failure, and the law was as promptly repealed. Experience teaches us that sumptuary laws not only fail to accomplish the ends desired, but they uniformly bring about a disregard of all laws, human and divine. Stringent prohibition laws go hand in hand with law-breaking, falsehood, deceit and false swearing.

The State of Maine boasts of a Constitution that prohibits the liquor traffic. Her people, with the example of Ananias before them, swear allegiance to prohibitory laws and violate them every day. We would enforce temperance, for it is a virtue. We would suppress drunkenness, for it is a vice and destroys the body, but perjury destroys the human soul, a loss the whole world can not repay.

Ever since 1872, the prohibitionists in the United States have presented candidates for the presidency, but the democratic party has uniformly opposed all sumptuary laws, and refused to make prohibition the issue in either national or

state politics. Four years ago, the prohibitionists in this State, fusing with the disordered fragments of the populist party, went before the people on the prohibition issue. The democratic party, in that campaign, as in all others, stood upon the time-honored doctrine of home rule, and its victory was complete. In our opinion, the local option system, that was made general by the Act of 1885, has done more for the cause of temperance, than all laws that have ever been devised on that subject. It has stood the test for fourteen years. It has banished barrooms from one hundred and fifteen of our counties. The democratic party has wisely entrusted the cause of temperance in the hands of the people, to be regulated according to their wishes, and we, trusting and hoping that the system of local option, if let alone, will work out the problem of temperance, so that in the end, its blessings will abide in every community and household in this State, are, in the light of past experience unwilling to hazard the consequence of a change.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE,
J. A. BRANNEN,
W. J. WEBB,
R. T. NESBITT,
COLUMBUS HEARD,
JOHN F. REDDING,
S. T. WINGFIELD,
W. LITTLE.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found properly engrossed and ready for transmission to the House, the following bills of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Augusta.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Barnesville.

Also, a bill to provide the manner by which the owners of property may create by deed, an estate therein, and improvements placed thereon, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Humphreys, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments have had under consideration the following Senate bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend article 2, section 2, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of this State.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. HUMPHREY, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Special Judiciary have had under consideration the following bill of the House, which I am instructed to report back, that the same do pass:

A bill to amend an act establishing the city court of Clarke county.

I am also instructed to report the following Senate bill, that it do pass:

A bill to require the commissioners of Oglethorpe county to hire out misdemeanor convicts, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING, Chairman.

By unanimous consent, the following Senate bills were read third time to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to repeal the act incorporating the town of DuPont.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

Also, by Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to incorporate the town of DuPont, in the county of Clinch.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

The following Senate resolution was taken up :

By Messrs. Terrell and Brannen—

A resolution to alter the rules of the Senate relating to Senate and House amendments, effecting rule 81.

Was made special order for to-morrow morning.

Session was extended until 1:30 o'clock.

By unanimous consent, the following House bill was taken up to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Slaton—

A bill to amend the charter of the Atlanta Banking Company.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following Senate bills were read first time:

By Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend the charter of the Vernon Shell Road Company.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to incorporate the town of Ringgold, in the county of Catoosa.

Referred to Committee on Corporations.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to repeal the act incorporating the town of Ringgold.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to limit the powers of railroad companies to issue bonds.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to incorporate the town of Nichols, in the county of Coffee.

Referred to Committee on Corporations.

The following House bills were read the third time to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Turner—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Henry.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to amend an act incorporating the Germania Loan and Banking Company.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following Senate bill was read third time to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to amend section 4653 of the Civil Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following Senate bills were read second time:

By Mr. Daniel—

A bill to authorize and require the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Oglethorpe county to hire out misdemeanor convicts.

Also, by Mr. Morrison—

A bill to amend article 2, section 2, paragraph 1 of the Constitution.

The following House bill was read second time:

By Mr. Carlton—

A bill to establish a city court in the county of Clarke.

Also, by Mr. Simpson—

A bill to provide for the removal of obstructions from the streams of Milton county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended, and the amendments are as follows:

Amend by adding, "That this act shall apply to the county of Forsyth."

Leave of absence was granted Senators Steed, Bunn, King and Wingfield.

At 1:20 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Tuesday, December 5, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Perkins,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Redding,
Daniel,	Lang,	Sutton,
Davis,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Little,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Webb,
Fouche,	Moye,	West,
Gross,	McGehee,	Wight,
Grovenstein,	McLester,	Wilcox,
Hand,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Odom,	Wood.
Hodge,	Passmore,	Mr. President.

Those absent were Messrs.—

Bunn,	King,	Terrell,
Clifton,	Rawlings,	Thompson.
Greene,	Steed,	

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following special order was taken up, which is as follows:

By Messrs Terrell and Brannen—

A resolution to alter the rules of the Senate, relating to Senate and House amendments, effecting rule 81.

The resolution was adopted.

The following message was read from his Excellency, the Governor:

November 28, 1899.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the request of the Grand Jury of Fulton county, which in its organized capacity, called on me in a body to prefer the request, I herewith transmit to the Senate and House of Representatives their presentments made by unanimous vote on the 7th instant.

Concerning the position to abolish the prevailing fee system in said county and put all county officers on salaries, to be fixed by the Grand Jury and approved by the Judge of the Superior Court, I am not sufficiently well informed to make any recommendation, and I therefore transmit this presentment without recommendation. It is purely a local question, concerning which the Grand Jury are presumed to be more fully and accurately informed than anybody else, and the presumption is, that they, as they declare, speak the voice of the people of Fulton county, and their suggestions are entitled to the most careful and respectful attention of the General Assembly.

The other evil of which they complain—barratry—is general, and business men and corporations all over the State have too often suffered from it. It is, moreover, a growing evil and has, within the last two decades assumed proportions which are alarming and threatening to legitimate business enterprise. Men licensed to practice law and

their paid agents and coadjutors have, in many instances, brought unnecessary ruin upon railroads and factories and mercantile corporations and firms and individuals, and at the same time, brought reproach upon the honorable profession of the law. Honest, safe business men and corporations doing legitimate business, but temporarily embarrassed, financially, are often forced by conscienceless barrators and shysters into the hands of receivers, and are ruined, when if let alone they would extricate themselves, pay all honest debts, and live in comfort. It is true, too, that when corporations and individuals are wrecked by the nefarious methods of these enemies of society, and of the business of the country, the creditors usually suffer with the debtor. He most frequently, at the end of the litigation, gets nothing, while the debtor and his children are reduced to penury, the entire estate being consumed in court costs, receivers' salaries and lawyers' fees. The court costs are fixed by statute, but the salaries of receivers, sometimes two or three in number, when one would be better, and the fees of the lawyers, frequently a score or more in a single case, are fixed by the court on the testimony of other lawyers, as to the value of the services performed in the case by their professional brethren. The result has been, that exorbitant salaries have been allowed to receivers, and often fees out of all proportion to the work done, have been allowed to the lawyers representing the various interests involved in the suit.

These evils have assumed such magnitude that they demand a remedy, and I heartily concur in the recommendation of this Grand Jury, and earnestly advise that a law be enacted requiring that at the time of filing a bill for injunction and receiver against any corporation, firm or individual, the plaintiff shall enter into bond with good and ample security, payable to defendant in an amount suffi-

cient to cover all damages sustained and expenses incurred in defending the suit in case the allegations are not proven, and the suit is unsuccessful.

(Signed).

A. D. CANDLER,
Governor.

PRESENTMENTS.

Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, Judge Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia:

We, the Grand Jurors, chosen and sworn for the fall term, 1899, Superior Court of Fulton county, respectfully submit the following representations and recommendations:

The attention of the Grand Jury has been called, by numerous good citizens, to two subjects that we consider of such importance, and no less our duty, to make special presentments thereof to your Honor at this time, and through the court, to call attention of the law-making power of the State to the same.

1. The great and growing evil and damage done the business interests of the State by designing and irresponsible persons seeking, through the courts, to put corporations, firms and individuals into the hands of receivers. As the law now stands, any person can secure the services of an attorney and attack the integrity of any business concern with perfect immunity from liability. It matters not how much damage the defendant sustains, or to what expense put to in defending the attack, he has no recourse whatever. It is a lamentable and notorious report, and currently believed, that there are attorneys, regardless of the ethics of their profession and the law against barratry, who not only encourage litigation of this character, but personally, or through hired emissaries, hunt up stockholders and creditors of corporations, etc., and by misrepresentation, secure

them as parties plaintiff in suits of this kind, with a view of wrecking the institution and getting a large per centage of the assets for "bringing the money into court," or with the hope of levying blackmail in the name of a fee for desisting in the further prosecution of the suit. Many temporarily embarrassed, but solvent concerns have been wrecked by these attacks, when, if let alone, would soon recover and become prosperous. It is almost universally the case, that when the assets of an estate, administered by a receiver, are distributed, the larger portion goes to other than the stockholders.

We respectfully submit, the courts are open for the collection of any debt by due course and process of law, and that the bankrupt law is allsufficient to adjudicate insolvents. That the practice referred to is an abiding menace to the prosperity and business interests of the State; that it does not encourage and foster in the mind of the citizen a reverence for the majesty of the law, and respect for the courts and their officers, but quite the contrary. It is a great wrong and should be remedied. We therefore suggest, and urgently recommend, our immediate representatives in the legislature, as well as the representatives from the several counties of the State (all being equally interested) to introduce, without delay, and press to passage, a law containing a provision compelling any person, before filing a bill for injunction and receiver against a corporation, firm or individual, to first enter into good and sufficient bond, payable to defendant, in amount sufficient to cover damages sustained, or expense incurred in defending the suit, provided, the allegations are not proven, or the suit unsuccessful.

We confidently appeal to the Fulton county bar, to lend its influence and active aid to carry out these recommendations.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

2. We are convinced that it is the almost unanimous desire of the tax-payers of Fulton county that her county officials be placed on salary in lieu of the present system of paying them in commissions, fees, fines and forfeitures. Several Grand Juries in the recent past have made the same recommendations. Efforts have been made to ascertain the annual income of the several offices, but as there is no law compelling the officers to disclose their receipts, such efforts have been without result. Take into consideration the enormous amount of litigation had in our different courts in almost perpetual session, and the number of criminals annually prosecuted, every case of which produce costs; the amount of fines and forfeitures assessed against violators of the criminal laws, the large amount of taxes assessed and collected, costing the county large sums in commission each year. Add these sums together and the aggregate would be enormous—sufficient it is believed, to pay just and liberal salaries to each official, and produce a revenue that will go largely toward making our courts self-sustaining, and relieve the tax-payers of a heavy burden.

The city of Atlanta pays her officials salaries, and gets the services of good and competent men, and saves largely thereby. There is no good reason why the county should not do the same.

We therefore earnestly recommend our representatives in the legislature at the present session, to use their best endeavors to have enacted a law that will effectuate this change, making it applicable to the offices of sheriff, clerk of the superior court, tax-receiver, tax-collector, solicitors of the superior court. Said salaries to be recommended by the Grand Jury, and approved by the judge of the superior court, or in such other manner as the legislature in its wisdom, may deem just and to the best interests of the county.

We recommend that these presentiments be published in the *Atlanta Constitution* and *Atlanta Journal*.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JOS. H. JOHNSON, Foreman.
M. H. BLOUNT,
F. H. MOSES,
PETER F. CLARKE,
J. E. CARLTON,
J. W. COTTON,
H. E. JOHNSON,
E. R. PUGH,
J. F. BECK,
L. W. PLUNKET,
J. S. REED,
R. A. HARRIS,
H. A. BOYNTON,
SOL. BENJAMIN,
JAMES B. WALLACE,
W. H. SHARP,
J. H. SHELLY,
E. L. CONNALLY.

It is ordered, by the court, that these special presentiments be published in accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Jury.

J. H. LUMPKIN, J. S. C. A. C.

By the Court, this, November 7th, 1899.

C. D. HILL, Solicitor-General.

Georgia, Fulton County.—I, G. H. Tanner, Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of special presentiments of the Grand Jury, as appears of file in this office.

Witness my official signature, and seal of court, this 7th day of November, 1899.

G. H. TANNER, Clerk.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bills which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend section 221 of the Code of Georgia.

The committee also recomend that the following bill do pass as amended:

A bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the State of Georgia.

The committee also recomend that the following bill be read the second time and recommitted to this committee:

A bill to amend an act creating a board of commissioners to consent on behalf of the State, to erect a new union passenger depot.

The committee also recommend that the following House bills do pass:

A bill to amend section 338 of volume 1 of the Code.

Also, a bill to amend section 333 of volume 1 of the Code.

The committee also recommend that the following House bill do pass, as amended:

A bill to regulate the meetings of the local board of trustees of the Technological school.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE, Chairman.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Walton, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 104, nays 0.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following resolution of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution for the relief of the sureties of J. W. Johnson, former tax-collector of Oconee county, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 104, nays 9.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House, the following bills of the Senate:

A bill to incorporate the town of DuPont, in Clinch county.

Also, a bill to repeal an act incorporating the city of DuPont, in Clinch county.

Also, a bill to amend section 2801 of the Code of 1895.

Also, a bill to amend section 4653 of the Code of Georgia of 1895.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

The following Senate bill was taken up with adverse report from the committee:

By Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend section 4269 of volume 2 of the Code of 1895, relative to ordinaries' fees.

Mr. Gross moved to disagree to the report of the committee, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to and bill was lost.

The following Senate bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Morrison—

A bill to amend article 2, section 2, paragraph 1 of the Constitution, relative to terms of county officers.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being a Constitutional amendment, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Dickerson,	Lang,	Steed,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Sutton,
Fouche,	Moye,	Thrasher,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Humphreys,	Redding,	Wingfield

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Johnson,	McLester,
Daniel,	Little,	Passmore,
Hand,	Mann,	Underwood,
Heard,	McGehee,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Thompson,
Bunn,	King,	West,
Clifton,	Perkins,	Wight,
Davis,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Greene,	Terrell,	

Ayes 18, nays 12.

The bill not having received the requisite two-thirds vote was lost.

Notice was given that a reconsideration would be asked for.

Also, by Mr. Daniel—

A bill to authorize and require the county commissioners of Oglethorpe county to hire out misdemeanor convicts.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to amend section 221 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

The following House bills were read third time to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Williams—

A bill to reincorporate the town of Swainsboro as the city of Swainsboro.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Starr—

A bill to amend section — of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to, as amended.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 3.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed as amended, and the amendments are as follows:

Amend by inserting the word “an” after the word “or” and before the word “attempt” in the twelfth line of the first section.

Mr. Brannen, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Railroad Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass, as amended:

A bill to enlarge the powers of the Railroad Commission so that it can require railroads to build side-tracks.

Respectfully submitted.

J A. BRANNEN, Chairman.

The following Senate bill was read second time:

By Mr. Clifton—

A bill to enlarge the powers of the Railroad Commission, so as to allow it to require railroads to construct side-tracks.

Also, by Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy in this State.

This bill was recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. West—

A bill to amend an act creating a board of commissioners to consent on behalf of the State, to construct a union depot.

This bill was also recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House resolution was read third time to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Ellis—

A resolution for the relief of A. J. Davis of Bibb county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Heard,	Nesbitt,
Brannen,	Hodge,	Odom,
Clifton,	Humphreys,	Passmore,
Daniel,	Johnson,	Redding,
Davis,	Lang,	Steed,
Dickerson,	Little,	Sutton,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Fouche,	Moye,	Webb,
Gross,	McGehee,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	McLester,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Perkins,	West.
Greene,	Rawlings,	Wight,
Hand,	Terrell,	Wingfield,
King,	Thompson,	Mr. President.
Mann,	Thrasher,	

Ayes 30, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was adopted.

The following message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Hitch, to wit:

Mr. President:

His Excellency, the Governor, has approved and signed the following act, to wit:

An act to authorize the city council of Augusta, upon written petition of one-half of the property owners, to establish a uniform system of street sprinkling, and for other purposes.

The following House bill was read third time with adverse report from committee:

By Mr. Chappell—

A bill to amend paragraph 1 of section 1 of article 7 of the Constitution.

Report of committee was agreed to and bill was lost.

The following House bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Pace—

A bill to amend section 4205 of volume 2 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Dews—

A bill to levy a tax on dogs in this State.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Little,	Redding,
Brannen,	Morrison,	Steed,
Clifton,	Moye,	Thrasher,
Gross,	McGehee,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	McLester,	West,
Hand,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Humphreys,	Odom,	Wingfield.
Lang,	Passmore,	Wood.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Fouche,	Mann,
Davis,	Heard,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	Hodge,	Underwood.
Dowling,	Johnson,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Perkins,	Thompson,
Greene,	Rawlings,	Wight,
King,	Terrell,	Mr. President.

Ayes 24, nays 11.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Bond—

A bill to incorporate the town of Five Forks in the county of Madison.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

By unanimous consent, the following Senate bill was read third time to be put upon its passage.

By Mr. Moye—

A bill to prohibit the illicit distilling of spirituous liquors in the State of Georgia.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Upon motion, the bill was tabled before the vote was declared.

The following resolution was read first time:

By Mr. West—

A resolution revoking license of certain railroads entering the car-shed in Atlanta.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

By unanimous consent, the following House bill was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Stubbs—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Dexter, in Laurens county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Watkins—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Ellijay, in the county of Gilmer.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Holder—

A bill to incorporate the city of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Fort—

A bill to amend and supersede the several acts incorporating the town of Hamilton, in Harris county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended:

Amend section 28 by making some day definite in January, 1900, in which charter should take effect.

Also, by Mr. Carlton—

A bill to amend an act establishing a city court in the county of Clarke.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Mitchell—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Meigs in the county of Thomas.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Upon motion, the session was extended until the business on the Clerk's desk was disposed of.

The following House bills were read second time:

By Mr. Lane—

A bill regulating the meetings of the local board of the Technological school.

Also, by Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to amend section 333 of volume 1 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to amend section 338 of volume 1 of the Code.

The following House bill was read first time:

By Mr. Felker—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of any spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors in the county of Walton.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

The following House resolution was read first time:

By Mr. Price—

A resolution for the relief of the sureties of J. W. Johnson, former tax-collector of Oconee county.

Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

By unanimous consent, the following Senate bill was taken from the table:

By Mr. Steed—

A bill to prohibit the use of unhealthy chemicals in food preparations in this State.

The previous question was ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Heard,	Passmore,
Clifton,	Johnson,	Steed,
Davis,	Lang,	Thrasher,
Dowling,	Mann,	Underwood,
Gross,	McLester,	Wingfield.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Hodge,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	Little,	West,
Fouche,	Moye,	Wight,
Grovenstein,	McGehee,	Wood.
Hand,	Nesbitt,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock	Morrison,	Terrell,
Bunn,	Odom,	Thompson,
Greene,	Perkins,	Webb,
Humphreys,	Rawlings,	Wilcox.
King,	Redding,	Mr. President.

Ayes 15, nays 14.

The bill not having received the requisite constitutional majority, was lost. Notice was given that a motion to reconsider would be made.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Wednesday, December 6, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Steed,
Bunn,	King,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Lang,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Little,	Thrasher,
Davis,	Mann,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Webb,
Dowling,	McGehee,	West,
Fouche,	M · Lester,	Wight,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wingfield.
Hand,	Passmore,	Wood.
Heard,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Hodge,	Rawlings,	

Those absent were Messrs.—

Greene,	Morrison,	Thompson.
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Journal of yesterday was read and confirmed.

Mr. Steed moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in defeating Senate bill No. 97. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Humphreys moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in defeating Senate bill No. 156 on yesterday. The motion prevailed.

Leave of absence was granted Senator Morrison from to-day's session.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct, and ready for transmission to the House, the following bills, to wit:

A bill to amend section 221 of the Code of Georgia of 1895.

Also, a bill to authorize and require the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue of Oglethorpe county to hire out misdemeanor convicts.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEAD, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President.

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bill of the Senate, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend an act creating a board of commissioners to consent on behalf of the State, to the erection of a union passenger depot in the city of Atlanta.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on General Judiciary have had under consideration the following bill which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that same do pass as amended:

A bill to regulate the carrying of certain cases to the supreme court, and limit its jurisdiction.

I am also instructed to report the following bill back with the recommendation that the author be allowed to withdraw same:

A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the supreme court, relative to its writs of error from city courts.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman.

Mr. Little, Chairman of Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following report, to wit:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Agriculture have had under consideration the following Senate bills, which I am instructed to report back to you, with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act, to prohibit the driving, transporting or conveying of cattle from any point south of the Blue Ridge Mountains into or through the counties of Rabun, Towns, Union, etc., and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

W. M. LITTLE, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bill which I am instructed to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend, supersede and consolidate the several acts incorporating the city of Douglassville, in the county of Douglas.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING, Chairman.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in the Senate amendments to the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to repeal an act submitting the question of the sale of spirituous liquors in Troup county to the qualified voters of said county, in so far as the same applies to the town of West Point, and for other purposes.

The House has also passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to repeal an act "to authorize the town of Hogansville, in Troup county, to organize a public school system," and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Fort Gaines, in the county of Clay, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

Also, a bill providing for the support of the prison commission for the year 1900, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 111, nays 0.

Also, a bill to prohibit the making, forging, or counterfeiting cards, receipts, certificates, or letters, given by any association of railway employes, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 94, nays 0.

Also, a bill relating to warehousemen in this State, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 17.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House, the following bill, to wit:

A bill to establish the city court of Barnesville.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

The following special order was taken up:

By Mr. Willingham—

A bill to prohibit the sale or manufacture of spirituous or malt liquors in the State of Georgia.

Mr. Terrell offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding after section 8, the following section to be known as section 9.

Section 9. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the provisions of this act shall not go into effect until the same shall have been approved by a majority of the qualified voters of Georgia, at an election to be ordered by the Governor, as hereinafter provided. The election contemplated in this section 9 shall be separate and distinct from all other elections, and those favoring this act shall have written or printed on their tickets, "Against the sale and manufacture," and those opposed to this act shall have written or printed on their tickets, "For the sale and manufacture." The Governor shall call said election in not less than two, or more than four months from the date of his approval of this act, and shall give at least thirty days' notice of said election by publication in one newspaper in each congressional district, said election to be governed by, and held under the laws now of force in this State, as to the election of the General Assembly. The returns of said election shall be certified to the Secretary of State, and within ten days after said election, the Secretary of State and Governor shall consolidate said vote cast, and the Governor shall immediately issue his proclamation declaring the result of said election.

Amend further, by making section 9, which is the repealing section, section 10.

Upon motion, the Senate will reconvene at 3 o'clock this afternoon—after adjournment at 10 o'clock.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Senate stood adjourned until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 3 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Upon motion, the roll-call was dispensed with.

The unfinished business was taken up, which is—

By Mr. Willingham—

A bill to prohibit the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors in the State of Georgia.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Thursday, December 7, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 9:30 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,
Brannen,

Bunn,
Clifton,

Daniel,
Davis,

Dickerson,	Little,	Sutton.
Dowling,	Mann,	Terrell,
Fouche,	Moye,	Thrasher,
Gross,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Grovenstein,	McLester,	Webb,
Hand,	Nesbitt,	West,
Heard,	Odom,	Wight,
Hodge,	Passmore,	Wilcox,
Humphreys,	Perkins,	Wingfield.
Johnson,	Rawlings,	Wood,
King,	Redding,	Mr. President.
Lang,	Steed,	

Those absent were Messrs.—

Greene,	Morrison,	Thompson.
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The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do not pass:

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Brunswick, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. F. REDDING, Chairman.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed, by the requisite constitutional ma-

jority, the following joint resolutions of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution providing for the enlargement of the summer visiting committee to the State University, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 102, nays 7

Also, a resolution appropriating twenty-eight hundred and thirteen dollars to the Georgia Normal and Industrial College, at Milledgeville, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 35.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bill of the Senate, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to limit the powers of railroad companies, secured by deed, and for other purposes.

I am also instructed to report the following bills back with the recommendation that same be read a second time and recommitted to this committee:

A bill to repeal an act to provide for payment of certain insolvent costs in the Augusta judicial circuit.

Also, a bill to amend section 5273, volume 2 of the Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to amend section 752 of the Code of 1895, volume 3.

Also, a bill to amend section 751 Penal Code of 1895.

Also, a bill to define the incompetency of witnesses in cases where certain parties are dead.

Also, a bill to apply the statute of limitations in certain cases.

Also, a bill to amend law as to condemnation of property of private persons.

Also, a bill to extend the powers of the railroad commission.

Also, a resolution revoking the license of certain railroads entering the car-shed in Atlanta.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman.

Mr. West, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration the following bill of the Senate, which I am instructed to report back, with the recommendation that same be read second time and recommitted to this committee:

A bill to incorporate the town of Nichols in the county of Coffee, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. WEST, Chairman.

By unanimous consent, the following Senate bill was read second time and recommitted to the Corporation Committee:

By Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to incorporate the town of Nichols in the county of Coffee.

The following House bill was read first time:

By Mr. Park—

A bill to repeal the act to authorize the town of Hogansville, in the county of Troup, to organize a public school system.

Referred to the Public School Committee.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to reincorporate the town of Dahlonga as the city of Dahlonga, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Mr. West, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration the following Senate bills, which they instruct

me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to incorporate the town of Ringgold, in the county of Catoosa, to define its limits, provide for a mayor, recorder, council, and other officers of said town, and for other purposes.

A bill to repeal an act to incorporate the village of Ringgold in Walker (now Catoosa) county Approved December 27th, 1847, and all the acts amendatory thereof or relative thereto, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

W S. WEST, Chairman.

The following unfinished business was taken up, which is a bill

By Mr. Willingham—

To prohibit the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors in the State of Georgia.

Upon motion, the Senate will reconvene at 3 o'clock this afternoon after adjournment to-day

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock this evening.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 3 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Upon motion, the roll-call was dispensed with.

The following House bill was read first time:

By Mr. Williams—

A bill to amend the several acts incorporating the town of Dahlonega.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate bill was read second time :

By Mr. Mann—

A bill to limit the power of railroad companies to issue bonds, secured by deeds.

The following resolution was read and adopted :

By Mr. Bunn—

A resolution accepting the invitation of the democratic league to be present at their meeting next Monday night.

The unfinished business was again taken up, which is a bill

By Mr. Willingham—

To prohibit the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors in this State.

The following resolution was read and adopted :

By Mr. Fouche—

A resolution making the bill under consideration the special order to-morrow morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, and that the Senate meet at 9:30 o'clock.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Friday, December 8, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 9:30 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Steed,
Bunn,	King,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Lang,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Little,	Thrasher,
Davis,	Mann,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Webb,
Dowling,	McLester,	West,
Foyche,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Grovenstein,	Moye,	Wilcox.
Gross,	Odom,	Wingfield.
Hand,	Passmore,	Wood.
Heard,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Hodge,	Rawlings,	

Those absent were Messrs.—

Greene, Morrison, Thompson.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

By unanimous consent the following Senate bills were read second time:

By Mr. Mann—

A bill to incorporate the town of Ringgold, in Catoosa county.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to repeal an act incorporating the town of Ringgold, in Walker county, now Catoosa county.

Also, by Mr. Green—

A bill to prohibit the driving or transporting of cattle from any point south of the Blue Ridge mountains.

Senate bill No. 147 was reconsidered, which was passed on November 17th, and the following amendment was adopted in lieu of the amendment passed with the bill:

Amend by adding at the end of section 1 the following: Provided, that this act shall not affect any right to vote which the present mayor and clerk may now have under the charter of the city, during their present terms of office.

Upon the passage of the bill, as amended, the ayes were 30, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta.

Passed. Ayes 106, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Jefferson.

Passed. Ayes 108, nays 0.

Also, a bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Jackson, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 109, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter for the city of Cordele.

Passed. Ayes 107, nays 0.

Also, a bill to abolish the city court of Gwinnett, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 106, nays 0.

Also, a bill to authorize the payment of county bridge and road inspectors of Fulton county.

Passed. Ayes 109, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Cuthbert.

Passed. Ayes 116, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the act to establish the city court of Hall county, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 109, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Alto.

Passed. Ayes 105, nays 0.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Kirkwood.

Passed. Ayes 104, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act in reference to selling liquors in Buena Vista, etc.

Passed. Ayes 108, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act creating a new charter for the city of Macon.

Passed. Ayes 109, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Dalton.

Passed. Ayes 125, nays 0.

Also, a bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in Monroe county, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 121, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Dalton.

Passed. Ayes 123, nays 0.

Also, a bill to abolish the county court of Marion county.

Passed. Ayes 109, nays 0.

Also, a bill to authorize the ordinary of Lincoln county to issue coupon bonds, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 107, nays 0.

Also, a bill prohibiting the manufacture of distilled spirits in the county of Heard.

Passed. Ayes 121, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Crawfordville, in Taliaferro county.

Passed. Ayes 109, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act establishing public schools in the city of Cordele.

Passed. Ayes 108, nays 0.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Chipley school district in Harris county.

Passed. Ayes 122, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal sections 10 to 15, inclusive, of the charter of Summerville, Chattooga county.

Passed. Ayes 106, nays 0.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct, and ready for transmission to the House, the following bill, to wit:

A bill to alter and amend the charter of the city of Cedartown.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bill, which I am instructed to report back to the Senate, with recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts incorporating the town of Dahlonega.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING, Chairman.

The unfinished business was taken up, which is a bill

By Mr. Willingham—

To prohibit the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors in the State of Georgia.

The following amendment was offered by Mr. Redding: To amend the amendment of Mr. Terrell, which amendment is as follows: Provided, that counties excepted from the operations of this act shall not participate in said election.

Upon motion, the session was extended until the bill under consideration was disposed of.

The previous question was called on the bill and amendments.

Mr. Redding's amendment was first voted upon; and upon this amendment the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Lang,	Underwood,
Daniel,	Little,	Webb,
Fouche,	Moye,	West,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Heard,	Perkins,	Wingfield.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Humphreys,	Rawlings,
Davis,	King,	Steed,
Dickerson,	Mann,	Terrell,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Gross,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Hand,	Passmore,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	McLester,	Mr. President.
Morrison,	Thompson,	

The amendment was adopted.

The next amendment voted upon was Mr. Terrell's. Upon this amendment the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Moye,	Terrell,
Gross,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Hand,	Passmore,	Underwood,
Humphreys,	Rawlings,	Wilcox.
King,	Steed,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Heard,	Perkins,
Brannen,	Hodge,	Redding,
Clifton,	Johnson,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Lang,	Webb,
Davis,	Little,	West,
Dickerson,	Mann,	Wight,
Dowling,	McLester,	Wingfield,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Wood.
Grovenstein,	Odom,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Thompson,	Mr. President.
Morrison,		

This amendment was lost.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Davis,	King,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Wilcox,
Gross,	Passmore,	Wood,
Hand,	Rawlings,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Johnson,	Redding,
Brannen,	Lang,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Little,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Mann,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Moye,	Webb,
Fouche,	McLester,	West,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Heard,	Odom,	Wingfield.
Hodge.	Perkins,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Thompson,	Mr. President.
Morrison,		

The bill not having received the requisite constitutional majority, was lost.

Leave of absence was granted Senator Gross for the remainder of the week, on account of sickness.

Leave of absence was also granted the sub-penitentiary committee to visit the camps.

Under previous motion, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Saturday, December 9, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock,
and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon motion the roll-call was dispensed with.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Steed—

A resolution appointing a committee known as the Steed
ing Committee, for the remainder of the session.

Committee consists of Senators Steed, Fouche, Bunr
Terrell and Little.

The following Senate bills and resolution were read
second time and recommitted to the General Judiciary
Committee:

By Mr. West—

A resolution revoking license of certain railroads enter-
ing the carshed in Atlanta.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to extend the powers of the Railroad Commission.

Also, by Mr. Perkins—

A bill to amend the law concerning the condemnation of
private property.

Also, by Mr. Perkins—

A bill to further define the competency of witnesses.

Also, by Mr. Brannen—

A bill to apply the statute of limitations in certain cases.

Also, by Mr. Redding—

A bill to amend section 751 of the Penal Code.

Also, by Mr. Terrell—

A bill to amend section 5273 of volume 2 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Redding—

A bill to amend section 752 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to repeal the act to provide for the payment of certain insolvent costs in the Augusta circuit.

The following Senate bill was read second time:

By Mr. J. Render Terrell—

A bill to supersede the several acts incorporating the town of Douglasville.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Ellis—

A bill to amend the act relating to warehousemen in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. David—

A bill to authorize the ordinary of Lincoln county to issue bonds.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Lane—

A bill to prohibit the making, forging or counterfeiting cards, receipts, certificates or letters given by any association of railway employees.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill to direct the county treasurer of Fulton county to pay inspectors of roads and bridges in said county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Messrs. Holder and Hosch—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture or sale of spirituous liquors in the county of Jackson.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Tracy—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the city of Cordale, in Dooly county.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Tracy—

A bill to amend an act establishing public schools for the city of Cordele.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Hane—

A bill to provide for the support of the Prison Commission for the year 1900.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Greene—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Fort Gaines.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Messrs. Mayson and George—

A bill to incorporate the town of Kirkwood, in DeKalb county.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bass—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Alto, in the counties of Banks and Habersham.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Pate—

A bill to abolish the city court of Gwinnett, in the county of Gwinnett.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Rudicil—

A bill to repeal sections 10 to 15, inclusive, of an act incorporating the town of Summerville.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Messrs. Holder and Hosch—

A bill to amend an act establishing the city court of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Reed—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Crawfordville, in Taliaferro county.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Smith—

A bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Hall county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Dews—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Cuthbert.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Castleberry—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in Monroe county.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Cook—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of distilled spirits within the county of Heard.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Rogers—

A bill to amend the act in reference to granting license to sell liquors in Buena Vista.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Ellis—

A bill to amend the act entitled an act to create a new charter of the city of Macon.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Rogers—

A bill to abolish the county court of Marion county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Dalton.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Dalton, in the county of Whitfield.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Messrs. McGehee and Fort—

A bill to incorporate the Chipley school district in the county of Harris.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

The following House resolutions were read first time:

By Mr. Carlton—

A resolution to enlarge the summer visiting committee to the State University of Georgia.

Referred to the Education Committee.

Also, by Mr. Allen—

A resolution to appropriate \$2,803 to the Board of Directors of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

The following House bill was taken up for the purpose of insisting on the Senate amendment:

By Mr. McLaughlin—

A bill to establish a city court of Greenville.

The Senate insists on amendment No. 2, which is an amendment to No. 9.

Senate bill No. 134 was recommitted to the Railroad Committee.

The following House bill was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to amend section 338 of volume 1 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to amend section 333, volume 1 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following House bill was read second time:

By Mr. Williams—

A bill to amend the several acts incorporating the town of Dahlonaga.

Mr. West, Chairman of the Corporations Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Corporations Committee have had under consideration the following bill of the Senate, which it instructs me to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to incorporate the town of Nichols, in the county of Coffee.

Respectfully submitted.

W S. WEST, Chairman.

The following Senate bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to incorporate the town of Nichols, in the county of Coffee.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed and ordered immediately transmitted.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to reincorporate the town of Ringgold.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Mann—

A bill to repeal the act incorporating the town of Ringgold, in Walker, now Catoosa county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Greene—

A bill to prohibit the driving or conveying of cattle into this State south of the Blue Ridge mountains.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Ordered immediately transmitted.

The following Senate bill was read first time:

By Mr. Odom—

A bill to amend section 1099 of the Penal Code, relative to solicitors-general fees.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate bill was read third time and tabled:

By Mr. Mann—

A bill to limit the power of railroad companies to issue bonds secured by deed.

Upon motion the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the President.

The Senate was called to order.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President.

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to provide for the making of affidavits out of this State, to be used within this State.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 0.

Also, a bill to authorize the county authorities of this State to purchase bloodhounds, or other dogs, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 105, nays 5.

Also, a bill requiring judges of superior courts to render judgments at the appearance term of such court without the verdict of a jury, in certain cases.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 30.

Also, a bill to amend an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the county of Monroe, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 123, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the acts incorporating the town of Ocilla, in Irwin county.

Passed. Ayes 108, nays 0.

Also, a bill to authorize and require persons, etc., having claims against municipal corporations for damages, to submit their claims for adjustment before bringing suit thereon, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 101, nays 0.

Also, a bill to regulate the law of year's support, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 6.

Also, a bill to prohibit the putting of walnut hulls, and

other poisons in the streams of this State, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 100, nays 0.

Also, a bill amending section 2805 of the Code of 1895, volume 2, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend section 4 of an act regulating the running of freight trains on Sabbaths, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 2.

Also, a bill to amend the several acts incorporating the town of Social Circle, in county of Walton.

Passed. Ayes 93, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal an act for the protection of fish in the waters of Bibb county.

Passed. Ayes 101, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Harrison, in county of Washington.

Passed. Ayes 119, nays 0.

Also, a bill to establish the city court of LaGrange.

Passed. Ayes 109, nays 0.

Also, a bill to authorize certain Confederate soldiers to practice medicine in this State without paying taxes therefor.

Passed. Ayes 95, nays 3.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Valdosta, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 113, nays 0.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following joint resolutions of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution providing for the payment of the per diem and mileage of Hon. Elijah Tanner, Representative from the county of Coffee, for the years 1898 and 1899.

Passed. Ayes 110, nays 0.

Also, a resolution for the relief of G. T. Edwards, former tax-collector of Taliaferro county, and his sureties.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

Also, a resolution providing for the payment of the per diem of the joint tax commission, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 95, nays 19.

Also, a resolution to pay the per diem of committee on examination of the State Sanitarium.

Passed. Ayes 103, nays 0.

Also, a resolution to appropriate sixty dollars as indigent pension to widow of T. J. Traylor.

Passed. Ayes 104, nays 0.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Bond—

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the county authorities of the State to purchase bloodhounds.

Referred to the Agricultural Committee.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A bill to provide for the making of affidavits out of the State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to authorize and require persons having claims for money damages against any municipal corporation in this State to present the same for adjustment before bringing suit thereon.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Morris—

A bill to require judges of the superior courts to render judgments at the appearance term of such court without the verdict of the jury.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to establish the city court of LaGrange, in Troup county

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Castleberry—

A bill to amend the act prohibiting the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors in Monroe county.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Hardwick—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Harrison, in the county of Washington.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Upchurch—

A bill to amend section 4 of an act approved November 30, 1897, regulating the running of freight trains in this State on the Sabbath.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bush—

A bill to prohibit the putting of walnut leaves, hulls or devil's shoestrings in the streams of this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Henderson—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Ocilla, in the county of Irwin.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Hardin—

A bill to amend section 2805 of the Code.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Hall—

A bill to repeal the act for the protection of fish in the streams of Bibb county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Felker—

A bill to amend the several acts incorporating the town of Social Circle, in Walton county.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Post—

A bill to regulate the law of year's support.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Ousley—

A bill to amend an act amending the charter of Valdosta.

The following House resolutions were read first time:

By Mr. Freeman—

A resolution to pay the per diem and expenses of the special committee to investigate the management of the Georgia Sanitarium.

Referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Drawdy—

A resolution to pay the per diem of the Hon. Elijah Tanner, late Representative of Coffee county.

Referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A resolution to appropriate sixty dollars as pension to the widow of S. P. Rutherford.

Referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A resolution to appropriate money to pay the expenses of the joint tax commission of the Senate and House.

Referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Reed—

A resolution for the relief of G. T. Edwards, former tax-collector of Taliaferro county.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Hand, Clifton, McGehee, Grovenstein, Wood, West and King.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Monday December 11, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 12 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon motion, the roll-call was dispensed with.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Blalock, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Appropriations have had under consideration the following resolutions, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A resolution to provide for an appropriation for the payment of the per diem of the joint tax commission of the Senate and House, for compensation of Secretary, Clerk and porter of same, and for other purposes.

A resolution to appropriate twenty-eight hundred and thirteen dollars to the board of directors of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College for the repairing of the college property.

A resolution for the relief of the sureties of J W Johnson, former tax-collector of Oconee county, and for other purposes.

A resolution to appropriate sixty dollars as indigent pension to widow of T. J. Traylor, and sixty dollars to widow of S. P. Rutherford.

A resolution to pay the per diem and expenses of the special committee to investigate the management of the Georgia Sanitarium.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. BLALOCK, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bill of the Senate, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend section 1099 of the Code of 1895.

The committee also recommend that the following House bills do pass:

A bill to amend section 4 of an act regulating the running of freight trains on the Sabbath.

Also, a bill to prohibit the making, forging or counterfeiting, cards, receipts, certificates or letters, given by any association of railway employees.

Also, a bill to amend the act creating the new charter for the city of Macon.

Also, a bill to prohibit the putting of walnut leaves and devil's shoestrings in the streams of this State.

Also, a bill to require judges of the superior courts to render judgments at the appearance terms.

The committee also recommend that the following House resolution do pass:

A resolution for the relief of G. T. Edwards, former tax-collector of Taliaferro county

The committee also recommend that the following House bills do pass as amended.

A bill relating to warehousemen in this State.

Also, a bill to provide for the making of affidavits outside of the State.

Also, a bill to regulate the law of year's support.

The committee also recommend that the following House bills do not pass :

A bill to amend section 2805 of the Code.

Also, a bill to authorize certain Confederate soldiers to practice medicine without paying the tax.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOCHE, Chairman.

The following resolutions were read and adopted :

By Mr. Steed—

A resolution requesting our members in congress to use their influence in securing a national park on Peachtree creek, near the city of Atlanta.

Ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

Also, by Mr. Dickerson—

A resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in congress to favor a tax on Egyptian cotton imported from Egypt.

Ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed, by the requisite constitutional majority the following bills of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to abolish the city court of Oglethorpe county.

Passed. Ayes 135, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the act providing for appointment of the clerk of Effingham county court, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 134, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the act providing for a solicitor of the county court of Oconee.

Passed. Ayes 133, nays 0.

Also, a bill to place solicitor of Effingham county court on a salary, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 129, nays 0.

Also, a bill to establish the city court of Wrightsville.

Passed. Ayes 131, nays 0.

Also, a bill to incorporate the city of Lexington.

Passed. Ayes 130, nays 0.

Also, a bill to establish the city court of Lexington.

Passed. Ayes 132, nays 0.

The House has also concurred in Senate amendment to the following House bill, to wit:

A bill directing the republication of certain Georgia Reports, and for other purposes.

The House has also passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, the following House bills, to wit:

A bill to amend the charter of Yatesville, in Upson county.

Passed. Ayes 109, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend section 5518 of the Civil Code of 1895.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill to require purchasers of native gold, gold bullion, etc., to keep a register of same, and to make return thereof, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal the act creating a Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues in the county of Emanuel.

Passed. Ayes 120, nays 0.

Also, a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of domestic wines without license, in Bryan county.

Passed. Ayes 115, nays 0.

Also, a bill providing punishment for arson in certain cases.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Poulan, in Worth county

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal an act creating a Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Coffee county.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

Also, a bill exempting railway postal clerks from jury duty in this State.

Passed. Ayes 139, nays 0.

Also, a bill to change the time of holding spring term of Paulding superior court, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Also, a bill to repeal the charter of the city of Albany.

Passed. Ayes 123, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Talbotton.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act to submit to the qualified voters of Whitfield county, or any militia district thereof, whether liquor shall be sold in said county or district.

Passed. Ayes 122, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend section 1775, volume 1 of the Code of 1895.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill providing a system of public schools in the town of Douglas, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 95, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Dawson, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 128, nays 0.

Also, a bill to authorize foreclosure of bills of sale in same manner as mortgages are now foreclosed.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill for the protection of game in this State.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill repealing an act creating a county court for Troup county.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Macon, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 0.

Also, a bill to rearrange the Flint and Coweta judicial circuits, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 136, nays 0.

Also, a bill providing for the registration of voters in municipal elections in the town of Boston, Georgia.

Passed. Ayes 126, nays 0.

Also, a bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States over certain territory in Fulton county.

Passed. Ayes 121, nays 0.

Also, a bill to require the registration of transfers of mortgages, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 120, nays 0.

Also, a bill to require the county commissioners of Spalding county to have the public streets of Griffin worked by the county chaingang.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Brunswick.

Passed. Ayes 98, nays 0.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Doerun, in Colquitt county.

Passed. Ayes 122, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Clarksville.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend section 1916 of volume 2 of the Code of 1895.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill to create a new charter for the city of Albany.

Passed. Ayes 125, nays 0.

The House has also passed the following joint resolution of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to do all in their power looking to the election of United States Senators by the people.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr President:

The Committce on Engrossing have examined and found correct the following bills:

A bill to incorporate the town of Nichols, in Coffee county.

Also, a bill to repeal an act incorporating the town of Ringgold in Catoosa county.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Ringgold in Catoosa county.

Also, a bill to prohibit the transporting of cattle through the counties of Towns, Union and Rabun.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

The following Senate bill was read third time to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Terrell—

A bill to amend and supersede the several acts incorporating the town of Douglas.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following Senate bill was read second time:

By Mr. Odom—

A bill to amend section 1099 of the Code.

The following House resolutions were read second time:

By Mr. Price—

A resolution for the relief of J. W. Johnson, former tax-collector of Oconee county.

Also, by Mr. Allen—

A resolution to appropriate \$2,813 to the board of directors of the Georgia Normal College.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A resolution to appropriate sixty dollars as pension of the late T. J. Traylor, to his wife.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A resolution to provide for the appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the tax committee.

Also, by Mr. Freeman—

A resolution to pay the per diem and the expenses of the special committee to visit the Georgia Sanitarium.

Also, by Mr. Reed—

A resolution for the relief of G. T. Edwards, former tax-collector of Taliaferro county.

The following House bills were read second time :

By Mr. Ellis—

A bill relative to warehousemen in this State.

Also, by Mr. Morris—

A bill to require judges of the superior courts to render judgments at the appearance term.

This bill was recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A bill to provide for the making of affidavits out of the State.

Also, by Mr. Upchurch—

A bill to amend section 4 of an act regulating the running of freight trains in this State on the Sabbath.

Also, by Mr. Post—

A bill to regulate the law of year's support.

Also, by Mr. Bush—

A bill to prohibit the putting of walnut leaves or devil's shoestring in the streams of this State.

Also, by Mr. Lane—

A bill to prohibit the making, forging or counterfeiting cards, receipts, certificates or letters given by any association of railway employees.

Also, by Mr. Ellis—

A bill to amend the act creating a new charter for the city of Macon.

By unanimous consent, Senate bill No. 108 was withdrawn by the author.

The following House bills were read first time :

By Mr. Post—

A bill to require purchasers of native gold, gold bullion, gold dust and gold nuggets to register same.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Starr—

A bill for the protection of game in this State.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill to cede to the United States Government certain lands in Fulton county.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Knowles—

A bill to require the registration of transfers of mortgages, loan deeds or other written securities for debt.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to provide punishment for arson in certain cases.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to exempt railway postal clerks from jury duty in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bell—

A bill to authorize and require the county commissioners of Spalding county to have the public streets of Griffin worked.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to rearrange the Flint and Coweta judicial circuits.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Adams—

A bill to add additional clause to section 1775, volume 1 of the Code.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Spinks—

A bill to change the time of holding the spring term of Spalding superior court.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Tanner—

A bill to repeal the act creating the board of county commissioners of Coffee county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to amend section 5518 of the Civil Code of 1895.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Laing—

A bill to amend the city charter of Dawson.

Referred to Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Ford—

A bill to incorporate the town of Poulan in Worth county.

Referred to Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Brown—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of domestic wines without first paying a tax on the same, in the county of Bryan.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to repeal the act to create the county court of Troup county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Emanuel—

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to establish the city court of Brunswick in Glynn county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Ellis—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Macon.

Referred to Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bass—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Clarksville.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Calvin—

A bill to amend section 1916, volume 2 of the Code.

Referred to the Banks Committee.

Also, by Mr. Woodall—

A bill to amend the charter of Talbotton so as to authorize the mayor and aldermen to issue bonds.

Referred to Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Crossland—

A bill to repeal an act constituting the present charter of the city of Albany.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Tanner—

A bill to provide a system of public schools for the town of Douglas.

Referred to the Public School Committee.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to submit to the qualified voters of Whitfield county, or any militia district thereof, whether liquor shall be sold therein.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to authorize and empower any owner of a bill of sale to personal property to foreclose same as mortgages.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Tisinger—

A bill to amend the charter of Yatesville, in Upson county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Crossland—

A bill to create a new charter for the city of Albany.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Mitchell—

A bill to provide for the registration of voters to vote in municipal elections, to be held in Boston.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Gay—

A bill to incorporate the town of Doerun in Colquitt county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Williams—

A bill to repeal the act creating the Board of County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues for Emanuel county.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

By unanimous consent, the following Senate bill was taken up to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Mann—

A bill to limit the power of railroads to issue bonds secured by deed, mortgage or lien, not heretofore publicly recorded on property located in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Blalock,
Bunn,

Daniel,
Dickerson,

Dowling,
Greene,

Grovenstein,	Odom,	Terrell,
Heard,	Passmore,	Underwood,
Humphreys,	Perkins,	Wight,
Lang,	Redding,	Wilcox,
Mann,	Steed,	Wingfield.
McLester,	Sutton,	

Those voting in the negative were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Hand,	Hodge.
Fouche,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Clifton,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Davis,	Moye,	Webb,
Gross,	McGehee,	West,
Johnson,	Nesbitt,	Wood,
King,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Little,	Thompson,	

Ayes 23, nays 4.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Notice was given of a reconsideration.

The following Senate bill was read second time:

By Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend an act approved December 15th, 1859, relative to the Vernon shell road.

The following House bill was read third time to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Williams—

A bill to amend the several acts incorporating the town

of Dahlonaga, and to reincorporate the same as the city of Dahlonaga.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Tuesday, December 12, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon call of the roll, those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Grovenstein,	McGehee,
Brannen,	Hand,	McLester,
Bunn,	Heard,	Nesbitt,
Clifton,	Hodge,	Odom,
Daniel,	Humphreys.	Perkins,
Davis,	Johnson,	Rawlings,
Dickerson,	Lang,	Redding,
Dowling,	Little,	Steed,
Fouche,	Mann,	Terrell,
Greene,	Morrison,	Thompson,
Gross,	Moye,	Thrasher,

Underwood,	Wight,	Wood,
Webb,	Wilcox,	Mr. President.
West,	Wingfield,	

Those absent were Messrs —

King,	Passmore,	Sutton.
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Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bills, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to require purchasers of native gold, gold bullion, gold dust, gold nuggets, and gold amalgam, to keep a register of such purchases and to make return thereof, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to change the time for holding the spring term of Paulding superior court, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the registration of voters to vote at the municipal election of the town of Boston, Ga.

A bill to repeal an act to create the county court of Troup county, and for other purposes.

A bill to repeal an act constituting the present charter of the city of Albany and all acts amendatory thereto, and for other purposes.

A bill to repeal an act creating a board of commissioners of Coffee county, and for other purposes.

A bill to abolish the city court of Gwinnett, in the county of Gwinnett, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act for the protection of fish in the waters of Bibb county; to fix penalties for violation of same, and for other purposes.

A bill for the protection of game in this State, and for other purposes.

A bill to direct the county treasurer of Fulton county to pay inspectors of roads and bridges of said county on proper certificates from the commissioners, and for other purposes.

A bill to amend an act establishing the city court of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson, so as to provide for a solicitor for said court, and for other purposes.

A bill to amend the act to establish the city court of Hall county, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to establish the city court of LaGrange, in Troup county, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the town of Yatesville, in Upson county, and for other purposes.

A bill to authorize and require persons having claims for money damages against any municipal corporation in this State, to present the same for adjustment before bringing suit thereon, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to abolish the county court of Marion county, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Doerun, in the county of Colquitt and State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to create a new charter for the city of Albany, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING, Chairman.

Mr. McGehee, Chairman of the Temperance Committee, submitted the following report.

Mr. President:

The Temperance Committee have had under consideration the following House bills, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass.

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Monroe.

A bill to amend the act to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors in the county of Monroe.

Also, a bill to prohibit any manufacture of spirituous liquors in Walton county.

Also, a bill to prohibit the manufacture of distilled liquors in Heard county.

Also, a bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Jackson.

The committee also recommend that the following House bill be read second time, and recommitteed to this committee.

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in the county of Spalding.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Mr Steed, the Chairman pro tem. of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on General Judiciary have had under consideration the following Senate bills, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend section 5273 of volume II. of the Code of 1895.

Also, a resolution revoking license of certain railroads entering the car-shed at Atlanta.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER E. STEED, Chairman.

Mr. Steed, Chairman of Committee on Public Schools, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Public Schools have had under consideration the following House bills, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for a system of public schools in the town of Douglas, in Coffee county.

I am also instructed to report back the following House bill, with the recommendation that the same do not pass:

A bill to repeal an act to authorize the town of Hogansville, in the county of Troup, to organize a public school system.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER E. STEED, Chairman.

Mr. Steed, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Schools, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Public Schools have had under consideration the following Senate bills, which they instruct me to report back to you with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend section 16 of the act of 1887, which amended the school laws of said State.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER E. STEED, Chairman.

The messenger was granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

The following Senate bills and resolutions were taken up and put upon their passage:

By Mr. Wingfield—

A resolution to authorize and direct the superintendent of the Georgia Sanitarium to discharge W. G. Shockley.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the resolution the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed as amended, and the amendments are as follows:

Amend by striking out all that portion of the first paragraph of said resolution, beginning at the word "said" in the nineteenth line thereof, after the words "provided that" and including all the words following down to the second paragraph, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

The superintendent of the institution be, and he is, hereby authorized and empowered, if in his discretion he think it wise, safe or proper, to grant said W. G. Shockley either his permanent discharge and release from the Sanitarium, or in his discretion he may grant him such temporary leave of absence or furlough as he thinks proper.

Also by Mr. Fouché—

A bill to regulate the manner of carrying cases to the supreme court from city courts.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed as amended and ordered immediately transmitted to the House; the amendments are the same as when passed before.

The following resolution was read and carried over until to-morrow:

By Mr. Bunn—

A resolution, restricting the term to three minutes for senators to explain their votes for the remainder of the session.

Senate bill No. 134 was recommitted to the Railroad Committee.

Also by Mr. Davis—

A bill to require all graduates of the colleges of this State to be examined before teaching in the public schools of this State.

The previous question was called.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hand,	Rawlings,
Brannen,	Little,	Terrell,
Bunn,	Morrison,	Webb,
Clifton,	Moye,	West,
Davis,	McGehee,	Wilcox,
Dickerson,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield,
Fouche,	Perkins,	Wood.
Greene,		

Those voting in the negative were Messrs.—

Dowling,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Gross,	Lang,	Underwood,
Heard,	Redding,	Wight.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Mann,	Sutton,
Grovenstein,	McLester,	Thompson,
Hodge,	Odom,	Thrasher.
Johnson,	Passmore,	Mr. President.
King,		

Ayes 22, nays 9.

The bill not having received the requisite constitutional majority was lost.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to appropriate \$5,000 to the Georgia School for the Deaf, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 93, nays 13.

A bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2, of the general tax act for 1899 and 1900.

Passed. Ayes 128, nays 4.

A bill to authorize county authorities to repair bridges, roads, etc., and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

Also a bill to amend section 815, of volume 3 of the Code of 1895.

Passed. Ayes 115, nays 0.

Also, a bill to regulate the taking of fish and oysters in the public waters of this State, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 0.

Also, a bill to establish a public school system for the town of Knoxville, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 99, nays 0.

The House has adopted by the requisite constitutional majority, the following joint resolutions of the House, in which concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution to pay to Mrs. Alice Swan, widow of T. E. Swan, deceased, a pension of \$60.00.

Passed. Ayes 107, nays 0.

Also, a resolution providing salary for a clerk to the Adjutant-General of this State.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 16.

Also, a resolution to pay to the daughter of J. J. Folds, the pension due him for the year 1896.

Passed. Ayes 107, nays 0.

Also, a resolution to pay the widow of Albert Merritt the pension due her deceased husband.

Passed. Ayes 114, nays 0.

Also, a resolution requesting our senators and representatives in congress to introduce a measure authorizing this State to enact laws against the importation of cigarettes.

Also, a resolution to request our senators and representatives in congress to aid Florida in securing certain appropriations.

The House has also concurred in Senate amendments Nos. 2 and 9 to the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to establish the city court of Greenville, in the county of Meriwether.

The House has also concurred in the following joint resolution of the Senate, to wit:

A resolution accepting the invitation of the Young Men's Democratic League of Atlanta to meet with them at courthouse December 11, 1899.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Engrossing Committee have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House the following bills, to wit:

A bill to limit powers of railroad companies to issue bonds.

Also, a bill to amend and consolidate the several acts incorporating the city of Douglasville, in Douglas county.

Also, the following resolution providing for a memorial to our senators and congressmen in reference to a duty on Egyptian cotton.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Nesbitt, Chairman of the Committee on Education, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Education have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill providing for the enlargement of the Summer

Visiting Committees to the State University and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. NESBITT, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following Senate bill, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that the same to pass by substitute:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act approved December 15, 1859, and an act amendatory thereof, approved October 24, 1870, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING, Chairman.

The following report was submitted by the Joint Committee of the House and Senate on that part of the Governor's message relative to the Adjutant-General, to wit:

Mr. President:

Your committee, appointed under joint resolution of the House and Senate, providing that a committee of three from the House and two from the Senate be appointed to look into and report on that part of the Governor's message relating to the Adjutant-General, submit the following report:

The Joint Committee have investigated this matter and find that owing to the extreme physical infirmities of

General Kell, for several years he has been unable to discharge all the duties of his office; that prior and up to the Spanish war, an officer was detailed from the War Department, who assisted him without cost to the State or to the Adjutant-General.

That after the Spanish war, Governor Atkinson appointed Captain Obear as his assistant, paying him his salary out of the military fund. That upon the entering of the present assistant, Phil G. Byrd, upon the discharge of his duties, it was found that the military fund was no longer available, and the salary of this officer has been paid in part from the contingent fund, and in part from the salary of the Adjutant-General himself, thus reducing the salary of this office below the point of a comfortable and dignified living. Your committee do not think, first, the Adjutant-General could be pensioned, as he does not fall within any class of pensioners recognized and provided for by the constitution. Second, your committee further believe that in view of the brilliant and honorable services of John McIntosh Kell, in the Confederate States navy, and in view of the fact that he is now unable to help himself, that a grateful people should show their appreciation in some enduring and useful form. We therefore submit as a part of our report the accompanying resolution, which we recommend be introduced in the House and adopted by the House and Senate.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. WINGFIELD, Chairman,
JOHN F REDDING,

Committee on part Senate.

A. O. BLALOCK, Chairman,
J. B. BELL,

Committee on part of House.

Mr. Little, the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Agriculture have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back for second reading and recommitted.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the county authorities of this State to purchase bloodhounds.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. LITTLE, Chairman.

The following Senate bill was read second time, with adverse report from the committee:

By Mr. Underwood—

A bill to repeal section 1786 of the political Code of 1895.

Mr. Underwood moved to disagree to the report of the committee, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

Senate bill No. 112 was made special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Blalock, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Appropriations have had under consideration the following House resolution, which they instruct me to report back to you with the recommendation that the same do pass, to wit:

A resolution providing for the payment of the per

diem and mileage of Hon. Elijah Tanner, representative of Coffee county.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. BLALOCK, Chairman.

By unanimous consent the following House resolution was read third time to be put upon its passage.

By Mr. Jordan of Jasper—

A resolution to pay the expenses of the Tax Committee of the House and Senate.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Clifton,	Little,	Thrasher,
Davis,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Webb,
Dowling,	McGehee,	West,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Gross,	Perkins,	Wilcox,
Hand,	Redding,	Wood.
Hodge,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Lang,	Rawlings,
Daniel,	Mann,	Sutton,
Fouche,	McLester,	Thompson,
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Passmore,	Mr. President.
King,		

Ayes 29, nays 0.

This resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

By unanimous consent the following Senate bill was read third time to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Bunn—

A bill to amend the charter of the Vernon Shell Road, in Chatham county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed by substitute.

By unanimous consent the following House bill was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Upchurch—

A bill to amend section 4 of an act regulating the running of freight trains on the Sabbath.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 28, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

By unanimous consent, the following Senate bill was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. West—

A bill to amend an act creating a board of commissioners to consent on behalf of the State to erect a new Union depot in the city of Atlanta.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed as amended, ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

Also, by Mr Terrell—

A bill to amend section 5273 of the Code of Georgia.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Little—

A bill to amend an act providing for the amendment and renewal of charters by the superior courts, and for other purposes.

Upon motion this bill was temporarily tabled.

The following Senate bill was read third time to be put upon its passage.

By Mr. Webb—

A bill to authorize the graduates of the Reinhardt Normal School to teach in the public schools of this State without being further examined.

The previous question was called.

And upon the following amendment the ayes and nays were ordered:

Provided that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any high school or college in the State which does not have a normal department, when the normal course is prescribed or approved by the State school commissioner.

The vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Dickerson,	Hand,	West,
Dowling,	Steed,	Wight.
Gross,		

Those voting in the negative were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Bunn,	Lang,	Thrasher,
Clifton,	Moye,	Underwood,
Davis,	McGehee,	Webb,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Greene,	Perkins,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Rawlings,	Wood.
Hodge,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Mann,	Passmore,
Grovenstein,	Morrison,	Sutton,
King,	McLester,	Thompson,
Little,	Odom,	Mr. President.

Ayes 7, nays 25.

The amendment was lost.

Upon agreeing to the substitute the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Brannen,	Lang,	Thrasher,
Bunn,	Morrison,	Underwood.
Clifton	Moye,	Webb,
Davis,	McGehee,	West,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox.
Greene,	Perkins,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Rawlings,	Wood.
Humphreys,	Redding,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Dickerson,	Hand,	Steed,
Dowling,	Hodge,	Wight.
Gross,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Mann,	Sutton,
Grovenstein,	McLester,	Thompson,
King,	Odom,	Mr. President.
Little,	Passmore,	

Ayes 26. nays 7

The substitute was adopted.

Upon the passage of the bill by substitute, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Moye,	Underwood,
Bunn,	McGehee,	Webb,
Davis,	Nesbitt,	West,
Fouche,	Perkins,	Wilcox,
Greene,	Rawlings,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Redding,	Wood,
Johnson,	Terrell,	Mr. President.
Lang,	Thrasher,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Gross,	Steed,
Dickerson,	Hand,	Wight.
Dowling,	Hodge,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Clifton,	Little,	Odom,
Daniel,	Mann,	Passmore,
Grovenstein,	Morrison,	Sutton,
Humphreys,	McLester,	Thompson.
King,		

Ayes 23. nays 8.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed by substitute.

Notice was given of reconsideration.

By unanimous consent, the following House resolution was read third time, to be put upon its passage.

By Mr. Allen—

A resolution to appropriate \$2,813 to the trustees of the Georgia Normal School, to repair buildings.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hand,	Terrell,
Brannen,	Heard,	Thrasher,
Bunn,	Hodge,	Underwood,
Davis,	Johnson,	Webb,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	West,
Dowling,	Moye,	Wight,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Greene,	Rawlings,	Wingfield,
Gross,	Steed,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Clifton,	Little,	Perkins,
Daniel,	Mann,	Redding,
Grovenstein,	McGehee,	Sutton,
Humphreys,	McLester,	Thompson,
King,	Odom,	Mr. President.
Lang,	Passmore,	

Ayes 27, nays 0.

This resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following House resolution was read first time:

By Mr. Blalock—

A resolution to provide for the payment of a clerk to Adjutant-General Kell.

Referred to Appropriations Committee.

The following Senate resolution was read third time:

By Mr. West—

A resolution revoking the license of certain railroads entering the car-shed at Atlanta.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the resolution, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Upon motion the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 3 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Upon motion the roll-call was dispensed with.

The following House bills were read first time:

By Mr. Brown—

A bill to regulate and control the taking of fish and oysters from the public streams of this State.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Walker—

A bill to establish a system of public schools for the town of Knoxville, Ga.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Also, by Mr. Johnson—

A bill to amend section 815 of the Code of 1895, volume 3.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Wooten—

A bill to authorize and require county authorities to keep in good repair, bridges across streams and ditches.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Denny—

A bill to appropriate \$5,000 to the Georgia School for the Deaf.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2, of the general tax act of 1899 and 1900.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

The following House resolutions were read first time:

By Mr. Adams—

A resolution, to pay the pension of J. J. Folds, of Putnam county, for the year 1896.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Howard—

A resolution requesting the senators and representatives in Congress from Georgia, to introduce and support a bill to authorize the State of Georgia to enact legislation preventing the importation of cigarettes into this State.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A resolution to pay the widow of Albert Merritt the pension due her deceased husband.

Referred to the Appropriation Committee.

Also, by Messrs. Farmer and Taylor—

A resolution to pay to Alice Swan, widow of T. E. Swan, pension of \$60.00.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

The following House bills and resolutions were read second time:

By Mr. Carlton—

A resolution providing for the enlargement of the summer visiting committee, to visit the State University.

Also, by Mr. Drawdy—

A resolution providing for the payment of the per diem and mileage of Hon Elijah Tanner, of Coffee county.

Also, by Mr. Bond—

A bill to authorize the county authorities of the State to purchase bloodhounds.

Also, by Mr. Bell—

A bill to prohibit the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Spalding.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to establish the city court of LaGrange, in Troup county.

Also, by Mr. Post—

A bill to require the purchasers of native gold dust, bullion, gold nuggets, to keep a register of the same.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill to direct the county treasurer of Fulton county to pay the inspector of roads and revenues of Fulton county.

Also, by Mr. Spinks—

A bill to change the time of holding the spring term of Paulding superior court.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to authorize and require persons having claims for money damages against any municipal corporation in this State, to present the same for adjustment before bringing suit thereon.

Also, by Mr. Castleberry—

A bill to amend the act to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors in the county of Monroe.

Also, by Messrs. Holder and Hosch—

A bill to amend an act establishing the city court of Jefferson, in Jackson county.

Also, by Mr. Tanner—

A bill to repeal the act creating the board of county commissioners for the county of Coffee.

Also, by Mr. Mitchell—

A bill to provide for the registration of voters to vote in municipal elections to be held in Boston, Ga.

Also by Mr. Rogers—

A bill to abolish the county court of Marion county.

Also, by Mr. Crossland—

A bill to repeal an act constituting the present charter of the city of Albany.

Also, by Mr. Hall—

A bill to repeal the act for the protection of fish in Bibb county.

Also, by Mr. Gay—

A bill to incorporate the town of Doerun, in Colquitt county.

Also, by Mr. Crossland—

A bill to create a new charter for the city of Albany.

Also, by Mr. Tanner—

A bill to provide for a system of public schools in the town of Douglas.

Also, by Mr. Cook—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Heard.

Also, by Mr. Castleberry—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of spirituous liquors in Monroe county.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to repeal an act creating the county court of Troup county.

Also, by Mr. Starr—

A bill for the protection of the game in this State.

Also, by Mr. Smith—

A bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Hall county.

Also, by Mr. Felker—

A bill to prohibit the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors in the county of Walton.

Also, by Mr. Pate—

A bill to abolish the city court of Gwinnett in the county of Gwinnett.

Also, by Mr. Tisinger—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Yatesville, in Upson county.

Also, by Messrs. Holder and Hosch—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of any spirituous liquors in the county of Jackson.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Wednesday, December 13, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Heard,	Redding,
Brannen,	Hodge,	Steed,
Bunn,	Humphreys,	Terrell,
Clifton,	Lang,	Thrasher,
Daniel,	Little,	Underwood,
Davis,	Morrison,	West,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Wight,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Wilcox,
Fouche,	McLester,	Wingfield,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wood,
Gross,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Hand,	Rawlings,	

Those absent were Messrs.—

Grovenstein,	Mann,	Sutton,
Johnson,	Odom,	Thompson,
King,	Passmore,	Webb.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Dickerson moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in passing Senate bill No. 132, for the purpose of an amendment, which motion prevailed. The bill is as follows:

By Mr. Webb—

A bill to allow the graduates of the Reinhardt Normal School to teach in the public schools without further being examined.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 6.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended.

The following message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Hitch, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by his Excellency, the Governor, to deliver to the Senate and House of Representatives a communication in writing, with accompanying petitions.

Mr. President:

We, the committee appointed by you to visit the School for the Deaf, located at Cave Springs, Georgia, beg to submit the following report:

The general surroundings of the institution are good, the health conditions of both white and colored inmates unusually good, reflecting great credit on the superintendent.

The attendance is growing much beyond the capacity of the present buildings. So much so as to make additional room an absolute necessity.

We find the buildings for white inmates insufficient, and recommend an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to enlarge the buildings.

We find the buildings for colored inmates in bad condition, and the addition of a dining and cook room very necessary, and we recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars to be expended on the building of the colored inmates in said institution.

We find the moneys appropriated by State, so far as we were able to ascertain in the limited time at our disposal, properly expended and vouched for; the system of book-keeping good.

We desire to express the greatest satisfaction with the whole management of the institution, and congratulate our State upon the efficiency of the principal, officers and teachers of said institution.

Respectfully submitted.

J. S. WOOD, Chairman.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of the Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House, the following bills and resolutions:

A resolution revoking license of certain railroads entering the car-shed.

Also, a resolution providing for the release of W G. Shockley from the State Sanitarium.

Also, a bill to regulate the carrying of certain cases to the Supreme Court.

Also, a bill to amend section 5273 of the Code of 1895.

Also, a bill to amend an act approved December 20, 1898, creating a board of commissioners to consent on behalf of the State to the erection of a new union passenger station in Atlanta.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. Nesbitt, Chairman of the Committee on Education, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Education have had under consideration the following House bill, which I am instructed to report back, with the recommendation that the same do pass.

A bill to be entitled an act to establish a public school system for the town of Knoxville, Ga., and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. NESBITT, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills of the Senate, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend section 752 of the Penal Code.

Also, a bill to amend the law concerning the condemnation of private property.

Also, a bill to repeal paragraph 8 of section 3355 of the Code.

Also, a bill to apply the statute of limitation in certain cases.

The committee also recommends that the following Senate bills do pass, as amended:

A bill to repeal the act providing for the payment of certain insolvent costs in the Augusta judicial circuit.

Also, a bill to further define the incompetency of witnesses in this State.

Also, a bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy in this State.

The committee also recommends that the following bills do pass:

A bill to cede to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in Fulton county.

Also, a bill to authorize and require the county commissioners of Spalding county to work the streets of Griffin.

Also, a bill to rearrange the Flint and Coweta judicial circuits.

Also, a bill to exempt railway postal clerks from jury duty in this State.

Also, a bill to authorize and empower any owner of a bill of sale to personal property to foreclose the same as mortgages.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE, Chairman.

Mr. Hand, Chairman of Committee on Banks and Banking, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Banks and Banking have had under consideration the following bill of the House, which they instruct me to report back, with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to amend section 1916, volume 2 of the Code of 1895.

Respectfully submitted.

J. L. HAND, Chairman.

Mr. McGehee, Chairman of the Temperance Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Temperance Committee have had under consideration the following bills of the House, which they instruct

me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to prohibit the manufacture or sale of domestic wines in Bryan county, without first paying the tax thereon.

Also, a bill to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in the county of Spalding.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Mr. Heard, Acting Chairman of Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Special Judiciary have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back, with recommendation that same do not pass:

A bill to create a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for Douglas county.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Acting Chairman.

The following communication was received from the Governor:

December 13, 1899.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have received from the citizens of the county of Fulton, the city of Augusta and the city of Rome, three petitions addressed to "the members of the General Assembly of Georgia," and praying a law be enacted "requiring bond to

be given by any person or persons who file a bill for the appointment of a receiver," etc., copies of which I herewith, as requested, transmit to your honorable bodies for your consideration.

A. D. CANDLER, Governor.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to require the inspection of butter, cheese, etc., and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 95, nays 5.

Also, a bill to establish a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics in this State.

Passed. Ayes 95, nays 27

Also, a bill to arrange the time for holding the superior courts of the Rome circuit.

Passed. Ayes 93, nays 0.

Also, a bill to make additional appropriations to the pension fund for 1900.

Passed. Ayes 102, nays 0.

Also, a bill to establish a system of registration for the city of Moultrie, in Colquitt county.

Passed. Ayes 93, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act amending the charter of the "Vernon Shell Road," etc., and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 95, nays 0.

Also, a bill to make additional appropriation to the military of this State, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 101, nays 21.

Also, a bill to provide a substitute for section 1143 of the Code of 1895.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 8.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Athens, in Clarke county.

Passed. Ayes 116, nays 0.

Also, a bill to appropriate the sum of two thousand dollars to the repair of the old capitol building, at Milledgeville.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 33.

Also, a bill requiring owners of lands traversed by streams in Oglethorpe county to keep the same free from obstructions.

Passed. Ayes 125, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Moultrie, in Colquitt county.

Passed. Ayes 92, nays 0.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Adrian, in the county of Emanuel.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 0.

The House has also adopted by the requisite constitutional majority, the following joint resolution of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution to correct an error in an enrolled and engrossed bill, No. 445, in regard to the sale of the Second Baptist church, in Columbus, Georgia.

Passed. Ayes 124, nays 0.

Also, a resolution authorizing the Governor to borrow money.

Passed. Ayes 102, nays 2.

Also, a resolution relative to claims for cotton seized and sold by the United States Government.

House bill No. 773 was recommitted to the Special Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 699 was recommitted to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following resolution was adopted:

By Mr. Bunn—

A resolution limiting the time to three minutes for Senators to explain their votes.

The following Senate bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Perkins—

A bill to provide for the condemnation of private property in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 26, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Brannen—

A bill to apply the statute of limitation in certain cases.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Perkins—

A bill to define the incompetency of witnesses in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended.

Also, by Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows.

Before the vote was declared the bill was tabled.

The special order was taken up, which is as follows:

By Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to amend article 3, section 4 and paragraph 3 of the Constitution, relative to the meeting of the General Assembly.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being a constitutional amendment, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows.

The bill was tabled before the result was declared.

Mr. Morrison, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Enrolling, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Enrolling have examined and found correct and ready for the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Senate and the Speaker and Clerk of the House, the following acts:

An act placing the solicitor of the county court of Effingham county.

Also, an act to amend section 3 of an act to provide a solicitor for the county court of Oconee county.

Also, an act to abolish the city court of Oglethorpe county.

Also, an act to establish the city court of Lexington.

Also, an act to incorporate the city of Lexington.

Respectfully submitted.

W. M. MORRISON, Acting Chairman.

Mr. Wight, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Finance have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to appropriate (\$5,000.00) five thousand dollars to the Georgia School of the Deaf, and for other purposes.
Respectfully submitted.

E. L. WIGHT, Chairman.

Also, by Mr. Gross—

A bill to repeal the act relative to the payment of insolvent costs in the Augusta judicial circuit.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 26, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended.

Also, by Mr. Redding—

A bill to amend section 752 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Odom—

A bill to amend section 1099 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 26, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

By unanimous consent the following House bill was taken up to be put upon its passage, with adverse report.

By Mr. Hardin—

A bill to amend section 2805 of the Code.

Mr. Gross moved to disagree to the report of the committee, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill was lost.

By unanimous consent the following House bill was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Pate—

A bill to abolish the city court of Gwinnett county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Warren, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body, in executive session.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to create a new charter for the town of Sparks, in Berrien county.

Passed. Ayes 100, nays 0.

Mr. Blalock, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The above named committee have had under consideration the following resolution of the House, which they instruct me to report back, with the recommendation that same do pass:

A resolution providing for a clerk to the Adjutant-General.

I am instructed to report the following bill back, with the recommendation that same be read second time and re-committed:

A bill to provide for the support of the Prison Commission for the year 1900.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. BLALOCK, Chairman.

The following House resolution was read third time, to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Price—

A resolution for the relief of J W Johnson, of Oconee county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Grovenstein,	Sutton,
Brannen,	Hand,	Terrell,
Bunn,	Humphreys,	Thrasher,
Clifton,	King,	Underwood,
Daniel,	Little,	Webb,
Davis,	Moye,	West,
Dickerson,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Dowling,	Odom,	Wingfield
Fouche,	Perkins,	Wood.
Gross,	Redding,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Mann,	Rawlings,
Heard,	Morrison,	Steed,
Hodge,	McGehee,	Thompson.
Johnson,	McLester,	Wight,
Lang,	Passmore,	Mr. President.

This resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following bill was taken from the table to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Dickerson—

A bill to amend article 3, section 4, paragraph 3 of the Constitution.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being a constitutional amendment, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hand,	Rawlings,
Brannen,	Humphreys,	Redding,
Bunn,	King,	Steed,
Clifton,	Little,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Mann,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Underwood,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Webb,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Greene,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Gross,	Passmore,	Wood.
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Davis.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

oard,	Morrison,	West,
odge,	McLester,	Wight,
ohnson,	Thompson,	Mr. President.
ang,	Thrasher,	

Ayes 32, nays 1.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, by substitute, as amended, and was as follows:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend article 3, section 4, paragraph 3 of the Constitution of 1877, by striking out all of said described paragraph after the word “the,” in the third line, and substituting therefore the following words: “first Wednesday in July, 1903, and biennially thereafter on the same day until the day shall be changed by law. No session of the General Assembly shall continue longer than seventy days; provided, that if an impeachment trial is pending at the end of seventy days, the session may be prolonged till the completion of said trial and the manner of submitting the same for ratification, when the same shall go into effect, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That from and after the ratification of this act by the people of the State, article 3, section 4, paragraph 3 of the Constitution of 1877 be altered and amended by striking out all of said described paragraph after the word “the,” in the third line and substituting therefore the following words, “first Wednesday in July, 1903, and biennially thereafter on the same day, until the day shall be changed by law. No session of the General Assembly shall continue longer than seventy days; provided, that if an impeachment trial is pending at the end of seventy days the

session may be prolonged till the completion of said trial; provided, that the General Assembly may remain in session longer than seventy days when it becomes necessary for an extension of the session; provided, the members of the General Assembly shall receive their per diem for only seventy days, so that said paragraph, when amended, shall read as follows, viz.: The first meeting of the General Assembly after the ratification of this Constitution shall be on the first Wednesday in July, 1903, and biennially thereafter on the same day until the day shall be changed by law. No session of the General Assembly shall continue longer than seventy days; provided, that if an impeachment trial is pending at the end of seventy days the session may be prolonged till the completion of said trial; provided, that the General Assembly may remain in session longer than seventy days when it becomes necessary for an extension of the session; provided, the members of the General Assembly shall receive their per diem for only seventy days.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if this amendment be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two Houses the same shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Governor shall cause said amendment to be published in one or more newspapers in each congressional district of the State for two months previous to the next general election, and the same shall be submitted to the people at the next general election, and the legal voters at said election shall have written or printed on their tickets, "for ratification," or "against ratification," as they may choose to vote, and if a majority of the qualified electors shall vote in favor of ratification, said amendment shall become a part of said article 3, section 4, paragraph 3 of the Constitution of this State, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof as usual when constitutional amendments are ratified.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That this amendment shall not interfere with the General Assembly to be elected in 1900, but that they shall hold the same sessions and meet at the same time as heretofore, but the General Assembly which is elected in 1902 shall meet on the first Wednesday in July, 1903.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

By unanimous consent the following House bill was read first time:

By Mr. Hardwick—

A bill to appropriate money to the military of the State of Georgia.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

The following bill was taken from the table to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Nesbitt—

A bill to authorize the practice of osteopathy in this State.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Heard,	Redding,
Clifton,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Davis,	Lang,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	Little,	Thompson,
Fouche,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	West,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Wight,
Hand,	Perkins,	Wilcox.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Moye,	Underwood,
Bunn,	Odom,	Webb,
Daniel,	Rawlings,	Wingfield,
Greene,	Terrell,	Wood.
King,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Dowling,	Mann,	McLester,
Hodge,	Morrison,	Mr. President.
Johnson,		

Ayes 24, nays 13.

This bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, and ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

The following House bills and resolutions were read first time:

By Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to correct an error in the engrossing of the bill in regard to the sale of the Second Baptist church in Columbus.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Denny—

A bill to fix the time of holding Rome judicial courts.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to create in the office of Comptroller-General a Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Referred to the Immigration and Labor Committee.

Also, by Mr. Hardwick—

A bill to provide a substitute for section 1143 of the Code.

Referred to the Military Committee.

Also, by Mr. McCranie—

A bill to create a new charter for the town of Sparks, in Berrien county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. LaRoche—

A bill to amend the Vernon Shell road.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to make additional appropriation for the indigent pension fund for 1900.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Allen—

A bill to appropriate the sum of \$2,000 to repair the old capitol building at Milledgeville.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to require the inspection of butter and cheese in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Carlton—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Athens.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Messrs. Arnold and Maxwell—

A bill to require the creeks and other streams in Oglethorpe county to be cleaned out.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Gay—

A bill to establish a system of registration for the city of Moultrie.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Gay—

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Moultrie.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Williams—

A bill to incorporate the town of Adrian, in the county of Emanuel.

Referred to the Corporations Committee.

Mr. West, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consider-

ation the following bills of the House, which they instruct me to report back, with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Macon.

Also, a bill to amend the city charter of Dawson.

Also, a bill to amend an act to submit to the qualified voters of Whitfield county, or any militia district thereof, whether liquor shall be sold therein.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Dalton.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Talbotton.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Crawfordville.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Cordele.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Clarkesville.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Dalton.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Fort Gaines.

Also, a bill to amend the act establishing public schools for the city of Cordele.

Also, a bill to authorize the ordinary of Lincoln county to issue bonds.

Also, a bill to repeal sections 10 to 15, inclusive, of an act incorporating Summerville.

Also, a bill to repeal act creating board of commissioners for Emanuel county.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Chipley school district.

Also, a bill to amend the act in reference to granting license to sell liquor in Buena Vista.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Cuthbert.

Also, a bill to amend an act amending the charter of Valdosta.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Alto.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Harrison.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Atlanta.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Ocilla.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Social Circle.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Poulan, in Worth county.

I am also instructed to report the following bills back, with the recommendation that same be read the second time and recommitted:

A bill to incorporate the town of Kirkwood, in DeKalb county.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Dalton.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. WEST, Chairman.

The following House bills were read second time, and re-committed to the Corporations Committee:

By Mr. Black—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Dalton.

Also, by Messrs. Mayson and George—

A bill to incorporate the town of Kirkwood, in DeKalb county.

Also, by Mr. Williams—

A bill to repeal the act creating the board of county commissioners of Emanuel county.

Also, by Mr. Hand—

A bill to provide for the support of the Prison Commission for the year 1900.

This bill was recommitted to the Appropriations Committee.

The following House bills were read second time:

By Mr. Rogers—

A bill to amend the act in reference to granting license to sell liquors in Buena Vista.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to submit to the qualified voters of Whitfield county, or any militia district, whether or not liquor shall be sold in same.

Also, by Mr. Bass—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Alto, in Banks and Habersham counties.

Also, by Mr. Ellis—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Macon.

Also, by Mr. Laing—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Dawson.

Also, by Mr. Woodall—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Talbotton, so as to authorize the mayor and council to issue bonds.

Also, by Mr. Ford—

A bill to incorporate the town of Poulan, in Worth county.

Also, by Mr. Ousley—

A bill to amend the act amending the charter of the city of Valdosta.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to authorize and empower any owner of a bill of sale to foreclose the same as a mortgage.

Also, by Mr. Calvin—

A bill to amend section 1916, volume 2 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Walker—

A bill to establish a public school system in the town of Knoxville, Ga.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to exempt railway postal clerks from jury duty in this State.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to rearrange the Flint and Coweta circuits.

Also, by Mr. Brown—

A bill to prohibit the sale or manufacture of domestic wines unless the tax is paid on the same.

Also, by Mr. Bell—

A bill to authorize and require the county commissioners of Spalding county to have the streets of Griffin worked.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill to cede to the United States jurisdiction over certain lands in Fulton county.

Also, by Mr. Denny—

A bill to appropriate \$5,000 to the Georgia School for the Deaf.

Also, by Mr. Bass—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Clarksville.

Also, by Mr. David—

A bill to authorize the ordinary of Lincoln county to issue bonds.

Also, by Mr. Tracy—

A bill to amend the act establishing system of public schools for Cordele.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Dalton.

Also, by Mr. Dews—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Cuthbert.

Also, by Messrs. McGehee and Fort—

A bill to incorporate the Chipley school district, in Harris county.

Also, by Mr. Felker—

A bill to amend the several acts incorporating the town of Social Circle, in Walton county.

Also, by Mr. Rudicil—

A bill to repeal sections 10 to 15 of an act incorporating the town of Summerville.

Also, by Mr. Henderson—

A bill to amend the acts incorporating the town of Ocilla.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Dalton.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta.

Also, by Mr. Green—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Fort Gaines.

Also, by Mr. Hardwick—

A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Harrison, in the county of Washington.

Also, by Mr. Reed—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Crawfordville.

Also, by Mr. Tracy—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the city of Cordele.

House bill No. 409 was tabled.

The following House resolution was read second time :

By Mr. Blalock—

A resolution to provide for a clerk for the adjutant general.

The following House bills were read second time with adverse report from the committee.

By Mr. Park—

A bill to repeal the act authorizing the town of Hogansville in Troup county to organize a system of public schools.

Report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

Also, by Mr. Emanuel—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Brunswick—

Report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

The following resolutions and bills of the House were read third time:

By Mr. Carlton—

A resolution to provide for the enlargement of the summer visiting committee to the University at Athens.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the resolution, the ayes were 24, nays 1.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Drawdy—

A resolution to pay the per diem of the Hon. Elijah Tanner, of Coffee county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Heard,	Steed,
Brannen,	Humphreys,	Sutton,
Bunn,	King,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Morrison,	Thompson,
Davis,	Moye,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Webb,
Dowling,	Nesbitt,	West,
Fouche,	Odom,	Wight,
Greene,	Passmore,	Wilcox,
Gross,	Perkins,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Redding,	Wood.
Hand,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Clifton,	Little,	Rawlings,
Hodge,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Johnson,	McLester,	Mr. President.
Lang,		

Ayes 33, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Ellis—

A bill relative to warehousemen in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 31, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A resolution to pay the pension due T. J. Traylor to his widow, also S. P. Rutherford.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Dowling,	Heard,
Brannen,	Fouche,	Humphreys,
Bunn,	Greene,	King,
Clifton,	Gross,	Little,
Daniel,	Grovenstein,	Moye,
Davis,	Hand,	McGehee,

Nesbitt,	Steed,	Webb,
Odom,	Sutton,	Wilcox,
Passmore,	Terrell,	Wingfield,
Perkins,	Thompson,	Wood.
Redding,	Underwood,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Dickerson,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Hodge,	Morrison,	West,
Johnson,	McLester,	Wight,
Lang,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.

Ayes 32, nays 0.

This resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Freeman—

A resolution to pay the per diem and expenses of the special committee, which investigated the Georgia Sanitarium.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hand,	Rawlings,
Brannen,	Heard,	Redding,
Bunn,	Humphreys,	Sutton,
Clifton,	King,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Little,	Thompson,
Davis,	Moye,	Webb,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	West,
Dowling,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Fouche,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Greene,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Gross,	Morrison,	Underwood (exc.),
Hodge,	McLester,	Wight,
Johnson,	Odom,	Mr. President.
Lang,	Steed,	

Ayes 30, nays 0.

This resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Reed—

A bill for the relief of the sureties on the bond of G. T. Edwards.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the adoption of the resolution the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Messrs. Holder and Hosch—

A bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Jefferson, in the county of Jackson.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Smith—

A bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Hall county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 30, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A bill to provide for the making of affidavits outside of the State of Georgia.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to establish the city court of LaGrange.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to require persons having claims for money damages against any municipal corporations of this State to have the same adjusted before bringing suit.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed as amended.

Amend by striking "three months" and inserting "thirty days."

Also, by Mr. Crossland—

A bill to create a new charter for the city of Albany.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Proper legal proofs produced.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Lane—

A bill to prohibit the making, forging or counterfeiting cards, receipts and certificates or letters, given by any association of railroad employees in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Crossland—

A bill to repeal the act constituting the present charter of the city of Albany

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 28, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Upon motion, the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion, Senate adjourned until this afternoon at 3 :30 o'clock.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 3 :30 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Upon motion, the roll-call was dispensed with.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass, as amended :

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish the city court of Brunswick in and for the county of Glynn, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING, Chairman.

The following joint resolution was read and adopted :

By Mr. Upchurch—

A resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to lend their best efforts to secure an appropriation for the deepening of the St. John River in Florida.

Upon motion, House bill No. 780 was recommitted to the Corporations Committee.

Mr. Wight, Chairman of Finance Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Finance Committee have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to appropriate the sum of two thousand dollars for repairing the old capital building, located at Milledgeville, Ga.

Respectfully submitted.

ED. L. WIGHT, Chairman.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to require the ordinaries to advertise in the newspaper in which the sheriff's advertisements are published, in various counties in this State.

Passed. Ayes 104, nays 12.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the Senate, to wit :

A bill to provide the manner by which owners of property may create by deed an estate therein, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 111, nays 2.

The House has also passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit :

A bill to exempt maimed or disabled Confederate soldiers from payment of certain tax, etc., and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 33.

Also, a bill to establish a State Board of Embalming, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 104, nays 3.

Also, a bill to amend section 1, article 7 of paragraph 1 of the Constitution of Georgia.

Passed. Ayes 122, nays 0.

The House has also adopted the following joint resolutions of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit :

A resolution appropriating a sum of money for the compensation of A. L. Waldo for services rendered.

Passed. Ayes 117, nays 1.

Also, a resolution to pay the committee on investigation of the Northeastern railroad.

Passed. Ayes 106, nays 1.

The following Senate bills were read second time :

By Mr. Brannen—

A bill to repeal paragraph 8 of section 3355 of the Code.

The following resolutions of the House were read first time :

By Mr. Calvin—

A resolution relative to claims for cotton seized and sold by the United States Government.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Freeman—

A resolution authorizing the Governor to borrow money.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bond—

A resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to do all in their power, looking to the election of United States Senators by the people.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House bills were read first time :

By Mr. Calvin—

A bill to establish a Board of Embalming in this State.

Referred to the Hygiene and Sanitation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Overstreet—

A bill to require the ordinaries of this State to publish in the newspaper, citations, notices and advertisements.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend section 1, article 7, paragraph 1 of the Constitution.

Referred to the Constitutional Amendment Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bower—

A bill to exempt maimed or disabled Confederate soldiers from tax imposed upon proprietors or owners of parks, etc.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

The following House resolutions were read first time :

By Mr. Swift—

A resolution to pay the investigating committee of the House and Senate to investigate the Northeastern railroad.

Referred to Appropriations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A resolution to compensate A. L. Waldo for services.

Referred to Appropriations Committee.

The following House bill was read second time :

By Mr. Emanuel—

A bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Brunswick.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Thursday, December 14, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon the call of the roll those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Steed,
Bunn,	King,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Lang,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Little,	Thompson.
Davis,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Moye,	Webb,
Fouche,	McGehee,	West,
Greene,	McLester,	Wight,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Passmore,	Wood,
Heard,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Hodge,	Rawlings,	

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

By unanimous consent, the following Senate bill was taken up to concur in House amendment:

By Messrs. Wingfield and Bunn—

A bill to provide the manner by which the owners of property may create a deed on estate therein, and improvements placed thereon.

The House amendment was agreed to.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to create the city court of Clarksville, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 92, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the town of Jackson.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 0.

Also, a bill to authorize the establishment of a public school system in the town of Stone Mountain.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the act creating a Board of Prison Commissioners for this State.

Passed. Ayes 95, nays 3.

Also, a bill to amend sections 386 and 387, volume 1 of the Code of 1895.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 19.

Also, a bill to amend sub-section 11 of section 4082 of the Code of 1895.

Passed. Ayes 93, nays 1.

Also, a bill to repeal an act regulating the sale of spirituous liquors in the county of Appling.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill for the protection of timber on uninclosed lands in this State.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 0.

Also, a bill requiring the election of judge and solicitor of the county court of Jasper county, by the qualified voters of said county.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Also, a bill to fix the line between the counties of Charlton and Wayne.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 25.

Also, a bill to amend 10th section of the general tax act for 1899 and 1900.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Also, a bill to require all graduates of colleges and other institutions to stand certain examinations.

Passed. Ayes 117, nays 23.

Also, a bill to provide for the reorganization of the military forces of this State.

Passed. Ayes 103, nays 3.

Also, a bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Waycross.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 1.

The House has also adopted the following joint resolutions of the House in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution providing for indexing the journals of the House and Senate.

Passed. Ayes 92, nays 11.

Also, a resolution appropriating the sum of fifty dollars to the minor children of William Hill.

Passed. Ayes 103, nays 10.

Also, a resolution to pay the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate for extra services.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 21.

Also, a resolution to supply certain deficiencies in printing and contingent funds.

Passed. Ayes 95, nays 4.

Also, a resolution to pay the Griffin Rifles, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 101, nays 7

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills of the House, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to fix the time of holding the superior courts of Rome Circuit.

Also, a bill to amend section S15 of volume 3 of the Code of 1895.

Also, a bill to regulate and control the taking of oysters and fish from the public waters of this State.

Also, a bill to authorize certain Confederate soldiers to practice medicine without paying the special tax.

Also, a bill to require county authorities of this State to keep in good repair the bridges across roads and ditches in this State.

Also, a bill to amend section 5518 of the Civil Code.

Also, a bill to require the registration of transfers of mortgages, loans, deeds or other written securities for debt.

Also, a bill to require the inspection of butter and cheese in this State.

The committee also recommend that the following House bills do not pass:

A bill to require the judges of the superior courts to render judgments at the appearance term of said court.

The committee also recommend that the following House resolution do pass:

A resolution to correct an error in the act authorizing the sale of the Second Baptist Church in the city of Columbus.

The committee also recommend that the following House bill do pass, as amended:

A bill to exempt maimed or disabled Confederate soldiers from certain taxes in this State.

The committee also recommend that the following House bill be read the second time and recommitted to this committee.

A bill to provide for punishment of arson in certain cases.

The committee also recommend that the following resolution of the House do not pass :

A resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to enact a law to authorize the State of Georgia to prohibit the importation of cigarettes in this State.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE, Chairman.

Mr. Underwood, Chairman of Committee on Immigration and Labor, submitted the following report :

Mr. President:

The Committee on Immigration and Labor have had under consideration the following bill of the House, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that same do pass :

A bill to create in the office of the Comptroller-General a bureau of labor and industrial statistics.

Respectfully submitted.

J W H. UNDERWOOD, Chairman.

Mr. Clifton, Chairman of the Committee on Military, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Military have had under consideration the following House bill, which I am instructed to report back to you with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide a substitute for section 1143 of the Code of 1895.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM CLIFTON, Chairman.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Committee on Engrossing, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House, the following bills, to wit:

A bill to amend article 3, section 4, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of 1877

Also, a bill to allow graduates of certain colleges in this State to teach without examination.

Also, a bill regulating the practice of osteopathy in this State.

Also, a bill to amend law concerning condemnation of private property.

Also, a bill to amend section 1099 of Penal Code of 1895.

Also, a bill to apply statute of limitations in certain cases.

Also, a bill to define incompetency of witnesses in certain cases.

Also, a bill to amend section 752 of Penal Code.

Also, a bill to repeal an act providing for payment of certain insolvent costs in the Augusta judicial circuit so far as concerns the county of McDuffie.

Also, a bill regulating the practice of osteopathy in this State.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

The following communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Warren, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body, in executive session.

The following Senate bill was read third time to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Brannen—

A bill to repeal paragraph 8 of section 3355 of the Code of 1895.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, nays 0

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following message was received from his Excellency, the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Hitch, to wit:

Mr. President:

His Excellency, the Governor, has approved and signed the following acts, to wit:

An act to abolish the city court of Oglethorpe county.

An act to incorporate the city of Lexington, in Oglethorpe county.

An act to establish the city court of Lexington.

The following House bills and resolutions were read first time:

By Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A bill to require all students or graduates of any college in this State to be examined before teaching in this State.

Referred to the Education Committee.

Also, by Mr. Crossland—

A bill to amend the 10th section of the general tax act of 1899 and 1900.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to provide for the indexing of the journals of the House and Senate for the year 1899.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to pay the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate for extra services.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Anderson—

A resolution to appropriate the sum of \$50 for the minor children of William Hill.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bell—

A resolution to pay the Griffin Rifles a certain sum of money.

Referred to the Military Committee.

Also, by Mr. Upchurch—

A bill to more definitely define the boundary line between the counties of Charlton and Wayne.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bryan—

A bill to amend the act creating a board of prison commissioners in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A bill to require the election of the judge and solicitor of the county court of Jasper county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Upchurch—

A bill to amend sections 386 and 387 of volume 1 of the Code.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. McRae—

A bill to provide for the reorganization, discipline, enlistment, regulation and protection of the military of this State.

Referred to the Military Committee.

Also, by Mr. Tatum—

A bill for the protection of timbers on certain lands in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Johnson—

A bill to repeal the act regulating the license of sale of spirituous liquors in the county of Appling.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Also, by Messrs. George and Mayson—

A bill to authorize the establishment of a system of public schools in the town of Stone Mountain.

Referred to the Public Schools Committee.

Also, by Mr. Moore—

A bill to amend subsection 2 of section 4082 of the Code.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Ogletree—

A bill to amend the act amending the charter of the town of Jackson, in Butts county.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Allen—

A bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Waycross.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Bass—

A bill to create the city court of Clarksville, in Habersham county.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

The following Senate resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Steed—

The resolution is in full, as follows:

Resolved, That even at this late day we deem it just and

right that the journal of the Senate should bear some record of the services of one who filled a most difficult position so long and so satisfactorily; therefore, we direct that there be entered on the journal of the Senate, the name of Jackson Troup Taylor, who, for the space of forty-two years, was Journal Clerk of either the Senate or the House of Representatives, and yet, no errors were ever found in the journal, kept by him. His ability in this respect was so well known that he was called on by the Secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, a republican body, to take charge of the journal of that body, though he was known to be an uncompromising democrat. He departed this life, August 19, 1898, full of years, and amid the regret of many in all parts of this State. He was a native of Georgia, and served his State well as a Confederate soldier.

The following House bills were read second time:

By Mr. Brown—

A bill to regulate and control the taking of fish and oysters in the public waters of this State.

Also, by Mr. Gay—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Moultrie, in Colquitt county.

Also, by Mr. Johnson—

A bill to amend section 815 of volume 3 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to create in the office of the Comptroller-General a bureau of labor and industrial statistics.

Also, by Mr. Calvin—

A bill to establish a State Board of Embalming for the State.

Also, by Mr. Denny—

A bill to fix the time of holding the superior courts of the Rome circuit.

Also, by Mr. Hardwick—

A bill to provide a substitute for section 1143 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Allen—

A bill to appropriate the sum of \$2,000 to repair the old capitol building at Milledgeville, Ga.

Also, by Mr. Longino—

A bill to authorize certain Confederate soldiers to practice medicine without paying the tax.

Also, by Mr. Bower—

A bill to authorize that certain maimed and disabled Confederate soldiers shall be exempt from park tax, etc.

Also, by Mr. Carlton—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Athens.

The following House resolutions were also read second time:

By Messrs. Farmer and Taylor—

A resolution to pay Mrs. Alice Swan a \$60.00 pension.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A resolution to pay the widow of Albert Merritt the pension due her deceased husband.

Also, by Mr. Adams—

A resolution to pay the pension of J. J. Folds of Putnam county for 1896 to his daughter, Miss Ailsey Folds.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to correct an error in the act authorizing the sale of the Second Baptist Church in the city of Columbus.

Mr. King, Chairman of Committee on Enrolling, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Enrolling have examined and found correct and ready for the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Senate and the Speaker and Clerk of the House, the following acts, to wit:

An act to amend section three of an act providing for the appointment of a clerk of Effingham county court.

Also, an act to establish the city court of Wrightsville, Ga.

Respectfully submitted.

C. N. KING, Chairman.

Mr. West, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration the following bills of the House, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to amend an act amending the charter of Athens.

Also, a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Moultrie, in Colquitt county.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Dalton.

I am also instructed to report the following bill of the House back with the recommendation that same be transmitted to the House for the purpose of allowing the author to withdraw same. The proofs submitted not complying with the law.

A bill to amend an act creating the city court of Floyd county.

Respectfully submitted.

W S. WEST, Chairman.

Mr. Greene, Chairman of Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The above named committee have had under consideration the following bill of the House, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to establish a State Board of Embalming.

Respectfully submitted.

W J. GREENE, Chairman.

Mr. Blalock, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report :

Mr. President:

The Committee on Appropriations have had under consideration the following bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass :

A bill to provide for the support of the Prison Commission for the year 1900, and to make the necessary appropriations therefor.

The committee also recommend that the following resolutions do pass :

A resolution to pay the pension of J. J. Folds, of Putnam county, for 1896, to his daughter, Miss Alsey Folds.

A resolution to pay to Mrs. Alice Swan, widow of T. E. Swan, late of Jefferson county, \$60.00 pension.

A resolution to pay the widow of Albert Merritt, the pension due her deceased husband.

The committee also recommend that the following bill be read second time and recommitted :

A bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2 of the General Tax Act, 1899 and 1900, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. BLALOCK, Chairman.

The following resolution was read second time with adverse report of committee :

By Mr. Howard—

A resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to enact a law to authorize the State of Georgia to prohibit the importation of cigarettes into the State.

Mr. Gross moved to disagree to the report of the committee, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

The following House bill was read second time and re-committed to the Appropriations Committee.

By Mr. Jordan—

A bill to amend section 2 of the General Tax Act of 1899 and 1900.

The following House bills were read second time and re-committed to the General Judiciary Committee:

By Mr. Wooten—

A bill to require the county authorities to keep good bridges across the roads and ditches of this State.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to provide a punishment for arson in certain cases.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to amend section 5518 of the Civil Code.

Also, by Mr. Knowles—

A bill to require the registration of transfers of mortgages and loans, or other written securities.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to require the inspection of butter and cheese in this State.

The following House bills and resolutions were read third time:

By Mr. Blalock—

A resolution to appropriate the sum of \$1,200.00 to pay a clerk for the Adjutant-General.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered and the vote was as follows:

Upon motion, the resolution was tabled before the vote was declared.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, the following House bill, to wit:

A bill to create a new charter for the city of Douglas.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 0.

The House has also adopted the following joint resolutions of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution to pay the widow of George Welch and the

widow of James G. Ingram, the pensions due their deceased husbands.

Passed. Ayes 100, nays 5.

Also, a resolution to pay the pension of James J. Smith to his widow.

Passed. Ayes 96, nays 3.

Mr. Heard, Chairman of Engrossing Committee, submitted the following report :

Mr. President:

The Committee on Engrossing have examined and found correct and ready for transmission to the House, the following bill of the Senate, to wit :

A bill to repeal paragraph 8 of section 3355 of the Code of 1895.

Respectfully submitted.

COLUMBUS HEARD, Chairman.

Mr. West, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report :

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration the following bills of the House, and instruct me to report same back with the recommendation that same do pass :

A bill to establish a system of registration for the city of Moultrie, in Colquitt county.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Adrian in the counties of Emanuel and Johnson.

Respectfully submitted.

W S. WEST, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bills, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to require the owners of land traversed by creeks or other streams, in Oglethorpe county, to clean out all obstructions in the same, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend the charter of the Vernon Shell Road Company, etc., and for other purposes.

A bill to create a new charter for the town of Sparks, in the county of Berrien, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING, Chairman.

Mr. Steed, Chairman of Committee on Public Schools, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Public Schools have had under consideration the following bill of the House, which I am in-

structed to report back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to establish a system of public schools in the town of Stone Mountain.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER E. STEED, Chairman.

Mr. President:

We, the undersigned members of the General Judiciary Committee, beg leave to submit the following minority report on House bill No. 477, by Mr. Morris, of Cobb, which is a bill to be entitled an act to require judges to render an unconditional contract in writing, etc., at the appearance term of the superior, city and county courts of this State, where there is no plea filed under oath or affirmation by the call of the appearance docket. We recommend that said bill do pass.

Respectfully submitted.

BENTON ODOM,
J. W. H. UNDERWOOD,
W. C. BUNN,
J. W. REDDING.

House bill No. 752 was tabled.

The following House bills and resolutions were read third time to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Bond—

A resolution requesting our Senators to enact a law so that U. S. Senators may be elected by the people.

The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Also, by Mr. Bell—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in the county of Spalding.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 20, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Emanuel—

A bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Brunswick.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended.

Also, by Mr. David—

A bill to authorize the ordinary of Lincoln county to issue bonds.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed, as amended.

Also, by Mr. Walker—

A bill to establish a public school system for Knoxville, Ga.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Fain—

A bill to amend the act creating the board of county commissioners of White county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following House bill was read third time with adverse report from the committee:

By Mr. Morris—

A bill to require judges of the superior courts to render judgment at the appearance term of such court.

Mr. Redding moved to disagree to the report of the committee, and upon this motion the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Johnson,	Webb,
Bunn,	Moye,	Wilcox.
Clifton,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield,
Daniel,	Odom,	Wood.
Heard,	Redding,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Hodge,	Passmore.
Dowling,	Humphreys,	Perkins,
Fouche,	King,	Steed.
Greene,	McGehee,	Terrell,
Gross,	McLester,	West.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Davis,	Little,	Thompson,
Dickerson,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Grovenstein,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Hand,	Rawlings,	Wight,
Lang,	Sutton,	Mr. President.

Ayes 14, nays 15.

The motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill was lost.

Notice was given of reconsideration.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Dalton.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Post—

A bill to regulate the law of a year's support.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon motion, the bill was tabled.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill for the relief of Martin H. Dooly, and for other purposes.

Passed. Ayes 111, nays 4.

Mr. Wight, Chairman of the Finance Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President.

The Finance Committee have had under consideration the following resolution, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A resolution providing for the indexing of the journals of the House and Senate for the year 1899.

Respectfully submitted.

ED. L. WIGHT, Chairman.

The following communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Warren, to wit:

Mr. President:

I am directed, by the Governor, to deliver to the Senate

a sealed communication to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body, in executive session.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend subsection 3 of section 2 of the general tax act for the years 1899 and 1900.

Passed. Ayes 103, nays 1.

Also, a bill to amend section 906, volume 1 of the Code of 1895.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 8.

Also, a bill to provide that lien of mortgages on crops, given for supplies, etc., shall be superior to judgments of older dates.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 6.

Also, a bill to amend section 388 of the Code of 1895.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 3.

Also, by Mr. Calvin—

A bill to amend section 1916 of the Code of 1895.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon motion, the bill was tabled.

Also, by Mr. Spinks—

A bill to change the time for holding the spring term of Paulding superior court.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill to direct the county treasurer of Fulton county to pay the inspector of roads and bridges.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Messrs. Holder and Hosch—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in the county of Jackson.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Post—

A bill to require the purchasers of native gold, gold bul-

lion, gold dust and gold nuggets, to have the same registered.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to authorize and require owners of bills of sale to personal property to foreclose the same as a mortgage.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Tracy—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the city of Cordele.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Tracy—

A bill to amend the act establishing the system of public schools for the city of Cordele.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Hand—

A bill to provide for the support of the prison commission for the year 1900.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Grovenstein,	Perkins,
Brannen,	Heard,	Redding,
Bunn,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Clifton,	Johnson,	Sutton,
Daniel,	King,	Terrell,
Dowling,	Moye,	Webb,
Fouche,	McGehee,	Wilcox,
Greene,	McLester,	Wingfield,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Davis,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Hand,	Odom,	West,
Hodge,	Passmore,	Wight,
Lang,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Little,	Thompson,	

Ayes 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Lane—

A bill to regulate the meetings of the local board of trustees of the Technological school.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Grovenstein,	Perkins,
Brannen,	Hodge,	Redding,
Bunn,	Humphreys,	Steed,
Clifton,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Daniel,	King,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Webb,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Wilcox,
Fouche,	McLester,	Wingfield,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wood.
Gross,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Davis,	Morrison,	Thompson,
Hand,	Odom,	Thrasher,
Heard,	Passmore,	West,
Lang,	Rawlings,	Wight,
Little,	Sutton,	Mr. President.
Mann,		

Ayes 28, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed as amended, and the amendment is by striking out \$25.00 and inserting \$50.00 in lieu.

Also, by Mr. Denny—

A bill to appropriate \$5,000.00 for the School for the Deaf.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and were as follows :

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson.	Steed,
Bunn,	King,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Moye,	Terrell,
Fouche,	McGehee,	Thrasher,
Greene,	McLester,	Underwood,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Heard,	Perkins,	Wingfield.
Hodge,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Clifton,	Little,	Thompson,
Davis,	Mann,	West,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Wight,
Dowling,	Passmore,	Wood,
Hand,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Lang,		

Ayes 28, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended.

The following House resolution was taken from the table to be put upon its passage :

By Mr. Blalock—

A resolution to provide for the payment of the clerk for the Adjutant-General.

Mr. Fouche moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in adopting the amendment, and then withdrew the same.

Upon the passage of the resolution, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows :

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Heard,	Terrell,
Bunn,	Hodge,	Thrasher,
Clifton,	Morrison,	West,
Dickerson,	Moye,	Wight,
Dowling,	McLester,	Wilcox,
Fouche,	Redding,	Wingfield,
Greene,	Steed,	Mr. President.
Grovenstein,	Sutton,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Mann,	Passmore,
Gross,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Humphreys,	Nesbitt,	Webb,
Johnson,	Odom,	Wood.
King,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Lang,	Rawlings,
Davis,	Little,	Thompson.
Hand,	Perkins,	

Ayes 23, nays 13.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

By unanimous consent, the following House bill was read first time:

By Mr. Brandon—

A bill to provide for the relief of Martin H. Dooly.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Upon motion, the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-night at 7:30 o'clock.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 7:30 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Upon motion, the roll-call was dispensed with.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bills, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to require the election of the judge and solicitor of the county court of Jasper county by the qualified voters of said county, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish the city court of Waycross in the county of Ware, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act creating the city court of Clarksville, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING, Chairman.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills of the House, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to provide for the relief of Martin H. Dooly.

Also, a bill to require the ordinaries of this State to print their advertisements in the same paper that the sheriff's notices are printed.

Also, a bill to require the inspection of butter and cheese in this State.

Also, a bill to amend the 10th section of the General Tax Act.

Also, a bill for the protection of timbers on certain lands in this State.

Also, a bill to amend the act creating a Board of Prison Commissioners for the State.

Also, a bill to amend section 4082 of the second subsection of the Code.

Also, a bill to amend section 5518 of the Civil Code.

Also, a bill to provide a punishment for arson in this State in certain cases.

The committee also recommend that the following resolution of the House do pass :

A resolution to authorize the Governor to borrow money.

The committee also recommend that the following bills do not pass :

A bill to authorize and require the county authorities to erect bridges over the public roads and ditches of this State.

Also, a bill to require the registration of transfers of mortgages, loans, deeds or other written securities of debt.

The committee also recommend that the following resolution do not pass :

A resolution relative to claims for cotton seized and sold by the United States Government.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE, Chairman.

The following House bills were read first time :

By Mr. Black—

A bill to amend section 388 of the Code of 1895.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Messrs. Holder and Hosch—

A bill to amend subsection 3 of section 2 of the General Tax Act of 1899 and 1900.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Freeman—

A bill to amend section 906, volume 1 of the Code of 1895.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Freeman—

A bill to provide that the lien of mortgages on crops given to secure the payment of debts for supplies shall be superior to judgments of older date.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also by Mr. Tanner—

A bill to create a new charter for the city of Douglasville.

Referred to the Corporation Committee.

The following House resolutions were read second time:

By Mr. Sturgis—

A resolution to pay to the widow of George Welch, of McDuffie county, and the widow of Jas. G. Ingram, the pensions due their deceased husbands.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A resolution to pay pension of Jas. J. Smith for 1899.

Referred to the Appropriations Committee.

Also, by Mr. Cook—

A bill to change the time of holding Heard superior court.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to authorize the State Treasurer to return to certain insurance companies, certain deposits.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Also, a bill to prevent hogs from running at large beyond certain limits.

Passed. Ayes 97, nays 28.

Also, a bill to amend section 739 of the Code of 1895.

Passed. Ayes 100, nays 4.

Also, a bill to declare as a nuisance any place where spirituous liquors are sold in violation of law.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend section 388 of volume 3 of the Code of 1895.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 2.

Also, a bill to authorize hospitals to receive certain cases.

Passed. Ayes 88, nays 3.

Also, a bill relative to city courts in this State.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 1.

Also, a bill to regulate the expenditures of county funds.

Passed. Ayes 98, nays 0.

The House has also adopted the following joint resolutions of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution providing for the bringing up of the unfinished business of the session.

Also, a resolution memorializing congress, relative to certain river improvements in this State.

Also, a resolution to pay Mrs. C. R. Clonts a pension.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 4.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to authorize the mayor and council of Waynesboro, Ga., to issue bonds.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 1.

The following House bills were read second time:

By Mr. Overstreet—

A bill to require the ordinaries of this State to publish their advertisements in the same papers that the sheriffs' notices are published in.

Also, by Messrs. Arnold and Maxwell—

A bill to require owners of lands in Oglethorpe county to remove obstructions from creeks, etc.

Also, by Mr. LaRoche—

A bill to amend charter of the Vernon Shell Road.

Also, by Mr. McCranie—

A bill to create a new charter for the town of Sparks.

Also, by Mr. Gay—

A bill to establish a system of registration for the city of Moultrie.

Also, by Mr. Williams—

A bill to incorporate the town of Addison.

Also, by Mr. Hardwick—

A bill to make additional appropriation to the military of this State.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to make additional appropriations to the invalid and indigent pensions for 1900.

The following House resolutions were read second time:

By Mr. Freeman—

A resolution to authorize the Governor to borrow money.

Also, by Mr. Swift—

A resolution to pay investigating committee under joint resolution to investigate Northeastern railroad.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A resolution to appropriate a sum to compensate A. L. Waldo for services performed.

Upon request, this resolution was recommitted to the Appropriations Committee.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

By Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to provide for the bringing up of the unfinished business of the General Assembly.

Also, by Mr. Little—

A resolution memorializing congress in regard to the improvements of the rivers of this State.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has adopted the following joint resolution of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution memorializing Congress relative to Brunswick harbor.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to change the time of holding Heard county superior court.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Mr. Blalock, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Appropriations have had under consideration the following bills of the House, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to make additional appropriations to the invalid and indigent pension fund.

A bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2 of the General Tax Act of 1898.

Also, the following resolutions:

A resolution to pay investigating committee upon joint resolution of House and Senate, to investigate Northeastern railroad.

Also, a resolution to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent and printing funds.

Also, a resolution to pay the clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate for extra services.

Also, that the following bill and resolution do pass, as amended:

A bill to make additional appropriation to the military of this State.

Also, a resolution to appropriate the sum of fifty dollars to the minor children of Wm. Hill.

Also, that the following resolution be read second time and be recommitted:

A resolution to appropriate a sum to compensate A. L. Waldo for services performed.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. BLALOCK, Chairman.

The following House bills were read third time to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Greene—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Fort Gaines.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Bass—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Alto, in Banks and Haberham counties.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Tisinger—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Yatesville, in the county of Upson.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following House bills were read first time :

By Mr. Barron—

A bill to amend section 388 of volume 3 of the Code.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Dickey—

A resolution to pay to the widow of C. R. Courts and Mrs. Mary J. Power pensions due their husbands.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, by Mr. Beauchamp—

A bill to authorize private hospitals and sanitariums to receive and treat certain cases.

Referred to the Hygiene and Sanitation Committee.

Also, by Mr. Laing—

A bill to provide for the holding of the several city courts in this State by the superior court judges of this State.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Willingham—

A bill to amend an act regulating the expenditure of county funds in this State.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Messrs. Yates and Copeland—

A bill to prevent hogs from running at large beyond the limits of the owner's lands.

Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to authorize and direct the State Treasurer to return to certain insurance companies certain deposits.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend section 739 of the Code.

Referred to the Special Judiciary Committee.

Also, by Mr. Felker—

A bill to declare as a nuisance any place where spirituous liquors are sold in violation of the law.

Referred to the Temperance Committee.

Mr. Greene, Chairman of the Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation, begs leave to report :

Mr. President:

The Committee on Hygiene and Sanitation having had under consideration House bill No. 521 to authorize private hospitals and sanitariums, and for other purposes, instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass.

Respectfully submitted.

W J GREEN, Chairman.

The following House bill was read first time:

By Mr. Jones—

A bill to authorize the city of Waynesboro to issue bonds.

Referred to General Judiciary Committee.

The following House bills were read third time to be put upon their passage :

By Mr. Felker—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of liquors in the county of Walton.

Report of the Committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Rudicil—

A bill to repeal sections 10 to 15 inclusive of an act incorporating the town of Summerville.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Reed—

A bill to amend the charter of the town of Crawfordville.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Henderson—

A bill to amend the acts incorporating the town of Ocilla in Irwin county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to rearrange the Flint and Coweta judicial circuits.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Dews—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Cuthbert.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Tanner—

A bill to repeal the act creating a board of commissioners of Coffee county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Woodall—

A bill to amend the charter of Talbotton.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Tanner—

A bill to provide for a system of public schools in the town of Douglas.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Ouslev—

A bill to amend an act amending the charter of the city of Valdosta.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Castleberry—

A bill to amend an act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the county of Monroe.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to repeal the act creating the county court of Troup county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Brown—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of domestic wines in Bryan county without paying the tax.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Dalton—

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Ellis—

A bill to amend an act creating a new charter for the city of Macon.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Messrs. McGehee and Fort—

A bill to incorporate the Chipley school district in Harris county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Ford—

A bill to incorporate the town of Poulan in Worth county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Mitchell—

A bill to provide for the registration of voters to vote at the municipal elections to be held in the town of Boston.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Laing—

A bill to amend the charter of Dawson—

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Hardin—

A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Harrison.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend the charter of Dalton.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Gay—

A bill to incorporate the town of Doerun.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was therefore passed.

Also, by Mr. Felker—

A bill to amend the charter of Social Circle.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was therefore passed.

Also, by Mr. Hall—

A bill to repeal an act for the protection of fish in the waters of Bibb county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was therefore passed.

Also, by Mr. Cook—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of liquors in Heard county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was therefore passed.

Also, by Mr. Ellis—

A bill to amend the charter of Macon.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was therefore passed.

Also, by Mr. Castleberry—

A bill to prohibit the manufacture of liquor in Monroe county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was therefore passed.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Friday, December 15, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon call of the roll, those answering to their names were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Steed,
Bunn,	King,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Lang,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Little,	Thompson,
Davis,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Moye,	Webb,
Fouche,	McGehee,	West,
Greene,	McLester,	Wight,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Passmore,	Wood,
Heard,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Hodge,	Rawlings,	

Upon motion the reading of journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Davis, Chairman pro tem. of the Agricultural Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Agriculture have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the county authorities of this State to purchase bloodhounds or other dogs, and for other purposes.

A bill to add an additional clause to section 1775, volume 1 of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. DAVIS, JR., Chairman, pro tem.

Upon motion, the following House bill was reconsidered, which passed yesterday:

By Mr. Tanner—

A bill to repeal the act establishing the board of county commissioners of Coffee county.

Referred to Special Judiciary Committee.

The following House bills were read second time:

By Mr. Blalock—

A bill to amend section 1, article 7, paragraph 1, of the constitution.

This bill was recommitted to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Also, by Mr. Hardwick—

A bill to provide a substitute for section 1143 of the Code.

This bill was recommitted to the Military Committee.

By unanimous consent, the following House resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Emanuel—

A resolution memorializing Congress, relative to harbor improvements at Brunswick, Ga.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration, the following House bills, which they instruct

me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend section 739 of the Code of Georgia, which declares councilmen and aldermen, incompetent to hold any other municipal office during the term of office for which they were chosen.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the holding of the several city courts in this State by the Superior court judges and city court judges, and for other purposes.

A bill to change the time of holding Heard Superior court.

A bill to amend sections 386 and 387, of volume I of the Code of 1895, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and direct the State treasurer to return to certain insurance companies certain deposits, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. REDDING, Chairman.

The following bill and resolution were read second time and recommitted to the Military Committee:

By Mr. McRea—

A bill to provide for the reorganization, discipline, enlistment, regulating and protection of the military of the State.

Also, by Mr. Bell—

A resolution to provide for the payment of the Griffin Rifles in a certain case.

The following bill was read second time:

By Mr Moore—

A bill to amend sub-section 2 of section 4082 of the Code.

The following House resolution was taken up with adverse report from the committee:

By Mr. Calvin—

A resolution requesting our representatives in Congress to support the bill relative to cotton seized by the U. S. Government during the war.

Report of the committee was disagreed to.

Mr. Brannen moved to adopt the resolution, which motion prevailed.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Douglasville,

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill to provide for the payment by the county of Irwin of certain costs in misdemeanor cases.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of Barnesville.

Passed. Ayes 90, nays 0.

Also, a bill to establish a system of public schools in the town of Blue Ridge, Ga.

Passed. Ayes 93, nays 0.

Also, a bill to fix the compensation of jurors in certain cases, in the county of Irwin.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 1.

Also, a bill to establish the city court of Barnesville.

Passed. Ayes 93, nays 0.

Also, a bill to alter and amend the charter of the city of Cedartown.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Augusta.

Passed. Ayes 91, nays 0.

Also a bill to amend the charter of the city of Cedar-town.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

Also, a bill to authorize the commissioners of Oglethorpe county to hire out all misdemeanor convicts.

Passed. Ayes 89, nays 0.

The House has also concurred in, Senate amendment to the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill to amend section 65 of volume 3 of the Code of 1895.

Mr. McGehee, Chairman of the Committee on Temperance, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Temperance have had under consideration the following House bills, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass:

By Mr. Felker—

A bill to be entitled an act to declare as a nuisance any place where spirituous or malt liquors are sold.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act approved December 10, 1897

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. McGEHEE, Chairman.

Mr. Nesbitt, Chairman of the Committee on Education, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Education have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back to you with the recommendation that the same do pass as amended:

A bill to be entitled an act to require all students or graduates of any school, college or other institution of learning to stand an examination.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. NESBITT, Chairman.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do not pass:

A bill, to repeal an act creating a board of commissioners of Coffee county, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING, Chairman.

The following House bill was read third time, with adverse report from committee:

By Mr. Tanner—

A bill, to amend the act establishing the board of county commissioners of Coffee county.

Report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

Mr. Humphreys, Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments have had under consideration the following bills of the House, which I am instructed to report back, with the recommendation that same do pass:

A bill to amend section 1, article 7, paragraph 1 of the Constitution.

Also, a resolution requesting the Senators and Con-

gressmen from Georgia to aid the Congressmen from Florida in securing certain appropriations.

Respectfully submitted.

W. S. HUMPHREYS, Chairman.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Clifton—

A resolution extending the privileges of the floor to Hon. Wm. H. Ryan, Congressman from 32d District of New York, Col. J. B. Weber, Ex-congressman and Commissioner-General of the Pan-American Exposition Company. Also, Hon. A. M. Miller, Hon. J. E. Govin, and Hon. Norman E. Mock, Proprietor of the Buffalo Times, during their stay in the city.

Resolved by the Senate, That a recess of 20 minutes be declared in order that these distinguished gentlemen may address the Senate.

By unanimous consent Senator Steed was added to the Military Committee.

The following House bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. McCranie—

A bill to create a new charter for the town of Sparks, in Berrien county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, and the nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended.

And the amendments are as follows:

By striking out 30 in the eleventh line of section 5 and inserting the figures 10.

Ordered immediately transmitted to the House.

The following House bills and resolutions were read second time:

By Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to supply a deficiency in the contingent fund.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to pay the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate for extra services.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A resolution providing for the indexing the House and Senate Journals for 1899.

Also, by Mr. Anderson—

A resolution to appropriate the sum of fifty dollars to the minor children of William Hill.

Also, by Mr. Beauchamp—

A bill to authorize private hospitals and sanitariums to receive and treat certain cases.

Also, by Mr. Laing—

A bill to provide for the holding of the several city courts by superior court judges.

Also, by Mr. Cook—

A bill to change the time of holding Heard superior court.

Also, by Messrs. Mayson and George—

A bill to establish a system of public schools in the town of Stone Mountain.

Also, by Mr. Johnson—

A bill to regulate the license of selling liquors in Appling county.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to authorize and direct the State Treasurer to return to certain insurance companies their deposits.

Also, by Mr. Upchurch—

A bill to amend sections 386 and 387 of the Code, volume 1.

Also, by Mr. Crossland—

A bill to amend the 10th section of the general tax act of 1899 and 1900.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend section 739 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill for the relief of Martin H. Dooly.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A bill to require all graduates of the colleges of this

State to be examined before teaching in the public schools of this State.

Also, by Mr. Bryan—

A bill to amend the act creating a board of Prison Commission of this State.

Also, by Mr. Felker—

A bill to declaim as a nuisance any place where liquors are sold in violation of the law.

Also, by Mr. Tatum—

A bill for the protection of timber on certain lands in this State.

Also, by Mr. Allen—

A bill to amend the act establishing the city court of Waycross, in Ware county.

Also, by Mr. Bass—

A bill to amend the act creating the court of Clarkesville.

Also, by Mr. Ogletree—

A bill to amend the act amending the charter of the town of Jackson, in Butts county.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A bill to require the election of the judges and solicitors of the county court of Jasper by the people.

Also, by Mr. Adams—

A bill to add an additional clause to section 1775, volume 2 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Tanner—

A bill to create a new charter for the city of Douglas, in the county of Coffee.

Mr. West, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration the following bills of the House, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend the charter of Jackson.

Also, a bill to amend an act to submit to the qualified voters of Whitfield county, or any militia district thereof, whether liquor shall be sold in said county.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Kirkwood.

Respectfully submitted.

W S. WEST, Chairman.

The following message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, through his secretary, Mr. Hitch, to wit:

Mr. President:

His Excellency, the Governor, has approved and signed the following acts, to wit:

An act to establish the city court of Wrightsville, in Johnson county.

An act to amend an act providing for a solicitor for the county court of Oconee county.

An act placing the solicitor of the county court of Effingham county upon a salary.

An act to amend section 3 of the act providing for the appointment of a clerk of Effingham county court.

Mr. West, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration the following bill, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to create a new charter for the city of Douglas, in Coffee county.

Respectfully submitted.

W S. WEST, Chairman.

The following House bill was read third time, with adverse report from committee.

By Mr. Knowles—

A bill to require the registration of transfers of mortgages, loan deeds, or other written securities for debt.

Report of committee was agreed to, and bill lost.

Mr. Clifton, Chairman of the Committee on Military, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee have had under consideration the following House bills, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide a substitute for section 1143 of the Code of 1895.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the re-organization, discipline and enlistment, regulation and protection of the military forces of this State.

Also, a resolution to pay the Griffin Rifles.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. CLIFTON, Chairman.

The following House bills and resolutions were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Adams—

A resolution to pay the pension of J. J. Folds, of Putnam county, for 1896, to his daughter, Miss Ailsey Folds.

Report of the committee was agreed to as amended.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Redding,
Brannen,	King,	Sutton,
Bunn,	Lang,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Morrison,	Thompson,
Dowling,	Moye,	Thrasher,
Fouche,	McLester,	Underwood,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	West,
Hand,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Heard,	Perkins,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Clifton,	Gross,	Johnson,
Davis,	Grovenstein,	Little,
Dickerson,	Hodge,	Mann,

McGehee,	Steed,	Wilcox,
Odom,	Webb,	Mr. President.
Rawlings,	Wight,	

Ayes 27, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed as amended, and the amendment is as follows:

Amended by adding the widow of W. B. Barnard and M. E. Tenly.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A resolution to pay the widow of Albert Merritt the pension due her deceased husband.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Heard,	Redding,
Bunn,	Hodge,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Humphreys,	Thompson,
Davis,	King,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Underwood,
Dowling,	Moye,	West,
Fouche,	M. Lester,	Wingfield,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wood.
Hand,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Mann,	Steed,
Clifton,	McGehee,	Sutton,
Gross,	Odom,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Wight,
Johnson,	Perkins,	Wilcox,
Lang,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Little,		

Ayes 25, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Swift—

A resolution to pay Investigating Committee that visited the Northeastern Railroad.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Hodge,	Passmore,
Daniel,	Humphreys,	Perkins,
Davis,	King,	Redding,
Dowling,	Lang,	Thompson,
Fouche,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Greene,	Moye,	Underwood,
Hand,	McLester,	Wood.
Heard,	Nesbitt,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Little,	Terrell,
Bunn,	Mann,	Webb,
Clifton,	McGehee,	West,
Dickerson,	Odom,	Wight,
Gross,	Rawlings,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Steed,	Wingfield,
Johnson,	Sutton,	Mr. President.

Ayes 23, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A bill to correct an error in the act authorizing the sale of the second Baptist church, in the city of Columbus.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Freeman—

A resolution authorizing the Governor to borrow money.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the resolution, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Messrs. Farmer and Taylor—

A resolution to pay to Mrs. Alice Swan, widow of T. E. Swan, late of Jefferson county, \$60.00 pension.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Hodge,	Nesbitt,
Daniel,	Humphreys,	Passmore,
Davis,	Johnson,	Perkins,
Dickerson,	King,	Redding.
Dowling,	Lang,	Underwood,
Fouche,	Morrison,	West,
Greene,	Moye,	Wingfield,
Hand,	McLester,	Wood.
Heard,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock,	McGehee,	Thompson,
Bunn,	Odom,	Thrasher,
Clifton,	Rawlings,	Webb,
Gross,	Steed,	Wight,
Grovenstein,	Sutton,	Wilcox,
Little,	Terrell,	Mr. President.
Mann,		

Ayes 25, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to create in the office of the Comptroller-General, a Bureau of Labor Industrial Statistics.

Report of the committee was disagreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Upon motion the bill was tabled before the result was declared.

Also, by Mr. Bond—

A bill to authorize the county authorities of this State to purchase bloodhounds.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon motion the bill was tabled.

Also, by Mr. Overstreet—

A bill to require the ordinaries of this State to publish their advertisements in the same paper that the sheriff's notices are printed.

Upon motion the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Also, by Mr. Bush—

A bill to prohibit the putting of walnut leaves or devil shoestrings in the streams of this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A bill to amend paragraph 2 of section 2 of the General Tax act for the years 1899 and 1900.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed as amended.

By making one clerk in each store pay the tax.

Also, by Mr. Duncan—

A bill to amend an act approved October 24, 1887, to regulate the business of insurance in this State.

The previous question was called.

Report of the committee was agreed to as amended.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Blalock,
Brannen,

Bunn,
Clifton,

Daniel,
Davis,

Dowling,	Morrison,	Sutton,
Fouche,	Moye,	Terrell,
Greene,	McLester,	Thrasher,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Webb,
Heard,	Passmore,	West,
Johnson,	Perkins,	Wilcox,
King,	Rawlings,	Wingfield,
Lang,	Redding,	Wood.

Those voting in the negative were Messrs.—

Gross,	Humphreys,	Wight.
Hand,	Thompson,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Dickerson,	Mann,	Steed,
Hodge,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Little,	Odom,	Mr. President.

Ayes 30, nays 5.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed as amended, and the amendment is by striking out \$5,000 when it occurs, and inserting \$10,000.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to submit to the qualified voters of any militia district in Whitfield county, whether spirituous liquors shall be sold.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 30, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Allen—

A bill to appropriate the sum of \$2,000 to repair the old capitol building at Milledgeville.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays, were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Redding,
Brannen,	Morrison,	Steed,
Bunn,	Moye,	Sutton,
Clifton,	McLester,	Terrell,
Dowling,	Nesbitt,	Underwood,
Fouche,	Odom,	Webb,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	West,
Heard,	Perkins,	Wilcox.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Johnson,	Mann,
Humphreys.	King,	Thompson.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Davis,	Lang,	Wight,
Dickerson,	Little,	Wingfield,
Greene,	McGehee,	Wood,
Gross,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Hand,	Thrasher,	

Ayes 24, nays 6.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Messrs. Mayson and George—

A bill to incorporate the town of Kirkwood, in DeKalb county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed as amended.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to amend section 5518 of the Code of Georgia.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon motion the bill was tabled.

Upon motion the Senate adjourned until to-night at 7:30 o'clock.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 7:30, and was called to order by the President.

Upon motion the roll-call was dispensed with.

Mr. Fouche, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The General Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following bills of the House, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate, with the recommendation that the same do pass:

A bill to amend section 388 of the Code of 1895.

Also, a bill to provide that mortgages given on crops shall be superior to other mortgages.

Also, a bill to amend section 906, volume I of the Code.

Also, by Messrs. Yates and Copeland—

A bill to prevent hogs from running at large beyond the limit of the land of their owner.

Also, by Messrs. Holder and Hosch—

A bill to amend sub-section 3 of section 2 of the General Tax act for 1899 and 1900.

The committee also recommend that the following House bills do not pass:

A bill to amend section 388 of volume 3 of the Code.

Also, a bill to amend the act regulating the expenditure of county funds.

Respectfully submitted.

R. T. FOUCHE, Chairman.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in the Senate amendments to joint resolution of the House as follows, to wit:

A resolution providing for the payment of a clerk to the Adjutant-General of this State.

The House has also non-concurred in Senate amendment to the following bill of the House, and respectfully asks that the Senate recede from said amendment, to wit:

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta.

The House has also concurred in, Senate amendments to the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to regulate the electing of the local board of trustees of the Technological school.

Also, a bill to authorize the ordinary of Lincoln county to issue bonds.

Also, a bill to require persons claiming damages against municipal corporations to present the same for adjustment before bringing suit.

Also, a bill to provide for the removal of obstructions from running streams in Milton county.

Also, a bill to amend an act to establish the city court of Brunswick.

Also, a bill to amend the acts incorporating the town of Hamilton.

Also, a bill providing for the making of affidavits out of this State to be used within same State.

The House has also passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the Senate, as amended by the House, to wit:

A bill to require sleeping-car companies in this State to separate white and colored passengers.

The House has also passed by the requisite constitutional majority the following bill of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2801 of the Code of Georgia 1895, and for other purposes.

The House also concurs in the following joint resolution of the Senate, to wit:

A resolution extending thanks to the people of Brunswick and the Southern railway for courtesies shown the General Assembly during their recent visit to Brunswick.

House bill No. 423 was recommitted to the Special Judiciary Committee.

The following House bills were read second time.

By Messrs. Holder and Hosch—

A bill to amend sub-section 3 of section 2 of the General Tax act of 1899 and 1900.

Also, by Messrs. Yates and Copeland—

A bill to prevent hogs from running at large in this State.

Also, by Mr. Freeman—

A bill to amend section 906 of volume 1 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend section 388 of the Code.

Also, by Mr. Freeman—

A bill to provide that mortgages given to secure money to raise crops shall be superior to other judgments.

The following House bills were read second time, with adverse report from committee:

By Mr. Barron—

A bill to amend section 388, volume 3 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

Also, by Mr. Willingham—

A bill to amend the act regulating the expenditure of public funds in counties of this State.

Mr. Fouché moved to disagree to the report of the committee; the motion prevailed.

Mr. Blalock, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The above named committee have had under consideration the following resolutions, which I am instructed to report back with the recommendation that same do pass:

A resolution to compensate A. L. Waldo for services performed.

Also, a resolution to pay Mrs. C. R. Clonts and Mary J. Power the pensions due their deceased husbands.

Also, a resolution to pay pension of James J. Smith for 1899 to his widow.

Also, a resolution to pay the widows of George Welch and James G. Ingram the pensions due their deceased husbands.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. BLALOCK, Chairman.

The following House resolutions were read second time:

By Mr. Dickey—

A resolution to pay to Mrs. C. R. Clonts, widow of Samuel Clonts, deceased, pension due her husband.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A resolution to pay pension of Jas. J. Smith to his widow.

Also, by Mr. Sturgis—

A resolution to pay the widow of George Welch, of McDuffie county.

The following Senate bill was taken up and House amendments were concurred in:

By Mr. Terrell—

A bill to amend and supersede the several acts incorporating the city of Douglasville.

The following House bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Denny—

A bill to fix the time of holding the superior courts of the Rome circuit.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Messrs. Arnold and Maxwell—

A bill to require the streams of Oglethorpe county to be kept clean.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Carlton—

A bill to amend the act amending the charter of the town of Athens.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. LaRoche—

A bill to amend the charter of the Vernon Shell Road, in the county of Chatham.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Gay—

A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Moultrie, in Colquitt county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Gay—

A bill to establish a system of registration for the city of Moultrie, in Colquitt county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Williams—

A bill to incorporate the town of Adison, in the county of Emanuel.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Post—

A bill to regulate the law of year's support.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Gross,	Steed,
Brannen,	Grovenstein,	Sutton,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Clifton,	King,	Thrasher,
Daniel,	Moye,	Webb,
Davis,	Odom,	West,
Dowling,	Passmore,	Wilcox,
Fouche,	Rawlings,	Wingfield.
Greene,	Redding,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Dickerson,	Mann,	Perkins,
Heard,	Morrison,	Underwood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Hand,	Little,	Thompson,
Hodge,	McGehee,	Wight,
Humphreys,	McLester,	Wood,
Lang,	Nesbitt,	Mr. President.

Ayes 26, nays 6.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed as amended.

Also by Mr. Starr—

A bill for the protection of game in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

House bill No. 659 was tabled.

Also, by Mr. Johnson—

A bill to amend section 815, volume 3 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following bill was taken up, which was lost by agreeing to the adverse report from committee.

By Mr. Barron—

A bill to amend section 388 of volume 3 of the Code.

Mr. Fouche moved to reconsider the action of the Senate in agreeing to the adverse report from committee.

The previous question was called.

Mr. Terrell moved to table the bill, which motion was lost.

Mr. Terrell moved to adjourn, which motion was lost.

Upon the motion the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Grovenstein,	Redding,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Sutton,
Daniel,	King,	Thrasher,
Davis,	Moye,	Webb,
Dowling,	Passmore,	West,
Fouche,	Perkins,	Wilcox,
Greene,	Rawlings,	Wingfield.
Gross,		

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Dickerson,	Odom,	Underwood,
Lang,	Steed,	Wood.
Morrison,	Terrell,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Humphreys,	Nesbitt,
Clifton,	Little,	Thompson,
Hand,	Mann,	Wight,
Heard,	McGehee,	Mr. President.
Hodge,	McLester,	

Ayes 22, nays 8.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Fouche moved to disagree to the report of the committee, which motion prevailed.

Mr. West, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration the following bill of the House, and instruct

me to report same back with the recommendation that the same do not pass:

A bill to amend act in reference to granting license to sell liquor in Beuna Vista.

Respectfully submitted.

W S. WEST, Chairman.

At 9:40 the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SENATE CHAMBER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

Saturday, December 16, 1899.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Upon motion the roll-call was dispensed with.

Upon motion the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of Special Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Special Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the following House bill, which they instruct me to report back to the Senate with the recommendation that the same do not pass.

A bill to be entitled an act to abolish the county court of Marion county, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING, Chairman.

Mr. President:

Your Committee on the Academy for the Blind beg leave to submit the following report:

In conjunction with the House committee, visited this institution and examined, as best we could in the limited time at our command, all of its departments.

Under the management of the new principal the same economical methods, which have commended this institution so favorably to the State, have been continued.

The methods of instruction are well abreast of the progress that has been made in the best institutions of this character; the sanitary condition of the buildings and surroundings is good.

We note that some repairs are necessary on the roof of the main building.

The books and vouchers are correct and well kept, being both simple and comprehensive.

Respectfully submitted.

M. T. PERKINS, Chairman.

The following House bill was read third time, with adverse report from committee:

By Mr. Rogers—

A bill to abolish the county court of Marion county.

Report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Steed—

A resolution limiting the debate on all questions to ten minutes.

Mr. Redding, Chairman of the Committee on Special Judiciary, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Special Judiciary have had under consideration the following bill, which they instruct me to report back with the recommendation that the same do not pass:

A bill to change the time of holding Heard superior court.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F REDDING, Chairman.

The following Senate bill was taken up with House amendment, and the amendment was concurred in.

By Mr. Steed—

A bill to prevent colored persons from riding in sleeping-cars in this State.

The following House bill was taken up with adverse report from committee:

By Mr. Cook—

A bill to change the time of holding Heard superior court.

Report of the committee was agreed to and bill lost.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in Senate amendments to the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to create a new charter for the town of Sparks, in the county Berrien.

A bill to incorporate the town of Kirkwood, in DeKalb county.

The House having refused to concur in Senate amendments to House bill No. 583, respectfully asks the Senate to recede from said amendments, to wit:

A bill providing for the appointment of general oil inspector for this State.

Mr. King, Chairman of the Enrollment Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Enrollment Committee have examined the following bills, and found them correct and ready for the signatures of the president of the Senate, the secretary of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives and the clerk of the House of Representatives:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of Barnesville.

A bill to be entitled an act to establish the city court of Barnesville.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide the manner by which the owners of property may create by deed an estate therein, and improvements placed thereon for the benefit of themselves and such other persons as may contribute to the development or improvement of same, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to fix the compensation of jurors and bailiffs of the superior and county courts of Irwin county, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the board of commissioners of roads and revenue of Oglethorpe county to hire out the labor of all misdemeanor convicts of said county, and all such convicts as may be acquired by said county by contract or otherwise, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment by the county of Irwin, of the legal costs due officers for services actually rendered in all misdemeanor cases where the parties convicted are, under sentence, worked in the county chaingang, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Cedartown, in Polk county, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend, consolidate and supersede the several acts incorporating the city of Cedartown, in the county of Polk, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Augusta, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to establish a system of public schools in the town of Blue Ridge, Fannin county.

Also, an act to amend the charter of the town of Douglasville.

Respectfully submitted.

C. N. KING, Chairman.

Mr. Dickerson, Chairman of the Committee on Penitentiary, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

Your Committee on Penitentiary have, through sub-committees, visited all the convict camps in the State, including the prison farm at Milledgeville.

The reports of all various sub-committees are hereby given.

The subcommittee appointed to visit the camps of Egypt, in Effingham county, and Adrian, in Emanuel county, have submitted the following report:

PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE TO CAMPS EGYPT AND ADRIAN.

Mr. Chairman:

Your sub-committee appointed to visit the State convicts at camps located at Egypt, Effingham county, and Adrian, Emanuel county, beg leave to submit the following report:

At camp Egypt the State has at present forty-five colored and eleven white convicts, worked by E. E. Foy Manufacturing Company. The nature of the employment is sawmilling and railroad building.

This camp has just recently been removed from Rocky Ford, and all the arrangements for the comfort of the convicts were not quite completed, but we are pleased to

note that all the requirements of the State as to dormitory, bath-rooms, dining halls, kitchen, etc., will soon be complied with. The prisoners at this camp are bountifully fed, and the changes of diet are regularly observed. We notice that the feeding at this camp is above the average.

The sanitary condition of this camp we found good. The health of the convicts is well looked after by Dr. B. P. Powers, who is at present in charge. At the time of our visit, the doctor himself was sick with fever, and the camp was looked after by Dr. Lanier, of Oliver. Only one convict was on the sick list, that being a case of rheumatism, with some fever.

At camp Adrian, in Emanuel county, we found eighty-one convicts in all. These are worked by Capt. James, under a sublease. The nature of the employment is saw milling and farming.

This is an old camp, and does not come up to the requirements, as to the dormitory, but recent repairs have been made to the windows, and the building has been lately whitewashed, which makes it reasonably comfortable for the winter months. The sanitary condition of this camp we found fair, though not as good as some of the camps. We found three sick in the hospital and one complaining.

The feeding at this camp was about the average amount required, with a slight fall-off in vegetables. We found that no deportment or punishment book is kept at this camp, and we recommend that the captain of this camp be required to keep such a book for the inspection of legislative committees.

(Signed)

J. S. WOOD, Chairman.

The sub-committee appointed to visit camp Bartow, in Bartow county, have submitted the following report:

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE, CAMP
BARTOW

Mr. President:

The Penitentiary Sub-Committee of the House and Senate, appointed to visit the State convicts in camp Bartow, submit the following report:

Camp Bartow is situated in Bartow county in sight of the Cherokee line. The camp is located at the foot of Hanging mountain, in the midst of grand and beautiful scenery. The air is the breath of the mountain tops, and the water is pure and cold, as it springs from the mountain side. The camp is well protected from the cold north and west winds, and by reason of its altitude, is cool and delightful. With these natural advantages, it is but natural that we should find good health the general condition of the convicts.

Out of a total number of eighty-seven convicts, we found only one sick in the hospital, and this one was reported by Dr. Hinton, in charge, to have been recently brought there sick. The report of the physician in charge shows one death from natural cause, one death from accident, one death from gunshot while trying to escape.

The old quarters for sleeping the convicts are rough, crowded and uncomfortable, but the new dormitory, now almost completed, and into which the prisoners will be removed by December 1, is roomy, comfortable and well ventilated. The building is put up seven or eight feet from the ground, and will have bath-rooms on the ground floor for the use of the convicts. The clothing of the convicts is sufficient and of good quality. The prisoners are required, under regulations, to wash and change the day, or work suit, for a clean one to sleep in at night, and by this method are kept reasonably clean in person and in bedding.

The food furnished to the convicts is of good quality, of sufficient variety and quality, and is well cooked. The present ovens for baking bread are defective, but new ones of superior construction are now nearly completed, and will be in use soon.

The prison book of deportment shows that punishment is frequently necessary to maintain good discipline, but in a large criminal community it is expected that some violent characters will be found, who will yield only to the master's whip. This book is carefully kept and reasons given for all chastisement.

We find in this camp two prisoners over fifty years of age, whom we recommend for pardon:

George Singleton, colored, of Chatham county, sentenced, December, 1878, for thirty-five years. He has now served nearly twenty-two years, and during all that time his conduct is reported good.

Hillia Dixon, colored, of Muscogee county, sentenced in 1878 for life, charge murder. The evidence against him is said to be circumstantial, and there seems to be some doubt as to his guilt. He has served nearly twenty-one years, and he is recommended for good conduct during all this time.

(Signed)

A. N. GROVENSTEIN, Chairman.

The subcommittee appointed to visit the convict camp of Donaldsonville, in Decatur county, submitted the following report:

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE, CAMP DONALDSONVILLE.

Mr. Chairman:

Your sub-committee of the Senate, appointed to visit the convicts of the State stationed at Donaldsonville, in Decatur county, beg to submit the following report:

We have visited and inspected the camp named, and find at camp Donaldsonville, there are forty six convicts, forty-five colored, one white. The nature of the employment is turpentineing. We found this camp in good condition.

We find that the regulations of the State are strictly complied with, that the feed of the prisoners is sufficient, of good quality of the variety, as to vegetables, fresh meats; that the dormitory is well kept, and that cleanliness in clothing and bedding is well looked after. There were four sick at this camp, who were properly cared for.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. DOWLING,
J. R. THOMPSON.

The sub-committee appointed to visit the camps of Richwood, Pitts and Kromer, in the counties of Wilcox and Dooly respectively, have submitted the following report:

We the Sub-Penitentiary Committee, appointed to visit the camps at Richwood, Pitts and Kramer, find all these camps in good condition, and seemingly well kept.

Respectfully submitted.

W. J. GREEN, Chairman,
R. J. MOYE,
THOS. R. JOHNSON.

To the Prison Commission of Georgia:

We, the undersigned committee of the Senate, recommend that John W. Dixon and Fred Hatton, of Richwood camp, receive a pardon from your honorable body. We think they have served long enough for the crime they

have committed. We hope you will consider these cases and give them a pardon.

W. J. GREEN, Chairman,
THOS. R. JOHNSON,
R. J. MOYE.

The subcommittee appointed to visit the convict camps of Jakin and Saffold, in the counties of Decatur and Early, have submitted the following report:

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE, CAMPS
JAKIN AND SAFFOLD.

Mr Chairman:

Your subcommittee of the Senate, appointed to visit the convicts of the State, stationed at camps Jakin and Saffold, in the counties of Decatur and Early, beg to submit the following report:

We have visited and inspected the camps named, and find at camp Jakin there are sixty-nine convicts, of whom fifteen are white. The nature of the employment is saw-milling. We find that the regulations of the State are strictly complied with; that the feed of the prisoners is sufficient and of good quality as to variety—vegetables, and fresh meats; that the dormitory is well kept, and that cleanliness in clothing and bedding is well looked after. The sanitary condition of this camp is good. Found no one on the sick list and all of the prisoners looking well.

Camp Saffold employs fifty-two convicts, all colored. Nature of employment, turpentineing. We find this camp in the same good condition as the camp at Jakin as to food, sanitation and deportment.

J. R. DOWLING,
J. K. THOMPSON.

The subcommittee appointed to visit the convict camps of Worth No. 1, and Worth No. 2, in Worth county, submitted the following report:

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY COMMITTEE, CAMPS
IN WORTH, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Mr. Chairman:

Your subcommittee of the Senate, appointed to visit the convicts of the State, stationed at camps in Worth county, Nos. 1 and 2, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have visited and inspected the camps above named, We find at camp No. 1, there are seventy-six convicts, ten of whom are white. At Worth No. 2, there are 76 convicts, 12 whites. The nature of the employment is saw-milling. We find that the regulations of the State are strictly complied with; that the feed of the prisoners is sufficient, and of good quality, as to variety—vegetables, and fresh meats.

The dormitory is well kept, and cleanliness in clothing and bedding is well looked after. The sanitary condition of the camps is good. Found one man on the sick list.

J. R. DOWLING,
E. K. WILCOX.

The subcommittee, appointed to visit the camp of the Chattahoochee Brick Company, in Fulton county, submitted the following report:

CHATTAHOOCHEE BRICK COMPANY, PENITEN-
TIARY CAMP.

Mr. Chairman:

Your subcommittee of the Senate, sent to visit and inspect the camp, and look into the condition of the convicts

of the State, at Chattahoochee, beg to submit the following report:

This camp is situated on the Chattahoochee river, six miles from Atlanta. The nature of the work is making brick.

At this camp we found thirty-six white, and one hundred and thirty-eight colored convicts. In all things we find this camp fully up to the regulations required by the State. The food furnished is of a good quality, is well cooked, and is varied as to fresh meats, vegetables, coffee, etc. The sanitary condition of the camp is above the average, as the river acts as a great cleanser in carrying off the filth, by well connected sewers. The health of this camp is good; found two in the hospital; one from a mashed finger and the other from a constitutional disease.

The clothing furnished is sufficient, and the bedding comfortable. The dormitories are well ventilated, being built according to the plans approved by the commission.

(Signed) A. N. GROVENSTEIN. Chm'n sub-com.

The subcommittee, appointed to visit the convict camps of Colquitt and Damascus, submitted the following report:

CAMPS COLQUITT AND DAMASCUS.

Mr. Chairman:

Your subcommittee of the Senate, sent to inspect the convicts and camps of the State at Colquitt and Damascus, beg leave to submit the following report:

We have visited said camps and find at camp Colquitt 52 convicts, and at Damascus 45 convicts. The nature of the work is turpentine business.

We find that both of these camps are well kept, and

that all the regulations of the State are complied with. The food supplied is sufficient and of good quality—fresh meats and vegetables are furnished regularly as required. The dormitories are comfortable, and clothing and shoes are well supplied. The sanitary condition of these camps we find good, and the health of the prisoners good.

THOS. C. SUTTON, Chairman.

The subcommittee, appointed to visit the convict camps at Fargo, in Clinch county, submitted the following report:

Mr. Chairman:

Your subcommittee, appointed to visit the camps at Fargo, beg leave to submit the following report:

We found the camp kept in excellent condition. The convicts are well fed, clothed, and sheltered, and humanely treated, and the health of the convicts good. We are glad to report that the lessees, the physician in charge, and in fact, all those in authority, are fully discharging their respective duties as prescribed by law.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. E. MANN, Chairman subcommittee.

The subcommittee, appointed to visit the Durham camps, in Walker county, submitted the following report:

Mr. Chairman:

The special committee, appointed to visit the convict camps at Durham, in Walker county, beg leave to submit the following report:

We find at this camp a total number of 350 convicts. There are eight in the hospital. After thorough examin-

ation into each department of this camp, we are glad to report that the law is being complied with in every particular. The sanitary conditions are excellent, and the hospital is well supplied with medicine and nurses, and is under the control of a competent and skillful physician and surgeon.

The camps are clean, and supplied generally with facilities for the care and comfort of the convicts. To comply with the act of 1897, relative to sleeping apartments, the company in charge, at a cost of \$4,000, has constructed a new building, which is now ready for use.

The convicts are not over-worked; are well fed and clothed, and are treated as humanely as it is possible to treat them and comply with the law.

We heard no complaints from the men, and are glad to report this camp as a model one in all respects.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. WINGFIELD, Chairman,
T. C. SUTTON,
RUFUS LONG,
A. P. PASSMORE,
W. J. WEBB,
GEO. C. DANIEL.

Your subcommittee, appointed to visit the convict camp at Cole City, beg leave to submit the following report, to wit:

Mr Chairman:

Your committee, on Saturday, December 9, 1899, visited the camp above named, and report as follows:

We found one hundred and forty convicts at Cole City camp, this constituting all the convicts then there. The health of the convicts, as far as we could see, was excellent. There were two convicts in hospital from slight in-

juries, who were then convalescent; there were no sick. We carefully examined the whipping records and found that the punishments inflicted were very few in number, and light in degree. The records of provisions and food furnished each day were also very flattering, the food furnished being excellent in quality, and sufficiently large in variety and amount.

The houses, beds, etc., were in good and clean condition, and the sanitary condition of the camp seemed healthful and good. Your committee found inside the mine, an excessive amount of water and heat, which we thought should not exist. Your committee, upon examination into all the facts and circumstances, believe this excessive heat and water was brought about from temporary causes, and that more or less water occurs in all mines. Your committee are satisfied that most, if not all of this excessive heat and water has been already removed, and we have the most positive assurance that if the same is not already entirely removed, that the same will soon be removed.

Your committee think it but just in behalf of the management of this mine, to say that in our opinion, from the evidence submitted, that much of this water came from this new mine, and that the heat was caused by an effort to pump out the water. As stated, your committee feels assured that if not already entirely removed, this excessive heat and water will soon be.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. WINGFIELD, Chairman,
G. C. DANIEL,
A. P. PASSMORE,
THOS. C. SUTTON,
RUFUS S. LONG,
W. J. WEBB,
Committee on part of Senate.

The committee appointed to visit the prison farm in the county of Baldwin, submitted the following report:

Mr. Chairman:

Your subcommittee, appointed to visit the prison farm, located in Baldwin county, beg leave to submit the following report:

We visited said farm on the 13th inst., and found in the male department ninety-six (96) adults and twenty-two (22) boys under fifteen years of age, and in the female department seventy-three (73) women. As provided by law, the male and female departments are kept separate, and are in a neat condition, and the health of these convicts is especially good. In view of the fact that the able-bodied adults are leased under the prison law we find only four in the hospital of the male department and none in the female hospital.

We found the books and everything connected with the clerical department kept neatly, and showing the cash per day of maintaining the male department to be nine and two-third cents per capita, and of the female department eight and one-sixth cents per capita.

The farm, as a whole, is in an excellent condition, and we desire to commend those in charge for the excellent and efficient discharge of their several duties.

Respectfully submitted.

A. P. PASSMORE, Chairman on part of Senate.

The committee, as a whole, desires to commend the prison commissioners, Honorables Thos. Eason, J. S. Turner and C. A. Evans, for their able management of the prisons of the State. The system has been managed in a business-like manner—money has been saved, and at the same time the convicts have been humanely treated.

The new system is in our opinion, a great improvement on the old one, from many points of view. It is a noticeable fact that the inmates of the several prisons are in better health and stronger than they have been in years past.

Respectfully submitted.

R. G. DICKERSON, Chairman.

The following communication was received from his Excellency, the Governor, through his Secretary, Mr. Warren, to wit:

Mr President:

I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the Senate a sealed communication, to which he respectfully invites the consideration of your honorable body, in executive session.

The following House bills and resolutions were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Brandon—

A resolution to compensate A. L. Waldo for service rendered.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hand,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Sutton,
Bunn,	Lang,	Thompson,
Davis,	Moye,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	McLester,	Webb,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	West,
Greene,	Odom,	Wingfield.
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Heard,	Wood.
Gross,	Hodge,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Clifton,	Morrison,	Terrell,
Dowling,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Humphreys,	Perkins,	Wight,
King,	Rawlings,	Wilcox,
Little,	Steed,	Mr. President.
Mann,		

Ayes 23, nays 5.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, By Mr. Moore—

A bill to amend subsection 2, of section 4082 of the Code of 1895.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Bell—

A resolution to pay the Griffin Rifles for services.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Grovenstein,	Perkins,
Brannen,	Hand,	Rawlings,
Bunn,	Heard,	Redding,
Clifton,	Johnson,	Steed,
Daniel,	Moye,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Terrell,
Dowling,	McLester,	Webb,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	West,
Greene,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Gross,	Passmore,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Davis,	Little,	Underwood,
Hodge,	Mann,	Wight,
Humphreys,	Morrison,	Wilcox,
King,	Thompson,	Mr. President.
Lang,	Thrasher,	

Ayes 30, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Dickey—

A resolution to pay Mrs. C. R. Clonts, widow of Samuel Clonts, and Mrs. Mary J. Powers pensions due their deceased husbands.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Dowling,	Heard,
Brannen,	Fouche,	Johnson,
Bunn,	Greene,	King,
Clifton,	Gross,	Lang,
Daniel,	Grovenstein,	Mann,
Dickerson,	Hand,	Morrison,

Moye,	Perkins,	Thompson,
McGehee,	Rawlings,	Webb,
McLester,	Redding,	West,
Nesbitt,	Steed,	Wilcox,
Odom,	Sutton,	Wingfield,
Passmore,	Terrell,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Davis,	Little,	Wight,
Hodge,	Thrasher,	Mr. President.
Humphreys,	Underwood,	

Ayes 36, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to amend section 1, article 7, paragraph 1 of the constitution.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being a constitutional amendment the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Heard,	Redding,
Brannen,	Hodge,	Sutton,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Clifton,	King,	Thompson,
Daniel,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Underwood.
Dowling,	Moye,	Webb,
Fouche,	McLester,	West,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox.
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Passmore,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Davis,	Little,	Steed,
Greene,	McGehee,	Wight,
Humphreys,	Perkins,	Mr. President.
Lang,	Rawlings,	

Ayes 32, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional two-thirds majority was passed, and the bill is as follows:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend section 1, article 7, paragraph 1 of the constitution of Georgia, so as to extend the provisions of said section, article, and paragraph to the widows of Confederate soldiers, who, by reason of age and poverty, or infirmity and poverty, or blindness and poverty, are unable to provide a living for themselves, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That section 1, article 7, paragraph 1 of the constitution of Georgia be, and the same is, hereby amended by inserting after the word "service" in the thirteenth line the following words, "or who by reason of age and poverty, or infirmity and poverty, or blindness and poverty, are unable to earn a living for themselves," so that said section, when so amended, shall read as follows, to wit: To supply the soldiers who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederate States, with substantial artificial limbs during life, and to make suitable provisions for such Confederate soldiers as may have been otherwise disabled or permanently injured in such service, or who, by reason of age and poverty, or infirmity and poverty, or blindness and poverty, are unable to provide a living for themselves, and for the widows of such Confederate soldiers as may have died in the service of the Confederate States, or since from wounds received therein or disease contracted in the service, or who by

reason of age and poverty, or infirmity and poverty, or blindness and poverty, are unable to provide a living for themselves, provided that the act shall only apply to such widows as were married at the time of such service and have remained unmarried since the death of such soldier husband.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That if this amendment shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly of each house, the same shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Governor shall cause the amendment to be published in one or more of the newspapers in each congressional district for two months immediately preceding the next general election, and the same shall be submitted to the people at the next general election, and the voters thereat shall have written or printed on tickets "For ratification of section 1, article 7, paragraph 1 of the constitution of this State," or, "Against ratification of section 1, article 7, paragraph 1 of the constitution of this State," as they may choose, and if a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the next General Assembly, voting, shall vote in favor of ratification, then said amendment shall become a part of said article 7, section 1, paragraph 1 of the constitution of this State, and the Governor shall make proclamation thereof.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A resolution to pay pension of Jas. J. Smith for 1899, to his widow.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays, were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Redding,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Steed,
Bunn,	King,	Sutton,
Clifton,	Mann,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Dowling,	Moye,	Webb,
Fouche,	McLester,	West,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Passmore,	Wood.
Heard,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Davis,	Little,	Thompson,
Dickerson,	McGehee,	Underwood,
Greene,	Perkins,	Wight,
Humphreys,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Lang,		

Ayes 31, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Johnson—

A bill regulating the license for the sale of liquors in Appling county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following House bill was taken from the table to be put upon its passage:

By Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to create in the office of the Comptroller-General a Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

The previous question was called.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

The bill was tabled before the vote was declared.

Also, by Mr. Allen—

A bill to amend an act establishing the city court of Waycross, in Ware county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent and printing fund.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Dowling,	Heard,
Brannen,	Fouche,	Hodge,
Bunn,	Greene,	Johnson,
Clifton,	Gross,	Morrison,
Daniel,	Grovenstein,	Moye,
Dickerson,	Hand,	McLester,

Nesbitt,	Sutton,	West,
Odom,	Terrell,	Wight,
Passmore,	Thompson,	Wingfield,
Perkins,	Thrasher,	Wood.
Redding,	Webb,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Davis,	Little,	Steed,
Humphreys,	Mann,	Underwood,
King,	McGehee,	Wilcox,
Lang,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.

Ayes 32, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended, and the amendments are as follows:

Amend by adding the sum of \$482.67 to be paid to the Geo. W Harrison publishing company, for work done for the Agricultural department.

Also, by Mr. Anderson—

A resolution to appropriate the sum of \$50.00 for the minor children of William Hill.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hand,	Perkins,
Brannen,	Heard,	Redding,
Bunn,	Johnson,	Steed,
Clifton,	King,	Sutton,
Dickerson,	Lang,	Terrell,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Fouche,	Moye,	West,
Greene,	McGehee,	Wight,
Gross,	McLester,	Wilcox.
Grovenstein,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Daniel,	Nesbitt,	Underwood,
Davis,	Odom,	Webb,
Hodge,	Passmore,	Wingfield,
Humphreys,	Rawlings,	Wood,
Little,	Thompson,	Mr. President.
Mann,		

Ayes 27, nays 0.

This resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended, and the amendment was as follows:

By adding that the pensions due W. J. Irwin and G. W. Allen be paid their widows.

At this hour, 11 o'clock, the portrait of the President was accepted.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to pay the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate for special services.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hand,	Odom,
Brannen,	Heard,	Redding,
Bunn,	Hodge,	Steed,
Clifton,	Johnson,	Terrell,
Daniel,	King,	Thrasher,
Dickerson,	Mann,	West,
Dowling,	Morrison,	Wight,
Fouche,	Moye,	Wilcox,
Greene,	McGehee,	Wingfield,
Gross,	McLester,	Wood.
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Davis,	Passmore,	Thompson,
Humphreys,	Perkins,	Underwood,
Lang,	Rawlings,	Webb,
Little,	Sutton,	Mr. President.

Ayes 32, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Bower—

A bill to exempt maimed Confederate veterans who are proprietors of parks, etc., from being made to pay special tax.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Upchurch—

A bill to amend sections 386 and 387 of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Messrs. Mayson and George—

A bill to establish a system of public schools for the town of Stone Mountain.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Longino—

A bill to authorize the Confederate soldiers to practice medicine without paying the special tax.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 1.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Hardwick—

A bill to increase the appropriation to the military fund of the State.

Previous question was called.

Upon agreeing to the amendment, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Grovenstein,	Perkins,
Brannen,	Hand,	Redding,
Bunn,	Hodge,	Steed,
Clifton,	Lang,	Sutton,
Davis,	Morrison,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	Moye,	West,
Dowling,	McLester,	Wight,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Greene,	Odom,	Wingfield.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Daniel,	King,	Thrasher,
Gross,	McGehee,	Webb,
Heard,	Passmore,	Wood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Humphreys,	Mann,	Underwood,
Johnson,	Rawlings,	Mr. President.
Little,	Thompson,	

Ayes 27, nays 9.

The amendment was adopted.

The report of the committee was agreed to, as amended.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hand,	Perkins,
Brannen,	Heard,	Redding,
Bunn,	Hodge,	Steed,
Clifton,	Lang,	Sutton,
Davis,	Morrison,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	Moye,	West,
Dowling,	McLester,	Wight,
Fouche,	Nesbitt,	Wilcox,
Greene,	Odom,	Wingfield.
Grovenstein,		

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Daniel,	McGehee,	Webb,
Gross,	Passmore,	Wood.
King,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Humphreys,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Johnson,	Rawlings,	Underwood,
Little,	Thompson,	Mr. President.

Ayes 28, nays 7.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed, as amended, and the amendment was as follows:

By striking \$12,500 and inserting \$20,000.

Bill ordered immediately transmitted.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in Senate amendments to the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill to regulate the law of year's support, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to amend an act regulating the business of insurance in this State.

The House has also non-concurred in Senate amendment to the following bill of the House, and respectfully requests the Senate to recede from said amendment, to wit:

A bill to amend paragraph 2 of section 2 of the General Tax act for 1899 and 1900.

The House has also concurred in Senate amendment to joint resolution No. 181, to wit:

A resolution to pay the pension of J. J. Folds to his daughter, Miss Ailsy Folds.

The following House bill was taken up with amendment, which the House refuses to concur in.

By Mr. Brandon—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta.

The Senate refuses to recede from its amendment.

The following House bills and resolutions were put upon their passage:

By Mr. Sturgis--

A resolution to pay the widow of George Welch, of McDuffie county, and the widow of Jas. G. Ingram, for pensions due their deceased husbands.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Heard,	Perkins,
Brannen,	King,	Redding,
Bunn,	Lang,	Steed,
Clifton,	Mann,	Terrell,
Daniel,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Dowling,	Moye,	Underwood,
Fouche,	McGehee,	Webb,
Greene,	McLester,	Wight,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Odom,	Wood.
Hand,		

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Davis,	Little,	Thompson.
Dickerson,	Passmore,	West,
Hodge,	Rawlings,	Wilcox,
Humphreys,	Sutton,	Mr. President.
Johnson,		

Ayes 31, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to pay for the indexing of the journals of the House and Senate for the year 1899.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Brannen,	Heard,	Rawlings,
Bunn,	Hodge,	Redding,
Clifton,	King,	Steed,
Daniel,	Mann,	Terrell,
Dickerson,	Morrison,	Thrasher,
Fouche,	Moye,	Webb,
Greene,	McLester,	Wight,
Gross,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield,
Grovenstein,	Passmore,	Wood.
Hand,	Perkins,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock	Lang,	Thompson,
Davis,	Little,	Underwood,
Dowling,	McGehee,	West,
Humphreys,	Odom,	Wilcox,
Johnson,	Sutton,	Mr. President.

Ayes 28, nays 0.

The resolution having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Messrs. Yates and Copeland—

A bill to prevent hogs from running at large on any land, except land of the owner.

Mr. Terrell moved to indefinitely postpone this bill, which motion prevailed.

Also, by Mr. Adams—

A bill to add an additional section to section 1775 of the Code of 1895.

Upon motion, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Also, by Mr. Calvin—

A bill to create a board of embalming in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Barron—

A bill to amend section 388 of volume 3 of the Code.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill for the relief of Martin H. Dooly.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Beauchamp—

A bill to authorize private sanitariums or hospitals to treat certain cases.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following House bill was taken up with Senate amendment, which the House refused to concur in.

By Mr. Jordan—

A bill to amend section 2 of paragraph 2 of the General Tax act of 1899 and 1900.

Mr. Wingfield moved to recede from its amendment, which motion was lost.

Mr. Hand moved to insist on its amendment, which motion was ruled out of order.

Upon motion the Senate will reconvene at 3:30 o'clock on adjournment to-day.

Mr. Rawlings, Chairman on the part of the Senate of the committee to visit the State Sanitarium, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The joint committee, nine from the House and three from the Senate, have, during this session, visited the State Sanitarium, near the city of Milledgeville, and after a thorough investigation of said institution in its various branches and divisions, beg leave to report.

This committee find the buildings and grounds of the institution are in good condition, properly and well cared for; the machinery and other mechanical appliances there necessary are in first-class condition, well kept.

The stock, cattle, hogs, gardens and farms of the institution are all in first-class condition, and are a source of considerable revenue to the institution and a great saving to the State.

We find the corps of physicians a splendid set of gentlemen, and in our opinion, skilled and well selected for the duties imposed upon them, and which are necessary for a successful treating of the unfortunate inmates.

We regret to know that during the past fiscal year, there have been some eight hundred admissions of this class of unfortunates in this institution, which of course shows that insanity in its various forms is possibly upon the increase, and that the institution is becoming rapidly filled to overflowing, there being in round numbers 2,500 patients now under treatment in said institution. Yet, under the skill and successful treatment there given, there is a great per cent. of the patients finally restored to reason and to health, and finally discharged.

We find that the appropriation set apart for this institution at the last session of the General Assembly is being carefully and economically expended by the trustees and other officials of this institution. Yet, we fear, that by the great increase of patients and necessarily the increase of expenses, the appropriation of \$275,000 will not be sufficient for the year of 1900. Notwithstanding that economy has been reduced to a science and that the unfortunate patients in this institution are given all the comforts that are necessary, wholesome and well prepared food, and treated by the most skilled physicians upon the subject of insanity, and at the remarkable expense to the State of about 32 cents per capita per day, we cannot see how it is possible to reduce this expense by any more rigid economy when we consider the interest

and the comfort of the most unfortunate class of human beings. They are the wards of this great State, with no one else to whom they can look for shelter or protection.

We cheerfully commend to you and the State at large, the indispensable services of that Christian gentleman and skilled physician, the superintendent of this institution, and the other officers and employees.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. RAWLINGS, Chairman.

The following House bills and resolutions were again taken up to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Laing—

A bill to authorize superior court judges to preside for city court judges.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend section 388 of the Code of 1895.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed, as amended, and the amendment was as follows:

Provided that this act shall not affect pending cases.

Also, by Mr. Hardwick—

A bill to provide a subsection for section 1143 of the Code of 1895.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. McRea—

A bill to provide for the reorganization, discipline, enlistment and regulation of the military forces of this State.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

At 12:50 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

Upon motion, senator Mann was added to the committee on Enrollment.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Senate stood adjourned until this evening at 3:30 o'clock.

Mr. King, Chairman of Committee on Enrolling, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Enrolling Committee have examined and found correct and ready for the signature of the president and

secretary of the Senate, and the speaker and clerk of the House, the following act:

An act to amend paragraph 2, section 2801 of the Code of 1895, volume 2.

Respectfully submitted.

C. N. KING, Chairman.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in the following joint resolution of the Senate, to wit:

A resolution revoking license of certain railroads entering the car-shed, in Atlanta.

The House has also concurred in Senate amendments to the following joint resolution of the House, to wit:

A resolution to pay the widow of William Hill, a pension of fifty dollars.

The House refuses to concur in Senate amendment to following bills of the House, and respectfully asks the Senate to recede from said amendment, to wit:

A bill making an additional appropriation to the military of this State.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 3:30 o'clock, and was called to order by the president.

Upon motion the roll-call was dispensed with.

The following House bills were read third time, to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Crossland—

A bill to amend the 10th section of the General Tax act for 1899 and 1900.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Messrs. Holder and Hosch—

A bill to amend subsection 3 of section 3 of the General Tax act of 1899 and 1900.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0. .

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Black—

A bill to amend section 739 of the Code.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following resolution was read.

By Mr. Wingfield—

A resolution allowing a majority of the Senate to concur or non-concur in House and Senate amendments.

Upon the adoption of the resolution the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Hodge,	Redding,
Fouche,	Johnson,	Steed,
Greene,	Nesbitt,	Wight,
Grovenstein,	Perkins,	Wingfield.

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Brannen,	King,	Webb,
Dickerson,	Mann,	Wilcox,
Hand,	Moye,	Wood.
Heard,	Underwood,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Lang,	Rawlings,
Clifton,	Little,	Sutton,
Daniel,	Morrison,	Terrell,
Davis,	McGehee,	Thompson,
Dowling,	McLester,	Thrasher,
Gross,	Odom,	West,
Humphreys,	Passmore,	Mr. President.

Ayes 12, nays 11.

The resolution was lost.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to increase the appropriation to the indigent Confederate soldiers for the year 1900.

Report of committee was agreed to.

This being an appropriation, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,	Hodge,	Steed,
Brannen,	Johnson,	Thrasher,
Bunn,	King,	Underwood,
Dickerson,	Lang,	Webb,
Dowling,	Mann,	West,
Fouche,	Moye,	Wight,
Greene,	McLester,	Wilcox,
Grovenstein,	Nesbitt,	Wingfield,
Hand,	Passmore,	Wood.
Heard,	Redding,	

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Clifton,	Little,	Rawlings,
Daniel,	Morrison,	Sutton,
Davis,	McGehee,	Terrell,
Gross,	Odom,	Thompson,
Humphreys,	Perkins,	Mr. President.

Ayes 29, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to provide punishment for arson in this State in certain cases.

Report of committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 28, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has non-concurred in Senate amendment to the following joint resolution of the House, and respectfully asks the Senate to recede from said amendment, to wit:

A resolution to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund and printing fund.

The House refuses to recede from its non-concurrence in Senate amendments, and invites a conference committee upon the part of the Senate, to the following bills of the House, to wit:

A bill, to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta.

And names as conference committee upon the part of the House, Messrs. Brandon, Bower and Ellis.

Also a bill to amend paragraph 2 of section 2 of General Tax act of 1899 and 1900.

And names as conference committee on part of the House, Messrs. Freeman of Coweta, Jordan of Jasper, Jarnagin.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House refuses to recede from its non-concurrence to the Senate amendment to the following House bill, and invites a committee of conference, to wit:

A bill providing for a general oil inspector for this State.

And names as conference committee on part of the

House, Messrs. Slaton, Park of Greene and Jordan of Jasper.

The following House bill was taken up, with Senate amendment, which the House refuses to concur in:

By Mr. Park—

A bill to provide for the appointment of a general inspector of oils in this State.

Mr. Blalock moved that the Senate insist on its amendment, which motion prevailed.

Also, by Mr. Calvin—

A bill to amend section 1916 of the Code of Georgia.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A bill to prohibit any graduate from the colleges of this State, to teach in the public schools, without being further examined.

The previous question was called.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

Those voting aye were Messrs.—

Blalock,
Brannen,
Clifton,

Dowling,
Greene,
Hand,

Johnson,
Mann,
Moye,

McLester,	Sutton,	Wight,
Nesbitt,	Terrell,	Wilcox,
Passmore,	Thrasher,	Wingfield,
Redding,	Webb,	Wood.
Steed,	West,	

Those voting nay were Messrs.—

Dickerson,	Heard,	Perkins,
Grovenstein,	King,	Underwood.

Those not voting were Messrs.—

Bunn,	Hodge,	McGehee,
Daniel,	Humphreys,	Odom,
Davis,	Lang,	Rawlings,
Fouche,	Little,	Thompson,
Gross,	Morrison,	Mr. President.

Ayes 23, nays 6.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed, as amended.

Also, by Mr. Blalock—

A bill to exempt railway postal clerks from jury duty.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Bass—

A bill to amend the charter of the city of Clarksville.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Slaton—

A bill to authorize and direct the State treasurer to return to certain insurance companies certain deposits.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Freeman—

A bill to amend section 906, volume 1, of the Code.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 26, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Bryan—

A bill to amend the act creating the prison commission of this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

Also, by Mr. Felker—

A bill to declare a nuisance when spirituous liquors are sold when the same is prohibited by law.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House refuses to recede from its refusal to concur in Senate amendments to bill 684, which is a bill to make additional appropriation to the military fund of this State, and requests a conference committee from the Senate.

The House names as conference committee, upon their part, Messrs. Hardwick, Overstreet and Allen.

Mr. King, Chairman of Enrollment Committee, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Enrollment Committee have examined and found correct the following resolution, which is now ready for the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Senate, and the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives:

A resolution revoking the license of certain railroads entering the car-shed in Atlanta.

Respectfully submitted.

C. N. KING, Chairman.

The Conference Committee on the part of the Senate, on

the bill to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta are Messrs. Nesbitt, McLester and Terrell.

Also, by Mr. Tatum—

A bill for the protection of timbers on certain lands in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Park—

A bill to require the inspection of butter and cheese in this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon motion, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Also, by Mr. Willingham—

A bill providing for the expenditure of county funds.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority was passed.

The following bill was taken up with adverse report from committee :

By Mr. Rogers—

A bill to amend the act in reference to granting license to sell liquors in Buena Vista.

Report of committee was agreed to and bill lost.

The following House bills were taken up to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Freeman—

A bill to provide that mortgages given on crops to make the same shall be superior to older judgments.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Brandon—

A bill to cede to the United States certain territory in Fulton county for a national park.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 27, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The Conference Committee on the part of the Senate, to confer on the oil inspector, are Messrs. Blalock, Mann and Thrasher.

Also, by Mr. Reynolds—

A bill to provide for a bureau of immigration and labor in the office of the Comptroller-General.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes and nays were ordered, and the vote was as follows:

The bill was tabled before the vote was declared.

Messrs. Brannen, Moye and Bunn were appointed on the Conference Committee, to relieve pharmacists from tax imposed upon them.

Upon motion, a committee of three from the Senate was appointed to confer with the House as to the best way to dispatch business.

Committee on part of Senate are Messrs. Dickerson, Steed and Dowling.

Upon motion, the Senate took a recess for fifteen minutes.

The Senate reconvened.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned until 7:30 to-night.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment at 7:30 o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Upon motion, the Senate took a recess until 8:05 o'clock.

The following report was adopted:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Conference having under consideration House bill No. —, to relieve pharmacists from State

taxes, have agreed to recede from the Senate amendment, and ask the concurrence of the Senate.

J. A. BRANNEN,
R. J. MOYE,
W. B. BUNN.

Mr. Wight, Chairman on the part of the Senate of the Conference Committee on the disagreement of the two Houses on the military appropriation bill submitted the following report :

Mr. President:

The Committee on Conference, appointed by the House and Senate to consider the Senate amendment to House bill No. 684, beg leave to report that in the opinion of the committee, the House ought to recede from its position, and concur in the Senate amendment.

Respectfully submitted.

ED. L. WIGHT, Chairman on part of Senate.

Report of committee was adopted.

Upon motion, the Senate insisted on its amendment on the following resolution :

By Mr. Chappell—

A resolution to supply certain deficiencies in the contingent fund.

We, the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate, to confer with House committee, on House bill No. —,

recommend that said bill, with amendment, do pass, with the following amendment:

Amend by striking out Section 1 of said bill, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following, to wit:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Georgia to appoint a General Inspector of Oils for said State, whose duty shall be to go from point to point about the State at the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture, to inspect such oils as may be desired, instruct the local inspectors in the art of taking fair, correct and impartial samples of oils for illuminating purposes, and to test the same under the provisions of this Act, to check up all accounts and books of account of local oil inspectors, and to see that all moneys due the State from fees paid for oil inspections are paid into the State Treasury, and to see that said local oil inspectors, fairly, correctly, and impartially discharge the duties imposed upon them by this Act, and existing law not in conflict herewith, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture. If any dispute arises as to the test of any oils, then said General Inspector shall take a fair sample of said oil and forward it to the State Chemist, who shall make a final test, and his decision shall control in all matters of dispute. Said General Inspector shall be paid a salary not to exceed one hundred (\$100.00) dollars per month, and actual and necessary traveling expenses while in discharge of his duties, and said salary and traveling expenses shall be paid out of the fees collected from oil inspection. Provided, however, that this Act shall not be in conflict with Sections 1579 and 1584, and other sections of the Code of

Georgia, providing for the appointment and compensation of local oil inspectors.

Respectfully submitted.

S. T. BLALOCK,

Chairman Committee on part of Senate.

Read and adopted.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Bunn of 38th—

Whereas, The deliberations of the Senate for the past two years have been presided over by our honored President, Honorable William A. Dodson, with distinguished ability, unvarying courtesy, and marked and unchanging impartiality; therefore be it

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the members of the Senate be extended to our beloved President for his able and highly appreciated services, that we accord to him our unqualified commendation, and assure him of our entire confidence, respect and friendship. May honors continue with him, and health and prosperity attend him.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Bunn of 38th—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be, and are hereby extended to our most courteous, able, and accomplished Secretary, Hon. Chas. S. Northen, and to our most faithful, efficient and accommodating Assistant Secretary, Hon. Chas. P. Hansel, for their entirely acceptable, able and valuable service to this Senate. We extend to them our cordial commendation and unstinted praise for the manner in which they have performed their arduous duties.

Mr. President:

We, the Conference Committee, appointed to confer with House committee on House bill No. —, which amends the charter of the city of Atlanta, recommend that the Senate insists on its amendment, and the House committee has agreed to this.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. TERRELL,
Committee on part of Senate

Report was adopted.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has adopted the report of the Conference Committee on House bill No. 583, providing for the appointment of a general oil inspector for this State.

The House also insists on its refusal to concur in Senate amendment to joint resolution 234, which is a resolution to supply certain deficiencies in printing fund, and names as Conference Committee on part of the House, Messrs. Chappell, Lane of Bibb, and Howard.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Terrell of 36th—

Whereas, The Hon. R. E. Wilson, Doorkeeper, and Hon. Flynt Hargett, Messenger of the Senate have honestly and faithfully discharged their respective duties; be it therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and

hereby extended to those officials for their faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Mr. Steed of 23d—

Whereas, The session of 1899 is drawing to its close, and

Whereas, The honored and honorable Postmistress of the Senate and House has been faithful to her duties and constant in her attendance throughout the entire session, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly be extended to Mrs. W. C. Glenn for her constant and faithful attendance to her duties.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to our honored President pro tem., J. R. Terrell of the 36th District, for his able and impartial services in his position during the sessions of this Senate.

Agreed to.

C. S. NORTHEN, Secretary.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has adopted the report of the joint committee of conference on House bill No. 464, a bill to amend paragraph 2, section 2 of the General Tax Act.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President.

The House has adopted the report of the joint committee of conference on the following bill of the House, to wit:

A bill making additional appropriation to the military fund of this State.

The following House bills were read third time to be put upon their passage:

By Mr. Brown—

A bill to regulate and control the taking of fish and oysters from the public waters of this State.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Tanner—

A bill to create a new charter for the city of Douglas, in the county of Coffee.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Jordan—

A bill to require the election of the judge and solicitor of the county court of Jasper by the people.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 24, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Bass—

A bill to amend the act creating the city court of Clarksville.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 25, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

Also, by Mr. Ogletree—

A bill to amend an act amending the charter of the town of Jackson, in Butts county.

Report of the committee was agreed to.

Upon the passage of the bill, the ayes were 23, nays 0.

The bill having received the requisite constitutional majority, was passed.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in Senate resolution, which is a resolution memorializing congress relative to a national park.

The House concurs in report of Conference Committee on House bill to amend charter of the city of Atlanta.

The House concurs in Senate amendment to House bills requiring graduates to stand certain examinations.

Also, a bill to amend section 388 of the Code of 1895.

Mr. President:

The Conference Committee on the part of the Senate to confer with House committee on amendment to House resolution, to provide for deficiency in the contingent fund, failed to agree, and insist on our amendment.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER E. STEED,
J RENDR TERRELL,
W S. WEST,
Committee on part of House.

Report of committee was adopted.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has adopted the report of the joint committee of conference on joint resolution 234, to supply certain deficiencies in printing fund, and appoint the following members upon the part of the House as a new conference committee, to confer with a like committee on the part of the Senate, to wit: Messrs. Freeman of Coweta, Jones of Burke and Smith of Hancock.

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to amend section 982 of the Code of 1895.

Second Conference Committee appointed to confer with House committee on House resolution, to supply deficiencies in the contingent fund are Senators Steed, Mann and Wight.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bills of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to prescribe ineligibility of members of county commissioners as jury commissioners.

Also, a bill to amend section 48 of volume 1 of Code of 1895.

Also, a bill changing the time of holding Dougherty superior court.

Also, a bill to require railroads leasing their roads to record the lease contracts.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to incorporate the village of Ringgold.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Ringgold.

Also, a bill to provide for payment of certain criminal costs in Augusta judicial circuit.

Also, a bill to amend section 2723 of the Code of 1895.

Also, a bill to apply statute of limitations in certain cases.

The House has also passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, as amended by the House, the following bills of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to protect the cattle of this State from contagious diseases.

Also, a bill to prohibit driving cattle into certain counties in this State.

Also, a bill to amend section 4927, volume 2 of the Code of 1895.

The following Senate bills were taken up with House amendments, which amendments were concurred in:

By Mr. Greene—

A bill to prohibit the driving of cattle in this State south of the Blue Ridge mountains.

Also, by Mr. Brannen—

A bill to amend section 4927 of the Code of 1895, volume 2.

Also, by Mr. Johnson—

A bill to protect the cattle of this State from contagious diseases.

Mr. Steed, Chairman of Conference Committee on the

part of the Senate, to consider the differences between the House and Senate, submitted the following report :

Mr. President:

The Conference Committee on the part of the Senate to consider House resolution No. 234, to supply the deficiency in the contingent fund have failed to agree with the committee on the part of the Senate, and suggest that the Senate insists on its amendment to said resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

W E. STEED, Chairman.

Report of the committee was adopted.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof :

Mr. President:

The House has passed, by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the Senate, to wit :

A bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the State of Georgia.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof :

Mr President:

The House has adopted the report of the joint conference committee on joint resolution, providing for certain deficiencies in the printing fund.

The House has also passed, as amended, by the requisite

constitutional majority, the following bill of the Senate, to wit:

A bill regulating the game laws in this State, and for other purposes.

The following Senate bill was taken up with House amendment:

By Mr. Wight—

A bill to make it unlawful for any person to kill deer, doves and quail in this State, for the purpose of sale.

Third Conference Committee on part of Senate, to confer with House committee on Senate amendment to House resolution providing for deficiency in contingent fund, are Messrs. Fouche, Passmore and Bunn.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House appoints as joint conference committee on the part of the House, to meet a like committee on part of the Senate, for consideration of Senate amendments to House joint resolution 242, to provide for certain deficiencies in the printing fund of this State, Messrs. Stone of Walton, Tisinger and Lane of Sumter.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The following bill of the Senate, having failed to receive

the requisite constitutional majority, was lost in the House, to wit:

A bill to amend an act regulating the life insurance business in this State.

The House has also adopted the following resolution of the House, in which the concurrence of the Senate is asked, to wit:

A resolution providing for a commission to the Paris Exposition.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to amend section 4653 of the Civil Code of 1895.

The House has also adopted the report of the joint committee of conference on Senate amendment to House resolution 242, to provide for certain deficiencies in the printing fund.

Fourth Conference Committee on part of the Senate to confer with House committee on Senate amendment to House resolution to supply a deficiency in the contingent fund, are Senators Fouche, King and Dowling.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has passed by the requisite constitutional majority, the following bill of the Senate, to wit:

A bill to require judges of the superior courts in this State to grant supersedeases in certain cases.

The following Conference Committee was appointed on part of the House on resolution 234, providing for certain deficiencies in the printing fund, to wit: Messrs. Spinks, Blalock and Brown of Carroll.

The committee on part of the Senate, to confer with House committee on Senate amendment to House resolution providing for deficiency in contingent fund, submitted the following report:

Mr President:

The Conference Committee on part of the Senate, appointed to confer with a similar committee on the part of the House, to consider the differences of the two Houses in reference to the Senate amendment to House resolution No. 234, beg leave to report that they have been unable to agree, and we recommend that the Senate adhere to its amendment.

R. T. FOUCHE,
W C. DUNN,
A. P. PASSMORE.

Mr. President:

The committee on the part of the Senate, appointed to confer with the House committee in the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendment to House resolution No. 234, beg leave to report that we have performed that

duty, and we recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment.

R. T. FOUCHE,
J. R. DOWLING,
C. N. KING.

Report of the committee was adopted.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has adopted the report of the Conference Committee on House resolution, providing for certain deficiencies in printing fund.

The following message was received from the House through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

I am instructed to inform this branch of the General Assembly that the House, having completed the business of the session, is now ready to adjourn sine die.

Mr. King, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, submitted the following report:

Mr. President:

The Committee on Enrollment have examined and found correct, ready for the signatures of the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, the following acts, to wit:

An act to amend section 4927, volume 2 of the Code of 1895.

Also, an act to amend section 982 of the Code of 1895, so as to provide for a State depository in Douglas.

Also, an act to repeal the act incorporating the village of Ringgold.

Also, an act to amend section 2723 of the Code of 1895, in relation to lien of mortgages on personalty.

Also, an act to require the judges of the courts to grant supersedeases in criminal cases.

Also, an act to change the time of holding Dougherty superior court.

Also, an act to amend section 4653 of the Code of 1895, in relation to certioraris.

Also, an act to apply the statute of limitation in certain cases.

Also, an act to require sleeping-car companies to separate white and colored passengers.

Also, an act to require all railroad companies to have contracts of lease of any of their lines recorded.

Also, an act to repeal an act providing for the payment of insolvent costs in the Augusta Judicial Circuit, so far as the same applies to McDuffie county.

Also, an act regulating the practice of osteopathy.

Also, an act to make it unlawful to trap, net or kill wild turkey, deer, quail or doves for market without a license.

Also, an act to protect the cattle of this State from contagious diseases.

Also, an act to prohibit the driving or transporting of cattle from points south of the Blue Ridge, into Rabun, Towns and Union counties.

Also, an act to amend section 48 of the Code in relation to lists of disqualified persons.

Also, an act to make members of Boards of Roads and Revenues incompetent as jury commissioners.

Also, a resolution revoking the license of certain railroads to enter the car-shed in Atlanta.

Also, a resolution providing for the release of W G. Shockley from the State Sanitarium.

Also, an act to incorporate the town of Ringgold.

Also, a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to cooperate in the movement for a national park, near Atlanta.

Respectfully submitted.

C. N. KING, Chairman.

The following message was received from the House, through Mr. Boifeuillet, the Clerk thereof:

Mr. President:

The House has concurred in Senate resolution for relief of W G. Shockley.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

By Messrs. Johnson and Denny—

A resolution to appoint a Board of Commissioners for the Exposition Universal, to be held in Paris, in the year 1900.

Upon motion, the Senate adjourned, sine die.

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